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THE JORDAN VALLEY SURVEY, 1953: SOME UNPUBLISHED SOUNDINGS CONDUCTED BY JAMES MELLAART

ALBERT LEONARD, JR.

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THE JORDAN VALLEY SURVEY, 1953: SOME UNPUBLISHED SOUNDINGS CONDUCTED BY JAMES MELLAART

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The Jordan Valley Survey, 1953: Some Unpublished Soundings Conducted by James Mellaart

by

Albert Leonard, Jr.

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To Alex and Barbara

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Introduction

During the spring of 1953 the Department of Antiquities, on behalf of the Department of Water Resources and Agricultural Development of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, conducted one of the first archaeological impact studies in the Levant: the Point IV Irrigation Project. The archaeological fieldwork of this project, which consisted of the recording and sampling of more than a hundred sites in the Yarmouk and Jordan Valleys, was carried out by Henri de Contenson and James Mellaart under the supervision of G. Lancaster Harding. In addition to the preparation of collections from the surface of individual sites, the Jordanian Department of Antiquities at that time allowed survey projects to conduct brief soundings (usually limited to five days) to be made at the more promising sites in order to establish a stratigraphical sequence that would add the vertical control of excavation to the impressions derived from the horizontal sampling of the surface.

Such soundings were carried out at seven sites. Alone, de Contenson excavated at Tell es-Saidiyeh Tahta on the south bank of the Wadi Kufrinje while de Contenson and Mellaart worked together at Tell esh-Shuneh Meshaweh ("Shuneh North") overlooking the Wadi ^{c}Arab; and at Tell Abu Habil about halfway down the Jordan Valley on the East Bank. Mellaart worked by himself on the West Bank at Tell el-Mafjar (Tell el-Ghubur), just to the south of the Umayyad remains of Khirbet el-Mafjar, and at Tell Jiftlik on the northern side of the Wadi Far^{c}ah; and on the East Bank at Tell Jamid on the southern bank of the Yarmouk River, at Tell Umm Hamad es-Sherqi, north of the Jordan River/Wadi Zerqa confluence, and at Tell el-Mefaliq opposite Tell Umm Hamad on the southern side of the Zarqa (Figure 1).

Unfortunately, the publication of this important work has been quite checkered. Although a brief note appeared in the *Revue Biblique* of 1954, it was not until 1960 that de Contenson's soundings reached print (de Contenson 1960a). In 1962 a preliminary report (written seven years earlier) was published on the sites surveyed by Mellaart, which was followed in 1964 by the results of de Contenson's survey, a truncated version of a manuscript prepared in 1954. Subsequently, de Contenson continued to involve himself in the study of the ancient cultures of Syria-Palestine, but Mellaart's attention was drawn to Anatolia, and the results of his important work in the Jordan Valley remained unpublished. In March of 1980, in the spirit of cooperation that pervaded the First Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan convened at Oxford by HRH Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal, Mellaart turned over to the present author the publication responsibilities for his work at these seven important sites.

Work on this volume was initially funded in part by the Weldon Spring Fund of the University of Missouri-Columbia, which allowed the author to visit Jordan in the spring of 1982 to view Mellaart's East Bank sites and to study some of the material from the excavations that was stored in the Citadel Museum in Amman. The many successes of this trip were due largely to the help and kindness of Professor Khair Yassine of Jordan University. The bulk of this manuscript was written in Amman during the 1983–1984 academic year while the author was on a research leave from the University of Missouri. A grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (administered by the American Schools of Oriental Research) allowed the author to take advantage of the many resources of the American Center for Oriental Research in Amman.

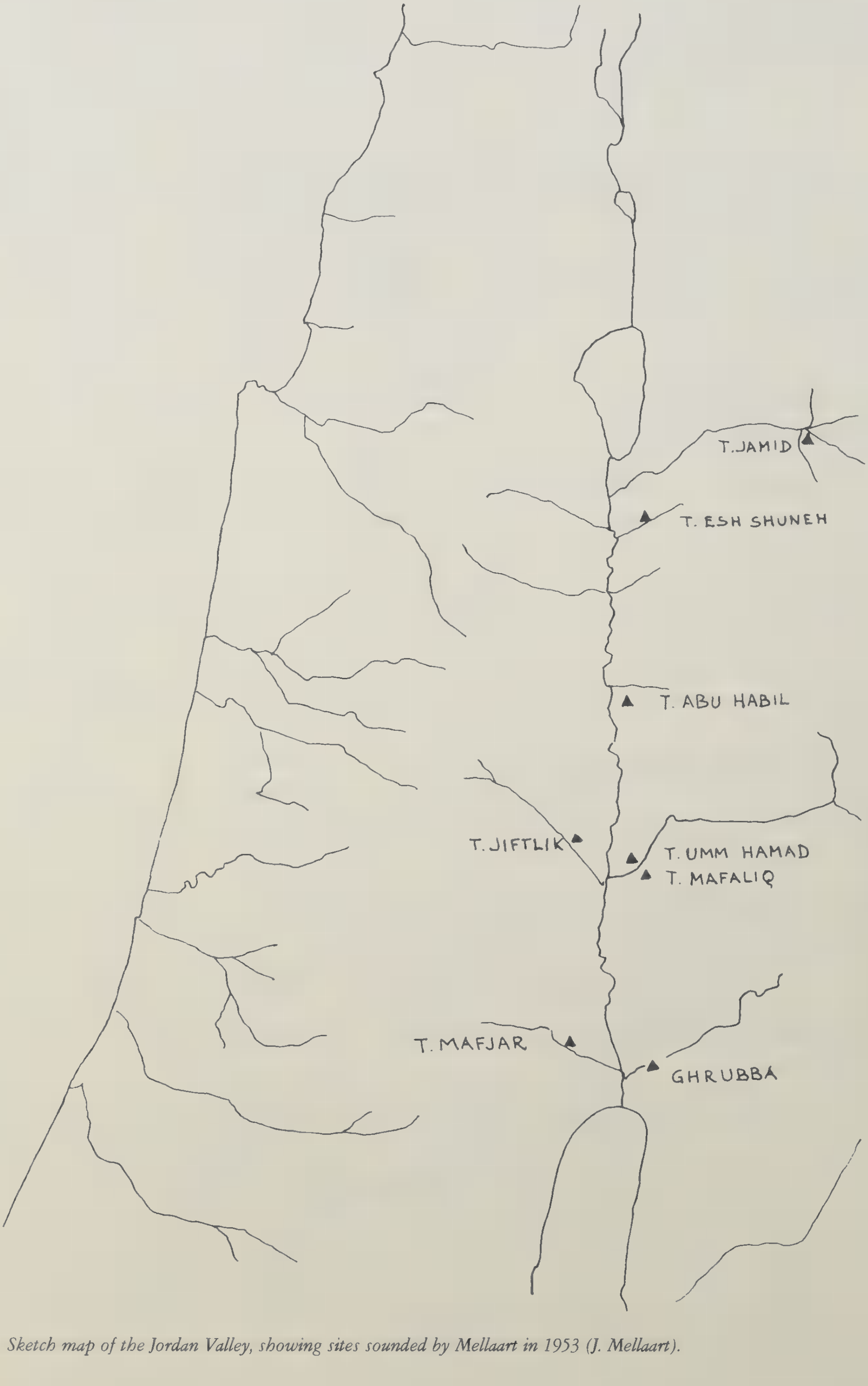

Fig. 1. Sketch map of the Jordan Valley, showing sites sounded by Mellaart in 1953 (J. Mellaart).

While in Jordan, I was fortunate to have the help and support of Dr. Adnan Hadidi, then director of the Department of Antiquities, and other members of the department including Drs. Ghazi Bisheh and Fawzi Zaydine. All of these gave freely and kindly of their time and expertise. My work at the Citadel Museum in Amman was greatly facilitated by its director, Miss Sirnan, and its curator, Mr. Musa.

I have also had the pleasure of discussing the topic of my research with many scholars who shared their knowledge quite willingly. I especially wish to acknowledge (alphabetically, without titles) Ellen Alten (University of Missouri-Columbia); Ghazi Bisheh (Department of Antiquities, Jordan); William G. Dever (University of Arizona); Doug Esse (University of Chicago); Adnan Hadidi (Department of Antiquities, Jordan); Svend Helms (Jawa Excavations); Basil Hennessey (University of Sydney); Moawiyah Ibrahim (Yarmouk University); Zeidan Kafafi (Yarmouk University); David McCreery (A.C.O.R.); Walter Rast (Valparaiso University); James Sauer (A.C.O.R./A.S.O.R.); Thomas Schaub (Indiana University of Pennsylvania); Kevin Thompson (University of Missouri-Columbia); and Khair Yassine (Jordan University).

The artifacts illustrated here were drawn originally by James Mellaart with assistance—in a few instances—by G. Lancaster Harding. Mellaart also began the inking of the drawings, a task that was completed (alphabetically) by Lois Kain (University of Arizona) who was in charge of the final plate production, and Cynthia Romy (University of Arizona) who gave tremendous assistance during all phases of the project. All other illustrative material had been lost in the fire that destroyed Mellaart's house in Istanbul.

Finally, special gratitude is due to the excavator, James Mellaart, for meeting with me on many occasions and undergoing what must have, at times, seemed like an interrogation.

Albert Leonard, Jr.
University of Arizona
January, 1985

Since the basic manuscript of this work was completed (January 1985), two of Mellaart's sites have been the focus of renewed excavation and publication: Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (Helms 1984 and 1986), and Tell es-Shuneh North (Gustavson-Gaube 1985 and 1986). I thank both of these excavators for discussing the results of their work with me. Relevant published *comparanda* from these recent excavations have been incorporated into the present manuscript, along with pertinent material from the publications of En Shadud (Braun 1985), Bab edh-Dhra (Schaub 1985), Jericho (Kenyon and Holland 1981, 1982, 1983); and Pella [Tabaqat Fahel] (McNicoll *et al.* 1982, Hennessey *et al.* 1983). In addition, one should consult four important scholarly syntheses of major periods represented in Mellaart's soundings: those by Esse (1984), Hanbury-Tennison (1986), Kafafi (1982), and Sauer (1986) are now available. Unfortunately, the final publication of Shiqmim (Levy 1987) reached the author too late for incorporation into this text.

Albert Leonard, Jr.
University of Arizona
March, 1987

Since this manuscript was accepted as an A.S.O.R. publication, several other publications relevant to Mellaart's soundings have appeared. They consist of both reports on new fieldwork and synthetic studies of pertinent periods and geographical areas. The following excavation/survey reports are especially important: those on Abu Hamid (Dollfus *et al.* 1986), Bab edh-Dhra (Schaub and Rast 1989), Jarash (Hanbury-Tenison 1987), Jebel el-Thawab (Kafafi 1985, 1986), Tell Nebi Mend (Mathias and Parr 1989), Northern Negev and Sinai (Gilead 1990), Tiwal esh-Sharqi, the cemetery of Mellaart's Tell Umm Hamad (Tubb 1990), and the Wadi el-Yabis (Mabry and Palumbo 1988). Essential syntheses are those of Esse (1991), Joffe (1991a & b), and Ward (1991).

The author's own work on the Chalcolithic "fine" ware from Kataret es-Samra—but encountered first by Mellaart in his sounding at Tell Abu Habil (see below Pl. 22:2,3,5)—has now appeared (Leonard 1989), and should be consulted in connection with the reports of similarly decorated pottery from Tel Tsaf on the West Bank (Gophna and Kislev 1979; Gophna and Sadeh 1988–1989).

As of March 1990, Graham Philip (British Institute at Amman) and Douglas Baird (Edinburgh University) were planning to resume excavation at the crucially important site of Tell esh-Shuneh(N) that had been begun by Mellaart and continued by Gustavson-Gaube (1985, 1986). Recently, Doug Esse and P. K. Hopke conducted neutron activation analysis (NAA) on samples of Khirbet Kerak ware from the type site itself, as well as other sites in Palestine and the ᶜAmuq Plain. Their preliminary results associate a migration of people with the production of this distinctive pottery (Wolff 1991: 535 and note 31).

In retrospect, this continued activity at sites dug by Mellaart and on problems associated with the material excavated in his soundings of the 1950s serve to demonstrate the debt of gratitude that archaeologists of the 1990s owe to James Mellaart and to all of those who were connected with the Point IV Irrigation Project.

Albert Leonard, Jr.
University of Arizona
September, 1991

Jiftlik

Introduction

The site of Jiftlik (fig. 1) is situated on the northern side of the Wâdi Far^{c}ah(N), "extending about 100 m west of the Jiftlik junction with the Jericho Road . . . and about 1 km along the road to Damiyeh" (Mellaart 1962: 133). The site was not actually excavated by Mellaart, but rather the artifacts presented here were selected from a section cut through the site during road widening activities. The archaeological deposit at Jiftlik was estimated to be between 1 and 2 m in depth, including some stone foundations that were visible in the cutting. The site is described as a "typical straggling, undefended chalcolithic site" (Mellaart 1962: 133).

The Pottery (Plate 1)

The ceramic material collected by Mellaart consists of 27 fragments, which are presented here primarily according to shape, with a discussion of fabric and decoration included where appropriate.

Coronets. Morphologically, the most diagnostic form in the small Jiftlik corpus is the "coronet" (pl. 1:15–17), which immediately associates the Jiftlik material with the Ghassul-Beersheba horizon. Specifically, according to Hennessy (1969: 9), the coronet occurs most frequently in the upper strata (his Phases A–D) of occupation at Ghassul, equivalent to Levels IVA and IVB of the earlier excavations at this Chalcolithic type-site (Mallon 1934; Koeppel 1940; North 1961). The appearance of the coronet at Jiftlik also integrates the present pottery sample with assemblages from Arad V, Gezer XXVI, ^{c}Affula, Azor, Megiddo XIX–XX, Meser I–III, and the Beersheba sites.[1]

Churns. A second unique and characteristic element in the pottery of the Ghassul-Beersheba horizon is the churn or "bird vase" (Amiran 1970: 33–34). In addition to its barrel-shaped body and functional handle placement, the neck of this form usually exhibits a rather distinctive, sinuous profile similar to that seen in pl. 1:2. Certainly such an undulating neck is not exclusive to the churn,[2] but since it is most common on churns, I am proposing that pl. 1:2 be identified as a churn.[3] If this interpretation is correct, the incised band below the rim would be most unusual on a vessel type whose decoration usually consists of bands of red-brown paint.[4] Two other neck fragments from Jiftlik might also be from churns: the slightly outsplayed pl. 1:1 with an external band of paint at the rim, and the more articulated pl. 1:21, again with the exterior of the rim highlighted by a painted band.[5]

Handles. The two horizontally-pierced lug handles (pl. 1:26, 27), decorated with bands or splashes of red paint applied directly to a buff surface, also relate the Jiftlik deposit to other Ghassul-Beersheba sites.[6] Such simple handles appear on a variety of ceramic shapes,[7] so the specific vessel type from which these pieces came is uncertain. The same can be said for the vertically attached "notched" handle (pl. 1:25), but judging from its size, and the parallels noted here, it appears to have come from a large storage jar or pithos.[8]

Bowls. The bowls of the Jiftlik assemblage are predominantly "V-shaped" or straight-sided and appear either undecorated (pl. 1:8) or embellished with a rim-band of reddish paint applied to the interior (pl. 1:10), exterior (pl. 1:11), or both (pl. 1:12, 13). The shape and method of decoration of these bowls are typical of the assemblages from the sites that have produced coronets and churns.[9]

None of the hemispherical bowls, which become so predominant in deposits of Kenyon's Proto-Urban period, are found at Jiftlik.[10] In fact, even the slightly rounded bowl-forms of Chalcolithic date are absent,[11] although this is probably not an important factor in a sample of this size.

A minor variation on these straight-sided bowls can be seen in pl. 1:5–7, 9, and possibly 10, where the potter appears to have given a slight outward pull when finishing the rim of the vessel. This slight flourish is not unique to the workshop(s) that supplied the ancient community at Jiftlik, for it can also be seen at Ghassul (North 1961: fig. 16:8619).

The band of pendant triangles on the interior rim of pl. 1:9 again ties Jiftlik to the site of Ghassul, where Hennessy (1969: 7) notes it is most popular in his Phases C and D, equivalent to the later phase of the Ghassul IV assemblage of the earlier excavators. A similar use of the pendant triangle motif is known at other sites, both on ceramic and lithic vessels.[12]

Basins. A variant of the straight-sided bowl, pl. 1:14, large enough to be considered a "basin," exhibits a slightly outsplayed and flattened rim that contrasts sharply with the more pointed rims of the majority of the smaller, open forms. Large vessels with similar rims are known from a variety of Chalcolithic sites, and the careless drip of paint, the result of its application in too liquid a state, is as common a phenomenon on basins and bowls as it is on other forms of the period.[13]

Holemouth jars. At Jiftlik there are two vessel types that can be classified within the general category of "holemouth" jars: pl. 1:18, 19, which present straight profiles and relatively plain rims, and pl. 1:20, which exhibits an inturned profile with a thickened rim. The two simpler forms find their closest parallels at Ghassul, where Amiran sees the first appearance of the type, rather than at the Beersheba sites, where the upper bodies of the holemouth jars tend to be much more rounded.[14] Unfortunately, the absence of this form at Neve Ur and the Golan sites[15] does not allow present comment as to whether or not this straight-profiled holemouth had a specific geographical distribution. The thickened rim (pl. 1:20) is also problematic, for although the "pie crust" rim is at home on many types of Chalcolithic vessels, the combination of the rim and the decoration of the Jiftlik piece is difficult to parallel. The closest examples come from Stratum V at Arad and Stratum II at Meṣer, both vessels having been covered completely with a red wash.[16]

Necked jars. Three of the fragments from Jiftlik can be grouped together and discussed as necked jars of varying shape and proportion: pl. 1:3, with double handles and impressed cordon decoration; pl. 1:4, decorated with wide bands of deep red paint; and pl. 1:23, an undecorated vessel with straight neck and slightly outsplayed rim. A fourth jar rim (pl. 1:22) was described by Mellaart as wheelmade and may be intrusive in the present collection.

Impressed decoration, as on pl. 1:3, is described by Hennessy (1969: 9) as common on large storage jars at Ghassul from his Phase G onward, and its utilization as a decorative device is well documented in the work of the earlier excavators at the site (cf. among others North 1961: fig. 15:8026; Mallon 1934: fig. 50:5, 53, 54; etc.). The shape of this vessel, however, with a pair of antithetically placed handles connecting the neck and shoulder, is not easy to parallel. Again, the closest examples come from the early work at Ghassel.[17]

Pl. 1:4 and 23 may be from the same vessel type, differing only in size and the presence of decoration. General comparanda for the undecorated pl. 1:23 are included here only for the sake of completeness.[18] the Jiftlik fragment, pl. 1:4, is similar to pl. 1:23, with the addition of broad bands of paint. Hennessy (1969: 7) found such decoration to be most common in his Phases C and D at Ghassul, where similar forms embellished with bands of paint usually have the shorter, and much more concave, neck profiles (Hennessy 1969: figs. 6:6 and 7B:3) that are also more common in the Beersheba region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 5:1–8, 11). Perhaps the closest parallel to the Jiftlik example is to be found among the surface artifacts from Neve Ur, located to the north of Jiftlik on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Summary

The presence in the Jiftlik corpus of coronets and churn fragments, the preference for straight-sided (as opposed to hemispherical) bowls, and the simplicity of the holemouth and necked jar forms, all combine to indicate an assemblage easily integrated with the Ghassul-Beersheba horizon. This completely supports Mellaart's initial in-field identification of Jiftlik as a "typical . . . Chalcolithic site," which according to current views would be dated ca. 3800–3300 B.C.

Notes

[1] Cf. *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 5:11–15); *Gezer*, Field I, Stratum 14 (= General Stratum XXVI) (Dever 1974: fig. 1, and pp. 4–5), as well as Macalister's "Y-shaped cups" from the same site (Macalister 1912: 142); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. I:4); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 40:20, 21); *Megiddo* (Loud 1948: pl. 92:18–31 [Stratum XX], pl. 96:11–19 [Stratum XIX]); *Meser* (Dothan 1959b: fig. 5:8 [Stratum III], fig. 7:1–5 [Stratum II], and fig. 8:12 [Stratum I]; and Dothan 1957: fig. 4:2); the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 10:9, 10); *Tell Abu Matar* (Perrot 1955: 82); *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 10:6–13 [Stratum I], fig. 16:11–24 [Strata II–III]).

[2] For this neck on other vessel types, cf. the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 10:12, where enough of the body is preserved to show that it is not a churn); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. V:3, which might come from a similar jar); and *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. I:23 [Level XVIII], where a similar neck appears on a vessel with an impressed band at the junction of the neck and shoulder). At *Megiddo* a sinuous neck is added in a reconstruction of a tall, two-handled jar from Level XX, but the evidence upon which this reconstruction was based is not given.

[3] Churns with profiles similar to pl. 1:2 can be paralleled at *Arad* Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 5:7, 8); the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 9:9); *Horvat Beter* Strata II–III (Dothan 1959a: fig. 16:1); *Meser* Stratum II (Dothan 1959b: fig. 7:8); and *Wadi Ghazzeh* Site 0 (Macdonald 1932: pl. XXXIX:19); and *Tell esh-Shuneh (N)*, Level I (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 5:3; unnoticed by the excavator, but identified as a churn by Amiran, 1970: 33, n. 20), and Level II (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 12:6; identification suggested by Elliott 1978: 51); and possibly *Tell es-Saidyeh el-Tahta* (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 33:15).

[4] I know of no other churn with an incised band of decoration at the neck. Mellaart made an intriguing reference to "criss cross" in his description of the fabric of this piece, which may indicate that it also bore painted decoration. This sherd was not available for study in the Amman Museum.

[5] Possible supporting evidence for interpreting pl. 1:21 as the neck of a churn comes from the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 9:9; but against this cf. fig. 10:12, where enough of the lower portion of the vessel is preserved to indicate that it is not a churn); and the cylindrical-necked jar from *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 16:7).

For a jar (not a churn) with a neck similar to pl. 1:1 cf. *Horvat Beter*, Stratum I (Dothan 1959a: fig. 9:21).

[6] Cf., among others, *Ghassul*, Phase B (Hennessy 1969: fig. 7a:14 [squat jar]); *Arad* V (Amiran 1978: pl. 4:7, 8 [handles only]); *Meser*, Stratum III (Dothan 1959b: fig. 5:4 [everted rim jar]), Stratum II (fig. 7:16 [everted rim jar], fig. 7:21 [handle only]); *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 15:13 [squat jar], fig. 17:5 [everted rim jar]); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 34:7–9 [filter-necked bottles], fig. 40:3 [everted-rim jar], fig. 40:6 [handle only]); the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 11:2–10 [squat jars], fig. 12:15–26 [handles only]); and *Horvat Beter*, Stratum I (Dothan 1959a: fig. 10:22–36 [handles only]), Stratum II–III (fig. 15:12–15 [squat jars], fig. 17:1–7, 13–19, 22–24 [handles only]).

The squat jars noted here, together with their taller variant, also occur in the distinctive "Gezer Cream Ware" (cf. Amiran 1955: fig. 1; 1970: fig. 5:7, 8).

[7] Similar "handles" also function as securing devices for the doors on some of the ossuaries from *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 21:2, 3, etc.).

[8] Cf. *Ghassul* (Mallon 1934: fig. 54; North 1961: fig. 18, E 2–3 "−080" and "−100" levels); *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 17:7); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 40:1–3 [with an excellent unpublished parallel at *Sahab* for 40:1; personal communication by M. Ibrahim]); the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 1:5, 6; fig. 12:29, 30); *Horvat Beter*, Stratum I (Dothan 1959a: fig. 10:39), Stratum II–III (fig. 17:2–4); and the *Golan* (Epstein 1978: fig. 11, bottom row, fig. 12, bottom on left).

[9] Cf. the sites and sources presented in nn. 1 and 3 above; and *Tell Farʿah (N)*, "Grotto U," (de Vaux 1957: fig. 1:4–6).

[10] Cf., among others, the numerous examples from *Jericho* Tomb A94 (Kenyon 1960: figs. 10, 11). Note also the "sudden appearance" of the much more rounded bowls in contexts such as *Arad*, Stratum IV (Amiran 1978: pl. 7).

[11] For instance, those published from *Arad* V (Amiran 1978: pl. 1); and *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 12:2, 7, 13, 15, etc.).

The "rippled" profile (pl. 1:12) caused by a thickening and/or thinning of the wall of the vessel is also quite common on the bowls of the period; cf. *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 12: 11, 21, 23, 24, etc.), and many of the other sites referred to in nn. 1 and 3 above. This should probably be considered as a simple vagary of production and not as an independent (or intentional) "type."

[12] Pottery: *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 7a:12, pl. VIIIb [painted on a bowl]); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 38:5 [incised on a fenestrated stand]); and *Ghrubba* (Mellaart 1956: fig. 5:89, 95, 98, etc.).

Stone: *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 43:2 [cup ?], Perrot and Ladiray 1980: fig. 77:2); *Meser* (Dothan 1959b: fig. 5:15 [bowl ?], Stratum III); *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 11:18 [bowl ?], Stratum I; fig. 19:1 [bowl ?], Stratum II–III); *Jericho* VIII (Garstang 1936: pl. XXXIII:17); *Gezer*, Field I, Stratum 14 (Dever 1974: pl. 39:4); and the elaborately decorated bowl from *Jammasin* (Tel Aviv) (Isserling 1952: fig. 2).

[13] For the shape, cf. *Ghassul* Phase A (Hennessy 1969: fig. 5:1). Hennessy (1969: 9) notes "larger varieties of bowls with simple bevelled rims and ornament mostly confined to thin horizontal bands on the rim . . . occur only in the upper two phases" (i.e., A and B); *Arad* Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 2:3); *Meser*, a variant (?) (Dothan 1959b: fig. 6:9; Stratum II); the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 8:1–4, 8, 9); *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 7:23, 24 [Stratum I]; possibly related are fig. 8:2, 7–9, with similar profiles but impressed or "pie crust" rims [Stratum I]); and possibly the *Golan* (Epstein 1978: fig. 11: second from top on right, fig. 12: second row on right).

For the dripped paint, cf. *Ghassul* Phase B (Hennessy 1969: fig. 6:2); *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 15:7); *Arad*, Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 1:1, 4); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 37:27); the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: figs. 6:12, 7:6); *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 13:17).

[14] Amiran 1970: 24. For *Ghassul* see, among others, Hennessy 1969: fig. 5:7 (Phase A), fig. 6:5 (Phase B); North 1961: fig. 16:B2:2; and Mallon 1934: pl. 43:35. For the *Beersheva* region, cf. de Contenson 1956: figs. 2:10–12, 3:1–6, 10. Fig. 3:11 is the closest to the Jiftlik holemouths. Holemouth jars with rounded upper bodies are not, however, absent from Ghassul (cf. Mallon 1934: fig. 46; Koeppel 1940: pls. 77:5, 96:7).

[15] The storage vessels from both of these areas seem to prefer the pronounced, outsplayed rim: *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 17:1–3, 5); while at the *Golan* sites the heavy, thickened rim predominates (Epstein 1978).

[16] "Pie crust" rims: cf., among others, *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 16:B2:2; fig. 17: 22, 25, 26, etc.); *Arad*, Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 2:6); *Gezer*, Field I, Stratum XIV (Dever 1974: pl. 2:1–3); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 38:1, 8, 16, 18); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. III:1); the *Beersheba* sites (de Contenson 1956: fig. 1:2–5); and *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 7:25; 8:2, 6–10, etc.).

Red wash: cf. *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 6:5); *Meser* (Dothan 1959b: fig. 6:13); and *Tell Umm Hamad* (Helms 1986: fig. 16:1).

[17] Mallon 1934: fig. 50:3, pl. 43:3 (with references to a later type, p. 110); Koeppel 1940: pl. 77:7. Cf. also *Megiddo* XX (Loud 1948: pl. 2:32); *Tell es-Saidiyeh el-Tahta* (de Contenson 1960: fig. 33:16); *Tell Delhamiya* (Amiran 1977: fig. 2:4); and *Beth Shan* XVIII (FitzGerald 1935: pl. I:25 [with rope molding at neck and the sinuous profile of a churn], pl. I:10, from "pits" [p. 6]).

[18] *Ghassul*, Phase E (Hennessy 1969: fig. 8b:9; Koeppel 1940: pl. 79:11); *Arad*, Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 5:3, and the narrower-necked pl. 6:8); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:4 [with a shorter neck], pl. V:1 [with impressed decoration similar to Jiftlik No. 3]); the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 5:9, the exception to the more outsplayed, less vertical neck on most of these jars); *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 9:25); and possibly the *Golan* (Epstein 1978: fig. 6a: lower left).

Tell El-Mafjar

Introduction

Tell el-Mafjar, the second site sounded by Mellaart on the West Bank of the Jordan, is located about 100 m south of the impressive remains of the Umayyad building program at Khirbet al-Mafjar (Hamilton 1959). The "tell" (fig. 2) is actually a rather flat site extending for a distance of about 150 m east–west along the northern bank of a small wadi. Its north–south dimensions, however, are uncertain due to the tremendous amount of erosion that had taken place at the northern limits of the site, between it and the Arabic ruins.

The Stratigraphy of Trench I

Mellaart conducted a single sounding (his Trench I) at Tell el-Mafjar, approximately in the center of what was then preserved of the ancient site. The excavation area was oriented slightly west of north (fig. 3) and measured just under 5.0 m ("N–S" by 4.50 m ("E–W"). Virgin soil was reached at a depth of about 2.0 m below the surface.

The plan of Mellaart's work (fig. 3) shows a sequence of three pits cut into the natural soil and an undescribed section of walling (?) protruding from the "west" balk at an evidently higher and unrelated level. Section A–B (fig. 4) includes two of these pits, and it appears that the deeper central pit was cut into the shallower northern pit. Mellaart describes the nature of the material excavated in his sounding as basically having the character of rubbish pits, but their possible original use as (seasonal ?) shelters was not lost to him, and similarities between the northern and central pits at Tell el-Mafjar and the "stepped entryway" formed by Pits 1 and 2 at Tell Abu Habil (see below) were noted.

Mellaart excavated the central pit and the material above it in six layers, of which Layers 1, 2, and 3 are open deposits that combine to form the equivalent of "top soil" in the central pit and over the northern pit. Below this, the pebble scree that forms the interface between Layers 2 and 4 may possibly have served as an occupational surface, perhaps in conjunction with the "step" provided by the northern pit, but this is far from certain. Below this pebble scree, Layer 4, composed of soil and charcoal, lies above Layer 5, which consists of lenses of clay in an ash matrix. This seems to argue at least Layer 5 was deposited intentionally. The basal level in the central pit, Layer 6, is described as a hard, clayey soil which, in addition to charcoal, contained fragments of mudbrick that exhibited straw casts. This last feature of Layer 6 suggests that mudbrick architecture existed somewhere in the vicinity of the excavated area and may indicate that walls of such material were used in conjunction with the cuttings in the virgin soil. A similar situation appears at Tell Abu Habil. Whether the sequence of pits excavated by Mellaart at Tell al-Mafjar would have required any permanent superstructure, with its central "chamber" ca. 3.20 m wide and from 1.50 to 1.80 m deep, is difficult to say. The cuttings alone, or in conjunction with perishable material such as skins or brush, could have been sufficient to offer protection from the vagaries of climate in the Jordan Valley.

The Pottery (Plates 2–5)

The Mafjar corpus of pottery consists of slightly over 100 fragments. The pieces are predominantly handmade, less than 10% of the sample being identified by the excavator as having been "wheel-made" (they are: pl. 2:1, 10, 11, 24, 25, 34; pl. 3:1, 20; pl. 4:19, 20). This is a technique

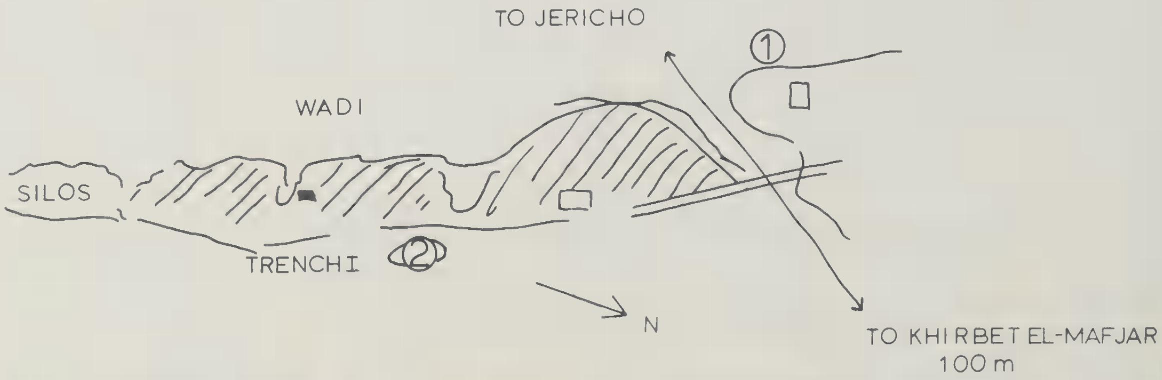

Fig. 2. Tell el-Mafjar. Sketch map of the site from the excavation notebook, showing the location of Trench I (solid square in center of mound). No. 1 marks the location of "Auni Bay's House" and No. 2 records a "low bump with Byzantine through Arabic" material. Auni Bay was the Director of the Department of Antiquities of the Kingdom of Jordan at the time of Mellaart's work (J. Mellaart and L. Kain).

previously suggested for the simpler forms of Chalcolithic and earlier pottery.[1] The majority of the pieces are plain, although a small percentage are decorated with a red slip (covering either the entire surface or restricted to a band at the rim), a line of incisions or slashes, an impressed cordon (usually applied at or just below the rim), or a combination of these decorative elements.

Bowls. A variety of straight-sided or V-shaped bowls are present in the assemblage and occur either plain (pl. 2:3–5, 8, 10, 11) or covered with a red wash (pl. 2:1, 2, 6, 9). To one (pl. 2:2) a horizontal band of incisions has been added below the rim, before the application of the wash as on a similar bowl from Pella (McNicoll et al. 1982: pl. 105:1). The base has been preserved on only one of these bowls (pl. 2:6), and the profile drawing suggests that it had been formed on a mat. Both in form and surface treatment, such bowls are common at the type sites of Ghassul and Beersheba, as well as in contemporary deposits such as those at Jiftlik, discussed above, and Arad. The incised band on small open forms (pl. 2:2), however, is not common.[2]

Bowls with rounded profiles are less frequent than the straight-sided variety at Tell el-Mafjar, a feature that is characteristic of the Ghassul-Beersheba assemblage. Certainly such simple curved forms as those illustrated here (pl. 2:31–35) do appear in most Chalcolithic deposits, but, with the possible exception of pl. 2:34, they do not approach the smooth hemispherical shapes that become so numerous in Proto-Urban/EB I contexts such as Jericho Tomb A94 and Arad Stratum IV.[3]

A form morphologically intermediate between the straight-sided and rounded bowls (pl. 2:33) exhibits a slight convexity in the upper part of the vessel wall and a gentle concavity just above the (mat-impressed?) base. This profile is most frequent in Chalcolithic deposits, but is not exclusive to this period, for published examples are found in both earlier and later contexts.[4] The combination of this form with a mat-impressed base is known from Garstang's excavations on the Jericho tell (Garstang 1936: pl. XXXII:33B).

The bowl fragments of unknown diameter (pl. 5:1, 4) exhibit a three-dimensional impressed-cordon decoration. The closest parallels for these bowls come from Horvat ᵓUsa near Acco, where they are dated to the "Chalcolithic/Early Bronze" horizon (Ben-Tor 1966: fig. 4:2, 3). Related pieces display a similar range of dates.[5]

The rims of two other bowls display a "bevelled" exterior profile (pl. 2:24, 25), while one (pl. 2:25) is slightly inverted as well. Both are described as being wheel-made. The slightly inverted

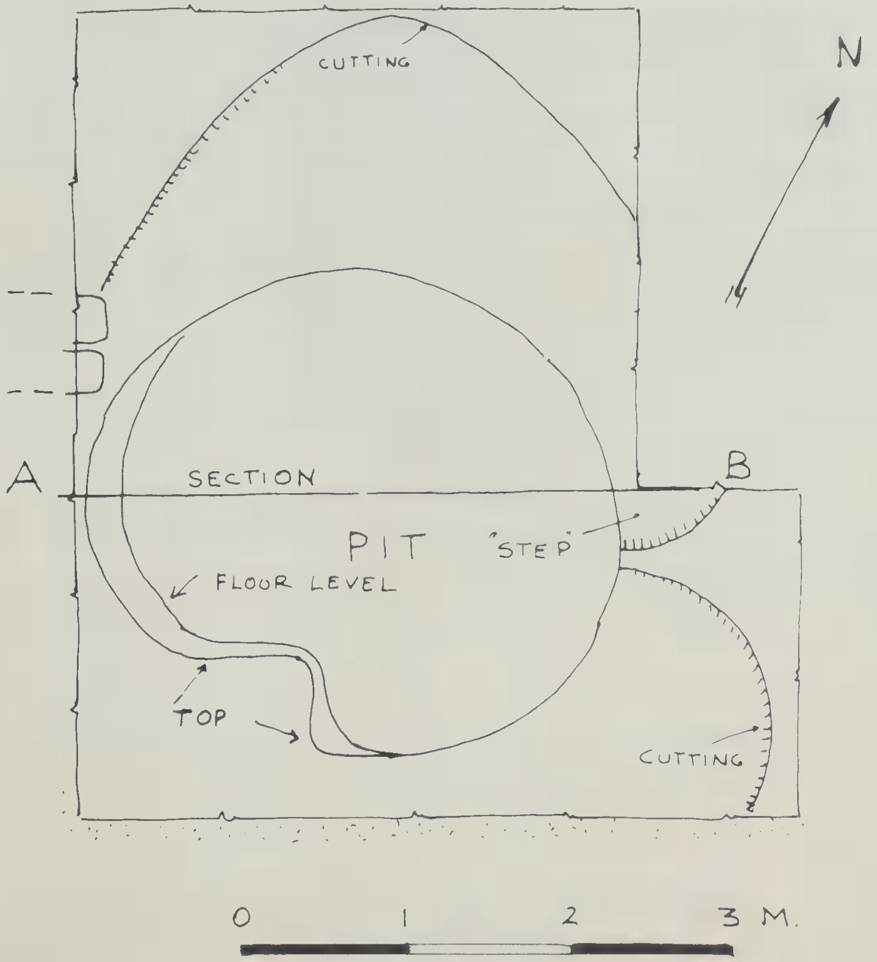

Fig. 3. Tell el-Mafjar. Plan of Trench I. Section A–B can be seen in fig. 4 (J. Mellaart).

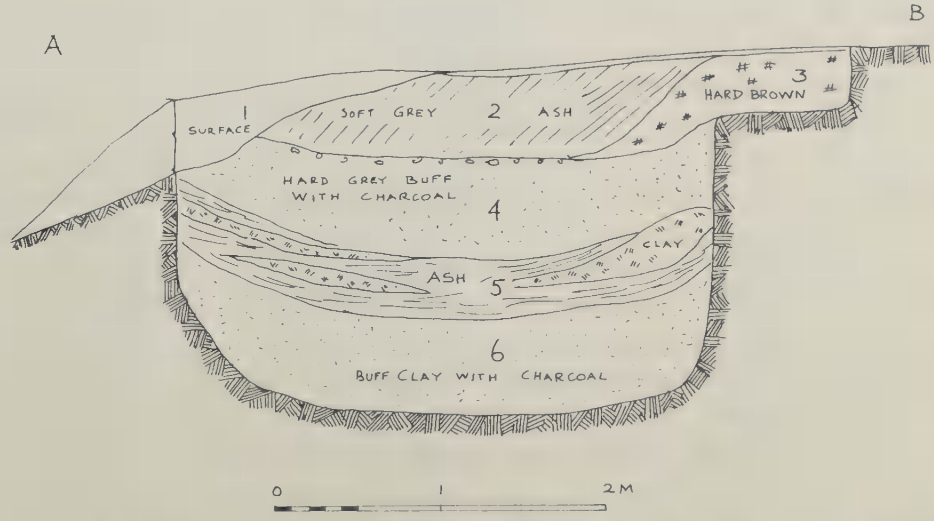

Fig. 4. Tell el-Mafjar. Section A–B of Trench I. For the location of the section, see fig. 3 (J. Mellaart).

and bevelled rim of pl. 2:25 can be found among Kaplan's "Chalcolithic remains" at ᶜEin el-Jarba and in contemporary contexts at Gezer XXVI and ᶜAffula.[6] A very similar profile embellished with a "pie crust" rim has been found at Arad V (Amiran 1978: pl. 2:6) and Horvat Beter Stratum I (Dothan 1959a: fig. 8:6), while more inverted forms are also dated to the Chalcolithic period.[7] It is quite possible that what we have in the fragment from Mafjar (pl. 2:25) and the similar pieces noted elsewhere is an embryonic stage of a rim type that gains attention in the Proto-Urban period on the Jericho tell (Hennessy 1969: 8, pl. II:7) and related "pre-urban" strata at Gezer (Dever 1974: pl. 4:13) and the Ai Sanctuary (Callaway 1972: fig. 5:22, etc.). This form continues to represent a type-fossil for much of the later part of the Early Bronze Age.

Cups. There exists in the Mafjar assemblage a series of small, rounded forms (pl. 2:12–22) that, because of their size (diameters ca. 0.05–0.10 m) are here arbitrarily considered as "cups." In addition to their size, these vessels also vary in profile, ranging from shapes that narrow toward the rim, as do some of the larger holemouth jars, through shapes with a reasonably vertical wall, to those that present a slightly outsplayed rim and a sinuous profile. The variance within the Mafjar pieces is slight and often subtle, and they are therefore discussed here as a group. Decoration on these cups is simple. They can be either plain (pl. 2:14, 20) or covered with a red to red-brown slip on the exterior surface that is usually continued over the rim to form a horizontal band on the interior (pl. 2:12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 21). The fact that the two undecorated cups are both formed from a "sandy red ware," as opposed to the buff fabric of the slipped majority, may indicate that a red exterior surface was the desired appearance of all of the vessels of this class. The "yellow-brown" slip on pl. 2:22, similar to the others in many ways, may be the result of improper firing. It is also possible that pl. 2:16, which exhibits only a thin band of red wash on the rim, belongs only morphologically—and not functionally—with the other vessels with which it is here grouped, a hypothesis that may be strengthened by its being by far the largest of the group.

The identification of appropriate comparanda for these little cups is unfortunately hampered by the fact that none of the bases of Mafjar examples are preserved, but similarities can be found with equally small, open vessels at a sufficient number of sites to establish their relative position within the development of the fourth millennium B.C. ceramic repertoire of Syria–Palestine.[8]

Large bowls. One "family" of vessels can be seen to span the division between open and closed forms (pl. 4:13–19). Slightly angular in their upper body profile, they present themselves as closed forms morphologically, but their rather wide mouths make them open forms functionally. For this reason they are considered here simply as large bowls. In addition to their shape, this group is tied together by the decorative attention given to their rims, which are either scored with a band of diagonal incisions or modeled in the familiar "pie crust" fashion. One vessel (pl. 4:19) seems to form a bridge between these and the more open variants of the biconical holemouth jars. All are fashioned from a buff fabric, which is either left plain (pl. 4:13, 17) or covered with a red slip on the exterior surface (pl. 4:14, 18, and possibly 16) or both the exterior and interior surfaces (pl. 4:15). All are described as being handmade with the exception of pl. 4:19, which is said to exhibit wheel-marks on its interior.

In general, each example demonstrates, to some degree, a thickening and outsplaying of the rim which may, with the exception of the undecorated ("wheel-made") example (pl. 4:19), be the result of the decorative treatment afforded the rim. Specifically, however, four subgroups may be isolated for the purpose of the present discussion.

1. Vessels with a thickened and horizontally flattened rim with incised decoration (pl. 4:13, 14).
2. A similar form with a shallow channel running around the top of the rim (pl. 4:18).

3. A type whose body thickens as it approaches the rim, which is slightly bevelled on the interior and decorated with incisions on the exterior (pl. 4:16).
4. A form similar to the straight-profiled, biconical holemouth jars with a slightly inverted rim, either incised with diagonal incision (pl. 4:15), or modeled into pie crust form (pl. 4:17).

In spite of the individual features of these subtypes, the group as a whole would fit most comfortably with Chalcolithic assemblages.[9]

Holemouth jars. This common domestic vessel appears at Tell el-Mafjar in many sizes and in a variety of shapes. The simplest are those that present a straight or slightly convex upper profile (pl. 4:4, 8, 9, 10, 11) and represent undecorated, thin-walled vessels of biconical form. Such shapes, which are among the simplest closed forms to fabricate, are well represented in occupational contexts of the Chalcolithic period,[10] while specific parallels for the handle type and placement on vessels similar to pl. 4:8 can be found at Gassul and the "Chalcolithic" levels of Garstang's excavations on the Jericho tell.[11]

Fragments of two other simple, plain-rim holemouth jars (pl. 4:1, 12) display even greater convexity in the upper body and must come from vessels of globular or piriform shape. As with the less-rounded jars discussed above, this form is easily documented at sites of the Ghassul-Beersheba horizon, and although their use may begin "earlier" at Ghrubba and continue slightly into Proto-Urban/EB I, their main *floruit* is the Chalcolithic period.[12]

Another thin-walled holemouth jar (pl. 4:3) exhibits what might be considered to be a rudimentary form of the "cut rim" that is thought to make its first appearance in the Proto-Urban/EB I period.[13] It should be noted, however, that the Mafjar piece does not display the internal thickened ("bulbous" or "inward-rolled") rim that is a very important characteristic of the type.[14]

Another holemouth jar from Tell el-Mafjar exhibits an elementary form of this thickened rim (pl. 4:2) and in this respect stands out sharply from the rest of the assemblage. Although this piece stands very much as a harbinger of the morphological development that the holemouth jar underwent during the individual phases of the ensuing Early Bronze Age, the rimtype does occur in Chalcolithic assemblages at Tell Far^cah (N) (de Vaux 1961: figs. 1:8; 2:21, 37) and in the Beersheba region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 6:2), while it appears in the "original soil" of ᶜAi in Phase I of Callaway's reexcavation of the site, where its Chalcolithic ancestry is also noted (Callaway 1972: 6, fig. 15:9).

Of the two other plain vessels included here among the holemouth jars, pl. 3:17 might be more correctly associated with more open forms (similar to Epstein 1978: fig. 6A, with incisions?), while the relationship between pl. 4:19 and the class of large bowls has already been noted.

Four fragments (pl. 4:5–7, 5:2) have been provided with a band of impressed plastic ornamentation, and, although the shape and angle of the individual rims may vary, they are discussed here together on the basis of their decoration. Impressed cordons applied to the walls of large vessels are well known at Ghassul (among others, Mallon 1934: fig. 53), but the application of such bands below the rims of holemouth jars may indicate something more specific.

The type and placement of applied decoration on holemouth jars at Arad, absent on this form in Chalcolithic Stratum V, appear suddenly—and in quantity—in EB I Stratum IV (Amiran 1978: pl. 8:12–23) and remain a popular decoration on this form throughout the subsequent history of the city (Amiran 1978: pl. 20:2–14, 51, 54). At ᶜAi the combination appears in EB I Phase II (Callaway 1972: 66, fig. 20:17, 20) where molded decoration again enjoys a long period of popularity on holemouth jars. The later end of this popularity is echoed in the EB II deposits of Gezer XXIII (Dever 1974: 27, pl. 8:1–3, Field I, Stratum XI). In spite of this apparent tilt toward the later parts of the Early Bronze Age spectrum, it should be noted that the individual forms of the Mafjar assemblage are difficult to parallel, especially in these later Early Bronze deposits, and that the rim forms at Mafjar seem to be simple and un-evolved.[15] The application of impressed cordons below the rims of holemouth jars can be found in "earlier" deposits at Tell Far^cah (N) (de Vaux 1961: fig. 1:9, 12, etc., "chalcolithique moyen"); and with the recent recognition and formulation of a "*pré-urbaine D*" class of pottery by de Miroschedji (de Miroschedji 1971: 38–40, fig. 14), in which applied and molded decoration plays an important role, the Mafjar examples may be seen more clearly in an "earlier" light.

The last two fragments considered in this category (pl. 4:20, 21) differ markedly from each other in the profiles of their rims, but both appear to come from vessels of biconical form and both exhibit lugs or bosses on the upper portion of their bodies. Discussion of the two pieces (which could not be located in the Amman Museum) is hampered by the absence of information on the exact shape of these appendages.

Pl. 4:21 is from a thick-walled biconical vessel exhibiting two "lugs" (lug handles?) just below a rounded rim. The fact that these handles would be well placed to assist in moving the vessel when hot suggests that this is a cooking pot rather than a storage vessel. Their position, well above the (hypothesized) carination, would shelter them from direct heat when the vessel rested on or above the fire. On a storage jar, it would be more functional to place the handles lower on the body, nearer to the center of gravity. This simple but highly practical form has an ancestry that begins and is well represented in the Neolithic Period.[16] But despite the fact that lugs and bosses appear on vessels ranging in size and sophistication from coronets to pithoi at Chalcolithic sites such as Ghassul, it is difficult to find close parallels for the position of the handles on the Mafjar piece in contemporary contexts. In fact, in addition to the (fairly similar) vessels excavated by Garstang in his "Chalcolithic" Area 188 at Jericho, only the conventional ledge-handles set just below the rims of rounded holemouth jars from ^cAffula can be cited here.[17]

The second of these pieces (pl. 4:20) is described as "wheel-made" and displays a thinner vessel wall with a small lug (or pair of lugs) just above the point of carination. In this case, the appendages may be decorative rather than functional, but certainty on this point is impeded by our ignorance of the shape (and breadth) of the lug. The top of this rim has been flattened horizontally, a feature that is not uncommon in Chalcolithic deposits.[18] Likewise, although small, antithetically opposed, unpierced lugs can be found on vessels from Ghassul, the combination of rim-form and lug-type and placement is difficult to parallel, with the possible exception of a jar from "Grotto U" at Tell Far^cah (N).[19]

Jars with outsplayed rims. Fragments of several vessels with outsplayed or everted rims are included in the Mafjar corpus, but in spite of this morphological common denominator these pieces come from a variety of vessels of quite different size and appearance.

The rim of pl. 3:5 exhibits a pronounced interior swelling, a feature shared by pl. 3:6 from a vessel with a higher, more vertical neck. Chalcolithic parallels for this rounded—as opposed to angular—swelling are known in the Beersheba region, but the type appears to be absent at Ghassul. A similar rim is published from EB IB Stratum 13 (Field I) at Gezer,[20] but its stratigraphical position (makeup for an earthen surface) might allow an earlier date. The neck and rim from a smaller but related jar (pl. 3:1) can also be paralleled in Stratum 14 at Gezer (Dever 1974: pl. 1:28).

Two vessels (pl. 3:4, 7) demonstrate a more sharply outsplayed or everted rim with a corresponding angular thickening of the vessel wall where the rim joins the body. Everted rims from the Ghassul and Beersheba type-sites display neither the degree of attenuation nor the angularity of the inner profile evidence by pl. 3:4, the thinner of the two Mafjar pieces. Basically similar rims, however, can be identified in Chalcolithic contexts at several other sites.[21] Confusing the search for legitimate comparanda is the fact that the internal thickening seen in the profiles of some Proto-Urban two-handled jars is more likely to be the result of the pressure involved in attaching the handle to the rim than the fashioning of the vessel itself.[22]

The larger and thicker walled pl. 3:7, which appears to be from a large pithos with outsplayed rim, finds its best parallels from Chalcolithic sites in the eastern Jordan Valley, at Pella (Smith 1973: pl. 34:717, 730) and Tell esh-Shuneh (N) (de Contenson 1960: fig. 12:5, Level II), both with impressed decoration rather than the plain ridge of the Mafjar piece. The shape, however, is not unlike the "heavy flaring rims" from Proto-Urban levels (Phases Q–N) on the Jericho tell (Hennessy 1967: 8 and pl. 2:6).

Two fragments (pl. 3:2, 3), although they exhibit a rim that can be described as outsplayed, come from jars that seem to have relatively straight, vertical necks. The rims of these vessels share an internal modulation, which if typologically significant is difficult to parallel,[23] but pl. 3:3 may simply be a thicker, more outsplayed variant of a shape known from Jiftlik (pl. 4:5, 6).

As reconstructed, pl. 3:20 is an elongated, bag-shaped vessel with straight sides tapering to a gently outsplayed rim, exhibiting two large handles attached just above the point of carination. Similar examples of high, straight necks are difficult to find, but the closest parallels are from Wadi Ghazzeh sites A, H, and possibly D2.[24] Pl. 3:22, with its straight upper-body profile, may be a smaller variant of pl. 3:20, while pl. 3:21, with its slightly more rounded "shoulder," may represent an intermediate form between the two.

Necked Jars. The Mafjar assemblage also includes a variety of relatively closed forms which are discussed here under the general heading of narrow-necked jars, or bottles. On the whole, these pieces exhibit a relatively straight neck, but they vary considerably in individual profiles. The simplest forms are thick walled (pl. 3:18, 19) and are also the least specific.[25]

Pl. 3:9, 13, and 14 are smaller in diameter, thinner in vessel-wall, and more subtle in profile. The "rippled" profile of pl. 3:9 may be accidental, although the same effect is given by the rim of a wider-mouthed jar from Horvat Beter (Dothan 1959a: fig. 15:10 [Stratum II–III]). Pl. 3:14 exhibits a very slightly outsplayed neck and rim that blend almost imperceptibly into the shoulder of the vessel; only the slightest thickening of the wall of the neck is noticeable. At Ghassul rims with this kind of sinuous profile, when present at all, appear to be restricted to jars with much wider apertures, but similarly modulated rims are present on vessels of similar dimension in the Beersheba region. At Horvat Beter the type occurs on jars as well as on one vessel identified by the excavator as a churn.[26]

Pl. 3:13, also with a slightly outsplayed rim, is closely related to pl. 3:14, but its more vertical neck emerges from the shoulder as a fairly distinct morphological feature and is accompanied by a slight thickening at the point of transition between the neck and shoulder. Jars with a comparably pronounced junction are much less easy to identify in Chalcolithic contexts than they are in later deposits of the Proto-Urban/EB I horizon.[27] Pl. 3:15 may be a simpler variant of this form.

Two fragments (pl. 3:8, 10) are from jars with shorter necks. Pl. 3:10, with its tip reconstructed, is reminiscent of the "bow rim," a type that is characteristic of Kenyon's Pottery Neolithic B at Jericho (Kenyon 1979: 46, fig. 7:1) and Phase 2 of Moore's Late Neolithic period (Moore 1973: 57ff.). The exact position of the bow rim within the Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic sequence, however, is still uncertain (Moore 1973: esp. 60–61), and bow rims dated "Neolithic," "Chalcolithic," or "transitional" appear at a number of sites.[28] The fact that the bow rim is not found in deposits of the Ghassul-Beersheba horizon might indicate a position at the earlier end of the chronological spectrum. The bow rim of the Neolithic/Chalcolithic periods should not be confused with a much different rim-form described with the same name by Callaway (1972: 66 and fig. 19:25) at ᶜAi and Hennessy (1967: 8, pl. II:15) at Jericho, dated to the Proto-Urban/EB I period. In the earlier form, the suggestion of the "bow" is given by the convex exterior and concave interior of the rim, while in the later form the interior line of the rim is convex (i.e., the exact opposite), while the exterior line can vary markedly. It should also be noted that the Mafjar piece is not as "globular" as the standard bow rim, and the neck appears to be constricting toward the rim, a feature of some jars from ᶜAffula (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:1, 7(?)) and En Shadud (Braun 1985: Pottery Type 26, fig. 23:8, 10, p. 145).

Pl. 3:8 is from a vessel with the narrowest neck in the Mafjar corpus. Like the taller-necked pl. 3:13, it displays a pronounced internal juncture between the neck and shoulder, while the slight convexity of the inner profile of the rim is similar, but less extreme, than on the ᶜAi and Jericho pieces discussed above. The closest parallel for the form again comes from ᶜAffula.[29]

Pl. 3:16, with a red wash on its exterior surface, is included here because of the narrow dimension of its mouth. It might, however, be more correctly classed with the holemouth jars.[30]

Spouted Bowl or Jar. A single fragment of a spouted vessel (pl. 5:3) occurs in the present group. Because of the smallness of the fragment and the fact that, as drawn by the excavator, it seems to "droop" in a manner not usually encountered in the type, the size and type of the original vessel are uncertain. A stance more closed than that represented here is probably more appropriate in order to give the spout a more upward tilt.

In the Chalcolithic period, when spouted vessels bear painted decoration, this is most often confined to a simple band around the rim, while in EB IB (Proto-Urban B) the shape is often the object of "line group" decoration.[31] Occasionally, in the Beersheba region, the rim will be thumb-impressed (de Contenson 1956: fig. 8:6, 19) but the actual application of a cordon, such as seen on the Mafjar example, appears to be a later feature, appearing at ᶜAi in EB II and III contexts (Callaway 1972: figs. 38:19, 58:23, 63:24) and Umm Hammad in EB I/II Stage 4 (Helms 1986: 34, fig. 11:9). Whether or not the absence of this combination of features earlier is fortuitous is difficult to determine. Certainly, both the spout and the applied decoration were well known individually in the Chalcolithic period.[32]

Stands. The fragments on pl. 3:23, 24 are from vessels often identified as chalices, pedestaled bowls, incense burners, or simply (as here) stands, and the attempt to further define the function of these fragments is resisted. Such vessels are quite popular during the Chalcolithic and EB I/Proto-Urban periods, in stone as well as in a wide range of ceramic fabrics, including the gray-black lustrous ("Esdraelon") ware of EB I, which may in fact be crafted in imitation of their stone counterparts. Decoration on the two pieces from Mafjar is simple, confined to a horizontal ridge above the base of pl. 3:24 and an impressed cordon applied to the "waist" of pl. 3:23. The latter piece is much more easy to parallel than the former.[33]

Handles. Three basic categories of handles appear in the Mafjar assemblage—lug, ledge, and loop—with a certain degree of internal variation within each group.

Lug handles are the simplest form in the corpus and are undecorated except for pl. 5:11, which exhibits a "scored surface." Unpierced lugs are encountered in the earliest (Neolithic) pottery-producing cultures in Syria–Palestine, while lugs, pierced either horizontally or vertically—perhaps more to assist in securing some type of lid than to perform the function of true handles—occur in almost every Chalcolithic context of any size. They continue to remain a strong feature of the ceramic repertoire into the Proto-Urban/EB I period, after which they gradually recede in popularity. Both single (pl. 5:7–9, 11, 13, 16) and double (pl. 5:10) lugs occur at Tell el-Mafjar, but because of the variety of vessel types on which lug handles can appear it is impossible, with the exception of the two relatively straight-sided bowls (pls. 2:23, 5:5), to determine the shape of the vessels on which these lugs were once appended.[34]

Three examples of ledge handles occur in the Mafjar assemblage, two (pl. 5:19, 20) of the "plain" variety and one of the impressed type (pl. 5:21). All three are of a buff fabric and are undecorated. In the past, variations within this genre have been assigned varying degrees of chronological significance, a view that has been less rigidly applied in recent years (Amiran 1970a: 35–40). In general, ledge handles begin in the Neolithic, occur in the Chalcolithic, and begin to evidence a great deal of popularity in the EB I/Proto-Urban period, a position that they enjoyed throughout the Early Bronze Age. There is, unfortunately, nothing in the small sample of plain ledge handles from Mafjar that would indicate a chronological range more specific than "Chalcolithic-Early Bronze I."

Plain loop handles, such as those illustrated here (pl. 5:12, 14–18), present another form with minimal chronological significance, and even the two more specific examples with impressed decoration (pl. 5:22, 23) for which parallels can be cited aid little in refining the chronological setting of the Mafjar assemblage.[35]

Miscellaneous. Several fragments from the present collection do not fit easily into any of the categories discussed above.

Pl. 2:26, a semi-closed form with a vertically-pierced lug handle on the shoulder, is difficult to interpret without a better understanding of how much of the vessel is actually preserved. It might have been part of one of the squat jars with multiple lug-handles that are ubiquitous in Chalcolithic deposits.[36]

Four bases in a buff fabric exhibit similar diameters and shape of the lower vessel wall. Pl. 2:30 is plain; pl. 2:28 exhibits a mat-impression; pl. 2:29 is thumb-impressed on the exterior; and pl. 2:27, covered with a brown wash, is described as being "pockmarked."[37]

The pierced body of pl. 3:11 represents a small straining vessel, a type unknown to the present author in Chalcolithic or Early Bronze contexts.[38] The body fragment on pl. 3:12 has been "dimpled" but not actually pierced.

In addition to the ceramic vessels discussed above, the Mafjar collection also includes three fragments of small terra cotta animal figurines (pl. 5:25, 26, and 27). Although a specific identification of these quadrupeds is uncertain, they do indicate the presence here of a type of figurine well known at Ghassul (cf. among others Hennessy 1969: fig. 11:4–6; North 1961: pl. X:8323, 8728).

The Lithic Assemblage

The lithic assemblage from Tell el-Mafjar consists of four stone vessels (pls. 2:7, 5:28, 32; 5:29), as well as two "roundels" or "spindle whorls" (pl. 5:30, 31). The material, identified by the excavator, includes both white limestone and serpentine, but unfortunately these pieces are chronologically non-diagnostic and would be at home at many points along the Chalcolithic-EB I spectrum. Eight chipped stone tools are also recorded in the excavation notebook. They include three sickle blades with "blunted backs," two polished axes, two chisels (one with cortex retained), and a side scraper. Unfortunately, no illustrations of these pieces have survived.

Polished Bone Tools

Eight examples of polished bone tools (pl. 5:24a–h) complete the assemblage of material culture from Tell el-Mafjar. Similar tools, which possibly served as awls, borers, or gravers, are well known at many sites of the Ghassul-Beersheba horizon.[39]

Summary

Mellaart's Trench I at Tell el-Mafjar (figs. 3, 4) revealed a sequence of fill-deposits within a series of pits dug into the natural soil. The thin layer of topsoil (Layer 1) can be combined with Layers 2 and

3, as all three are open *loci.* The central irregular cutting was filled by a succession of deposits (Layers 4–6); if this pit was originally utilized for habitation or storage, the material from Layer 6 would provide a *terminus ante quem* for that phase of its use. The top of the uppermost of the central pit deposits (Layer 4) is separated from Layer 2 by a scree of pebbles, and this stratigraphical interface seems to continue across the pit, being indicated in the eastern part of the excavation by the Layer 3/4 soil change. This layer 2–3/4 division would represent the only other time at which the cutting(s) could have been used for occupation, a circumstance that might be suggested only if there was a substantial difference between the material above and below this interface.

For the date of the actual cutting of the pit we have no direct archaeological evidence, but Layer 6 contains material (straight-sided bowls, small cups, modeled holemouth jars, and lug handles) that suggests that it was filled with material dating to the end of the Chalcolithic period. The cutting must either be of that date or earlier, but it is impossible to be more specific. The three deposits in the central pit (Layers 4–6) share the straight-sided bowls and small cups, while similarly decorated holemouth jars appear in Layers 4 and 6. This would seem to tie the three deposits together and indicate either a relatively "quick" filling of the pit or a common source for the fill-material elsewhere on the tell. If the small "wheel-made" bowl (pl. 2:24) from Layer 5 is actually a later Early Bronze piece, one might posit a filling of the central pit with late Chalcolithic debris during the Early Bronze Age.

The material above the Layer 2–3/4 interface, which might have served as an occupation floor, also produced straight-sided bowls and holemouth jars with decorated rims similar to those found below. Other features found both above and below this "surface" are lug-handles, plain ledge-handles, and (chronologically indeterminate) bone tools. In fact, the only classes of objects that appear exclusively on either side of this hypothetical "surface" are the small cups, backed sickle blades, and "roundels" in the lower deposits, and the two fragments of "stands" found above it. Such a separation of artifacts does not appear to be chronologically significant.

Because of several common denominators in the material above and below the Layer 2–3/4 interface, it would seem most likely that the finds in Trench I do represent a cutting made sometime late in the Chalcolithic period that was subsequently utilized as a rubbish pit and completely filled over a short span of time. This would agree with Mellaart's notebook impressions. As to when this filling operation took place, we can only suggest, based on the presence of an Early Bronze bowl rim (pl. 2:25) on the surface and a similar (and possibly contemporary) fragment from Layer 5 (pl. 2:24), that it occurred in the early part of the Early Bronze Age.

Tell El-Mafjar: Trench I

Layer	*Description*	*Period*
1	Brown surface soil	
2	Soft gray ash	
3	Soft brown earth, but harder than Stratum 2	
4	Hard, grayish-buff soil with charcoal specks	
5	Ash layer with clay or mudbrick streaks	
6	Hard buff soil with clay and mudbrick (with straw casts) fragments	

Tell El-Mafjar: Artifact Index

Layer 1	None
Layer 2	Pl. 2:8, 9, 23, 27, 29–30
	Pl. 3:2, 4, 6, 11, 14, 17–21, 23
	Pl. 4:2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13–15, 17–20
	Pl. 5:1, 3, 5–9, 11–13, 15, 16, 18, 24b, 24c, 24g, 24h
Layer 3	Pl. 2:4
	Pl. 3:8, 24
	Pl. 4:3, 4, 6, 16
	Pl. 5:10, 14, 21, 23, 32
Layer 4	Pl. 2:3(?), 10, 14, 16, 20, 32, 34
	Pl. 3:12, 13, 16, 22
	Pl. 4:1, 7, 21
	Pl. 5:20, 24f, 25, 27, 30, 31
Layer 5	Pl. 2:1, 3(?), 6, 11, 15, 19, 24
	Pl. 3:1, 7
	Pl. 5:2, 4, 24d, 24e
Layer 6	Pl. 2:5, 13, 17, 26, 33, 35
	Pl. 3:3, 5, 9, 15
	Pl. 4:9, 12
	Pl. 5:17, 19, 24a, 26

Notes

[1] At *Ghassul* Hennessy (1969: 7) notes evidence in his Phases C–A (i.e., Ghassul IV) for the finishing of some vessels on a "tournette," and Mellaart (1956: 29) thought that the use of the wheel was "common" in the assemblages of the earlier excavations at that site. At *Horvat Beter*, Stratum I bowls are said by Dothan to have been "*thrown* on a wheel or tournette" (1959a: 12), a technical aspect that he also compares to Ghassul IV (p. 13). Cf. also the bowl with "*traces de tournage*" from *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 15:1, p. 224). But these vessels, properly speaking, were *finished*, not "thrown," on a slow wheel

In addition to the utilization of the potters wheel in the Chalcolithic period, de Vaux (1970: 511–12) sees evidence of its use "for necks and small vases" in Jericho VIII, while Moore (1973: 45, 57) records that "many (pots) are finished by turning on a mat" in his Late Neolithic Phase 2 (equivalent to Jericho PNB).

[2] Hennessy (1969: 9) notes that incised decoration was common in his excavations at *Ghassul* "in all phases from G upwards, but confined to large storage jars and vats." Cf., however, the bowl on fig. 8b:3 (Phase E) with a double row of crescent-shaped incisions (punctures?). Incised decoration on more rounded bowls appears at *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 17:4) and *Meser* (Dothan 1957: fig. 2:11; Stratum I). Open forms with multiple incised wavy bands appear to be frequent in the *Golan* (Epstein 1978: fig. 12, etc.), a technique also at home in the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 12:4, 5) and elsewhere. *Ghrubba* presents a bowl with a band of some sort of horizontal "dragging" (Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:8), possibly from an earlier context.

[3] Cf. the references to Jericho and Arad in the chapter on Jiftlik, n. 10 above. The hemispherical form of the Mafjar bowl (pl. 2:34) can be paralleled at *Meser* (Dothan 1957: fig. 2:11). Exceptions to the numerical inferiority of rounded bowls in Chalcolithic contexts may be seen at *Tell Turmus* in the Huleh Valley (Dayan 1969: fig. 6) and at the Golan sites (Epstein 1978).

[4] For Chalcolithic examples, cf. *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 15:1); *Meser* (Dothan 1959b: fig. 8:5; Stratum I); the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 6:11, 13, 19, 20); and *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: figs. 7:6, 16; 12:10, 17, 21, etc.; Stratum II). A bowl with similar concavity is published

by Kaplan (1958a: fig. 8:22) from his "Neolithic" (Jericho IX) Level IV at *Teluliot Batashi.*

Bowls from Proto-Urban A Tomb A94 at *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: fig. 12:3, 4) and the cave at *Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 13:71, 14:96) have a similar concavity of the lower body form. *Arqub el-Dhahr* also provides pieces with similar concavity and (PUB/EB IB) painted decoration (Parr 1956: figs. 13:82, 14:84, etc.).

[5] Cf. *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 16:17, 8601); *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (de Contenson 1960: fig. 10:12, 13; and Gustavson-Gaube 1985: 73, fig. 9:22; *Tell es-Saidiyeh el-Tahta* (de Contenson 1960: fig. 32:18); *Munhata* (Tsori 1958: fig. 3: right). At *ʿAi* this decoration appears on thicker bowls with more vertical profiles (Callaway 1972: fig. 20:17, 20) in the (pre-urban) Phase II of the sanctuary.

A similar decoration on a basalt bowl with outsplayed sides is known from *Rosh Hanniqra*, Stratum II (Tadmor 1959: fig. 6:37). The pottery in this level is said to date to "Early Canaanite I . . . while still continuing the tradition of the Chalcolithic period" (p. 81).

[6] *ʿEin el-Jarba* (Kaplan 1969a: fig. 4:5 and p. 112); *Gezer* (Dever 1974: pl. 1:22, and possibly pl. 2:16; Field I, Stratum 14); and *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. VI:42).

[7] *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. VI:39–41, 43); *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 13:16; Stratum I–II), where its presence is noted as being "of special interest" (p. 26); and the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 8:15, 16). Possibly to be related are those from *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 5:1; Phase A), with a rim-channel; and from *Rosh Hanniqra* Stratum II (Tadmor 1959: fig. 6:31).

[8] Cf. *Meser* (Dothan 1959: fig. 5:6); *Tell Abu Habil* (de Contenson 1960: fig. 24:2; larger, but similar in shape); *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 5:3 and 5:5, a goblet similar in profile but with an oval mouth [Phase A]; fig. 6:8, "hole-mouth," and 6:9, a round-mouthed goblet [Phase B]; the diameter of either fig. 6:8 or 6:9 must be recorded incorrectly: cf. p. 11; fig. 7:10, especially for pl. 2:12 [Phase B]; fig. 8:1 [Phase D]; and possibly fig. 9b:7 [Phases G, H, I]). The type, usually with straighter sides, is known from the earlier excavations at Ghassul (Mallon 1934: fig. 42:2; Koeppel 1940: pls. 79:4, 96:3; and possibly North 1961: fig. 17:8652 [with double lug-handle] and 17:8164); *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 16:11); *Horvat ʿUsa* (Ben-Tor 1966: fig. 3:3); the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 4:4 [squatter, but similar in diameter]); and *Tell Abu Matar* (Perrot 1955: fig. 16:11, p. 81). For its "earlier" appearance at *Ghrubba*, cf. Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:22; and at *Wadi Rabah*, Kaplan 1958b: fig. 5:5.

Similar are Hennessy's "small, narrow necked, baggy shaped jars" (1967: 8, pl. II:17, his jar type "V"—only the upper portion is preserved), which he sees first appearing at *Jericho* in the Proto-Urban, Phase Nii destruction, but which might also belong to the preceding Phase M (p. 8). For the stratigraphical position of Phase M, cf. Hennessy 1967: 10.

[9] The best parallel for subgroup 1 comes from *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IX:4, 5), while vessels from *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 7b:6 [Phase C], with a painted decoration) and the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 1:2) might be considered similar "in spirit." Cf. also the "earlier" example from *Ghrubba* (Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:24) with horizontal lugs on the shoulder.

Good parallels for subgroup 2 come from a number of sites: *Meser* (Dothan 1957: fig. 3:5 [Stratum II]); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 39:11); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IX:13 [more open and thumb-impressed]); *Benei Beraq* (Kaplan 1963: fig. 9:6); and *Horvat Beter* Stratum I (Dothan 1959a: fig. 9:8 [thumb impressed]).

A plain rim similar to subgroup 3 can be seen in an example from *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 41:2).

For subgroup 4, pl. 4:15 can be paralleled at *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 41:7); while the best example for pl. 4:17 comes from *Jericho* in Garstang's "Chalcolithic" Tomb 355 (Garstang 1935: pl. XLII:17). For the pie crust rim on more open forms, cf. the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 8:3, 18, etc.); more distant parallels come from *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 5:9 [Phase A]; North 1961: fig. 18: E2–3 [-140]). Cf. also the pie crust rim from *Gezer* XXVI, Field I, Stratum 14 (Dever 1974: pl. 2:1–4) of Chalcolithic date.

[10] The distinction between the straight and slightly convex variants may be contrived, but:

(*a*) For the straighter pl. 4:9, cf. *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 6:5 [Phase B], fig. 8b:8 [Phase E], and possibly fig. 9a:4 [Phase F]; North 1961: fig. 16:8552, etc.); *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (de Contenson 1960: fig. 12:2 [Level II]); and *Tell Abu Habil* (de Contenson 1960: fig. 26:10 [Level III]). Similar profiles are illustrated from *Ghrubba* (Mellaart 1956: figs, 4:26, 5:98, etc.).

(*b*) For the rounder pl. 4:10, 11, cf. *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 5:7 [Phase A]), 8a:6 [Phase D]; *Arad*, Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 3:6); *Tell Abu Habil* (de Contenson 1960: fig. 26:12 [Level III]); the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 3:11); and *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 14:2 [Stratum II–III]). For possibly earlier parallels at *Ghrubba*, see Mellaart 1956: fig. 6:107, etc.

(*c*) For the "flatter" pl. 4:15, cf. *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 8a:5 [Phase D]; North 1961: fig. 16:8552); and *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 18:24 [Stratum II–III]).

[11] *Ghassul* (Mallon 1934: fig. 47; Koeppel 1940: pls. 78:5, 96:4). Similar, but with a square rim, is the example in Mallon 1934 (fig. 45:51). Hennessy's work at the site produced a similarly shaped vessel with low, unpierced lugs(?) at the spot where the Mafjar piece has handles (Hennessy 1969: fig. 6:5 [Phase B]); *Jericho* (Garstang 1935: pl. XLII:19). Cf. also *Tell Umm Hammad* (Helms 1986: 37, fig. 12:8, Stage 2).

[12] *Ghassul* (Koeppel 1940: pls. 77:5, 96:3, 7; Hennessy 1969: fig. 8b:2 [Phase E]); *Gezer* Field I, Stratum 14 (Dever 1974: pls. 1:6, 2:6, 3:5); *Arad*, Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 6:2, 3); *Megiddo* XX (Loud 1948: pl. 1:16–18); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. III:18); *Tell Delhamiya* (Amiran 1977: fig. 4:1); *Jawa* (Helms 1975: fig. 13:2 [= Helms 1981: fig. B4:10]); the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 3:1– 3, and possibly the more closed fig. 2:10–12); and *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 8:15, 18 [Stratum I], fig. 14:1, 16 [Stratum II–III]). For the "earlier" Ghrubba, cf. Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:34, 35, etc.

Callaway (1972: 60) notes that this rounded form is the oldest holemouth form in his Proto-Urban B Phase I at the ᶜAi Sanctuary and emphasizes its Chalcolithic heritage. In both Phase I at ᶜAi and Stratum IV at Arad, Callaway sees this type giving way to the thicker rim forms (cf. fig. 15:7–9) of his Phase II, the later of the two pre-urban phases at ᶜAi. For contemporary deposits at other sites, cf. p. 61.

[13] For the technique of the cut-rim holemouth, cf. Callaway 1972: 66–67. I cannot comment on the technical process by which pl. 4:3 was formed, since the piece could not be located in the Amman Museum.

Callaway (1972: 66) states that the cut rim is the most common type of rim decoration on such forms in the EB I Phase II (Wall R building) of his reexcavation of the ᶜAi Sanctuary and refers (p. 67) to Hennessy's work on the tell material from Jericho, where it begins in Phase Oi of the Proto-Urban period.

[14] "Bulbous" rims are one of the features that are said by Dever (1974: 16, pl. 1:11) to supplant the simple rounded (Late Chalcolithic) holemouths at *Gezer* in Field I, Stratum 13 (EB IB). "Inward-rolled" rims are also described as appearing more frequently in Phase II of Callaway's work at the *ᶜAi* Sanctuary (Callaway 1972: 66).

This thickened rim is already present in Callaway's earliest level (Phase I) at *ᶜAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 15:7, 8) and appears as early as the Proto-Urban Phase P at the *Jericho* tell on "collar rims," and Phase Oi on "cut rims" (Hennessy 1967: 8). The collar rim of Jericho equals the "rail rim" of Gezer (and other sites), where it appears first in deposits from EB IB Stratum 13 in Field I (Dever 1974: pl. 4:8, 9). Note, however, the holemouth with the thickened rim from (Chalcolithic) Stratum 14 at Gezer (pl. 1:11). Similar thickening of the rim is already apparent on examples from such deposits as Stratum I at *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 8:4).

[15] For the profile of pl. 4:5, cf. *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. VI:12 [plain]). The tapered rim of pl. 4:6 can be found at *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 41:5); *Tell Umm Hammad* (Helms 1984: fig. 14:14, Stage II); and *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (Gustavson-Gaube 1985: 77, fig. 12:43), all with raised decoration. Pl. 4:7 finds good parallels at *Tell Farᶜah* (N) (de Vaux and Steve 1947: fig. 1:6 ["énéolithique moyen," also good for the decoration of pl. 4:6], fig. 2:5 ["énéolithique superieur"]); and for the squared-off rim, cf. *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 40:18); and the combination of rim and decoration at *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IX:11). Cf. also *Ben Shemen* Tomb 506 (Perrot and Cadiray 1980: fig. 132:7); and *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (Gustavson-Gaube 1985: 74, fig. 10:30). For the profile of pl. 5:2 no suitable parallels are known to the present author.

The similarities between the rim of pl. 4:7 and Callaway's "squared or flattened rim" (Callaway 1972: 61, fig. 15:9) at *ᶜAi* (Phase I) should be noted. For holemouths with "rope moulding" cf. p. 60.

[16] Moore 1973: fig. 6:1–3, from Pottery Neolithic A (Moore's Late Neolithic Phase 1) *Jericho*. For good parallels to the Mafjar piece, cf. also *Teluliot Batashi* (Kaplan 1958a: fig. 7:10 [and 7:8, 12 for variants], equated with Garstang's Jericho Level IX); *Munhata* (Tsori 1958: fig. 2, center left); and *Lod* (Kaplan 1977: fig. 3:2 [but with a smaller diameter]).

[17] For *Jericho*, cf. Garstang 1935: pl. XLI:8, 10, 12. Cf. also round bosses from his "Chalcolithic" Strips 1–4, pl. XLII:28–31, and for *ᶜAffula*, Sukenik 1948: pl. III:15a, 16a, 17a.

Similar pieces appear later at Jawa (Helms 1975: fig. 5:1), which are said to be "the most common shape, occurring in all trenches" of the citadel excavations. They are dated to the EB–MB period (Helms 1975: 24; fig. 5:1 = Helms 1981: fig. B1:1 ["pottery from the Middle Bronze Age Citadel complex"], p. 222).

[18] Cf. *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IX:6 [impressed rim]); *Rosh Hanniqra* Stratum II (Tadmor 1959: fig. 6:20); and in the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 2:5). Perhaps also relevant is a fragment from Phase II at *ᶜAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 18:28), which, although not as flattened as the Mafjar example, is seen by Callaway as "bent to a horizontal stance anticipating the drooping, in-turned rim-form found in Kenyon's EB I at Jericho" (p. 66, with references to Hennessy 1978).

[19] For Ghassul, cf. Mallon 1934: fig. 46; Hennessy 1969: fig. 6:5. Cf. also, on a more rounded form from *Ghrubba*, Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:21. For Tell Farᶜah, cf. de Vaux 1957: fig. 1:8.

[20] For the *Beersheba* region, cf. de Contenson 1956: fig. 2:3. For possibly similar rims, cf. also those from *Tell el-Saidiyeh el-Tahta* (de Contenson 1960: fig. 33:5); *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:31); and the "Chalcolithic" *Jericho* Tomb 355 (Garstang 1935: pl. XLII:5). For Gezer, cf. Dever 1974: pl. 3:9. This fragment comes from material below Surface 4143, which contained Chalcolithic pottery (p. 102). The closeness of the sequence is indicated by the fact that some of the Chalcolithic Stratum 14 floors seem to have been reused during the life of the EB IB Stratum 13, and Dever notes that there was "probably not even a period of abandonment preceding the Early Bronze I occupation" (p. 14).

[21] Compare, for instance, *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 18:8686); the *Beersheba* sites (de Contenson 1956: fig. 1:5, 7); and *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 9:15 [Stratum I] on a smaller vessel). One vessel from this site is, however, closer to the Mafjar example—fig. 15:18 (Stratum II–III). The best examples come from *Tell Farᶜah* (N) Tomb 9 (de Vaux 1951: fig. 4:6); *Tell es-Saidiyeh el-Tahta* (de Contenson 1960: fig. 33:12); and *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:29). For other possibilities, cf. *Tell Turmus* (Dayan 1969: fig. 5:3 [less inverted]); *Megiddo* XX (Loud 1948: pl. 1:15 [less pointed]); *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 17:2 [much sharper], and fig. 17:3 [closer to Mafjar III:4]); *Jawa* (Helms 1975: fig. 13:5, 6 [both with a point at the inner transition from body to rim]). *ᶜAi* seems to present a sequence for smaller vessels with everted rims: a transitional point, but no thickening in pre-urban Phases I and II (Callaway 1972: figs. 15:3, 17:11), with the combination of point and thickening appearing in Phase III, the first urban period at the site (fig. 27:17).

[22] Compare, for instance, the jar from Jericho Tomb A94 (Kenyon 1960: fig. 14:12) with similar vessels from "énéolithique" Tombs 11, 12 and 13 at *Tell Farᶜah* (N)

(de Vaux 1951: figs. 6:15, 11:24, 27; and de Vaux 1952: fig. 10:15), where more than one profile drawing for each piece is offered.

[23] The type of modulation on the rim of the narrower pl. 3:2 may be seen in a small jar from the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 6:6). Possibly relevant to pl. 3:3 is a bowl from *Meser* Stratum II (Dothan 1959b: fig. 6:11).

[24] *Site A* (Macdonald 1932: pl. XL:31 [drawn without handles]). Cf. also the photograph on pl. XXIII:23 (with handles), which is closer to the example from Tell el-Mafjar. *Site H* (Macdonald 1932: pl. XL:71, with vertical burnishing). *Site D2* (Macdonald 1932: pl. XXXVIII:5, a two-handled jar with similar attenuation of the body shape, but in this case it appears below the handles).

[25] Cf. for pl. 3:18, *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 9a:5 [Phase F]); and possibly *Horvat ʾUsa* (Ben-Tor 1966: fig. 5:5); and *Tell Turmus* (Dayan 1969: fig. 5:1).

[26] For *Ghassul*, Hennessy 1969: fig. 7b:3 (Phase C) and possibly fig. 6:6 (Phase B); and North 1961: fig. 18 (E2–3, -080). For the *Beersheba* region, cf. de Contenson 1956: fig. 5:5. A similar rim appears at Ghrubba (Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:44).

For the rim on jars at Horvat Beter, cf. Dothan 1959a: fig. 9:22 (Stratum I) and fig. 15:3 (Stratum II–III). For the vessel identified as a churn, fig. 16:3 (Stratum II–III).

[27] A very similar profile appears on a jar from the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 5:9). Cf. also a vessel with straighter neck from *Arad*, Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 6:8).

Cf. also the "bottle" from Trench TT1 at *Jawa* (Helms 1975: fig. 9:2); and two vessels from the EB I Cave 4 at *Givatayim* (Sussman 1966: fig. 9:18, 24).

The treatment of the rim/shoulder transition is similar on a variety of jugs and jars from *Bab edh-Dhra* (Schaub 1973: fig. 17:10, 22, 27:026, etc. [EB IA], fig. 50:1102 [EB IB]). At *ʿAi*, with the exception of one example with more sharply defined junction (Callaway 1972: fig. 17:28 [Phase II]), fragments of possibly similar vessels in the lower strata (pre-urban Phases I and II, and first-urban Phase III) are not preserved to the point of transition, thereby making any comparisons between the Mafjar and ʿAi pieces impossible.

[28] In addition to the *Jericho* material (Kenyon 1979: 46), compare examples termed "Neolithic" at *Ghrubba* (Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:39–42; fig. 4:41, the closest to the Mafjar rim, is described as "wheel-made") and also the example in stone from a Neolithic deposit at *Kabri* (Prausnitz 1966: fig. 6:3). Similar rims assigned (in varying degrees) to the Chalcolithic period come from: *Jericho* (Garstang 1935: pl. XL:3–5); *Tell Abu Habil* (de Contenson 1960: fig. 23:2 [Level I]); *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (de Contenson 1960: fig. 6 [Level I]); *Tell Farʿah* (N) (de Vaux 1955: fig. 4:1, 3, and de Vaux 1961: fig. 1:2, 4, 5); *Wadi Rabah* (Kaplan 1958b: fig. 5:8 [with the "bow" extended below the junction of the neck and shoulder]); *Newe Yam* (Prausnitz 1977: fig. 2:11); *Lod* (Kaplan 1977: fig. 6:9); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:1–3, 5); *Horvat ʾUsa* (Ben-Tor 1966: fig. 5:4); *ʿEin el Jarba* and *Teluliot Batashi* (Kaplan 1958a: fig. 10:13 [Level III]).

[29] Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:12. This type may represent an embryonic stage in the development toward the narrow-mouthed jars with a "triangular section neck and rim" that appear on the Jericho tell in Phase L of Kenyon's EB I period (Hennessy 1967: p. 10 and pl. IV:36). The absence of intermediate stages at Jericho could then be explained by the "total absence" of narrow necks of bottles and jugs in the Proto-Urban phases (p. 8).

[30] Similarly shaped vessels are known from *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (de Contenson 1960: fig. 12:3); *Tell Abu Habil* (de Contenson 1960: fig. 25:7); *Jericho* Tomb 355 (Garstang 1935: pl. XLII:9); *Ghrubba* (Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:46); the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 3:17); *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 9:21, 24 [Stratum I]); and the *Golan* (Epstein 1978: fig. 12: top row center and right).

[31] Cf., among others, for the plain Chalcolithic decoration: *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 7b:13 [plus festoons on fig. 6:1]); and for the EB IB/Proto-Urban B "line group" decoration, cf. *Bab edh-Dhra* (Schaub 1973: 265 and fig. 49 [type 1070a–h]), where the absence of the form in EB IA/Proto-Urban A is noted (p. 275).

[32] In addition to the pieces from *ʿAi* cited in the text, support for—and occasional exceptions to—the statements made here can be found, *inter alia*, in the references to the following sites: *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 16:10d, fig. 16:8644); *Arad*, Stratum IV (Amiran 1978: pl. 10:7 [cf. also examples from Stratum III: pl. 14:12; and Stratum II: pl. 42:1–4, 6–11]); *Meser* (Dothan 1957: fig. 4:10 [Stratum II]) and Dothan 1959b: fig. 8:18 [Stratum I]); the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: figs. 3:7, 8; 4:1–3; 7:4); *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 10:1 [Stratum I] and possibly fig. 14:17 [Stratum II–III]); the *Golan* (Epstein 1978: fig. 12, upper left [Rasm Harbush]); *Jawa* (Helms 1975: fig. 13:3); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: figs. 39:10, 40:4); *Givatayim* (Sussman 1966: fig. 9:11, 12, 26 [Cave 4]); *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 23:12, 21 [Phase II]); *Jericho* (Garstang 1935: pl. XLII:1, 2, 4 ["Chalcolithic" Tomb 355]); Kenyon 1960: figs. 17:24 [Proto-Urban Tomb A114], 23:22 [EB I Tomb A108]), and later examples in tombs throughout the Bronze Age.

[33] Similar treatment to that given on pl. 3:23 is especially frequent on pieces from *Tell Farʿah* (N) (de Vaux 1949: fig. 8:32 [Tomb 5, "énéolithique"]; de Vaux 1951: fig. 12:13 [Tomb 12, "énéolithique," gray-black lustrous]; de Vaux 1952: fig. 12:17 [Tomb 14, also gray-black lustrous]; de Vaux 1955: fig. 5:24 ["chalcolithique supérieur"]; and de Vaux 1961: fig. 2:22, 23 ["chalcolithique supérieur"]). Cf. also *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 17:26, and possibly 16:14/24); the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 10:6); and *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (Gustavson-Gaube 1985: 83, fig. 16:79A). Applied and impressed decoration on other parts of similar vessels can be seen in the *Golan* (Epstein 1978: fig. 13a [on the bowl]) and at *Ghrubba* (Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:60 [on the base]). A band of incised decoration, as opposed to a "rope moulding," at the waist of these vessels is known from *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 15:15); and a similarly placed band of punctates is known from *Ghassul* (Mallon 1934: fig. 56:4) and *Tell Delhamiya* (Amiran 1977: fig. 3:2).

[34] For pieces similar to pl. 5:5, cf. *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. 1:3); *Ghrubba* (Mellaart 1956: fig. 5:77); and *Wadi Ghazzeh* Site A (Macdonald 1932: pl. XXIII:24). Pl. XL:33 ("No. 31") may be from a churn; cf. 35 ("No. 51").

Pl. 2:23 is more difficult to parallel, and the excavator's description of it as "doubled lugged" is difficult to reconcile with the drawing.

[35] Cf. *Beth Shan* (Tsori 1977: fig. 3:12); *Tell Farʿah* (N) (de Vaux 1947: fig. 1:33); and *Wadi Ghazzeh* Site B (Macdonald 1932: fig. XXXIX:27).

[36] For the type, and the internal variety, cf., *inter alia*, the many examples from the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 11:1–10), which usually have a more pointed rim, and also from Pella (McNicoll et al. 1982: 91, pl. 105:6).

[37] Decoration similar to pl. 2:29 can be found at *Jawa* on a base of slightly larger diameter (Helms 1981: fig. B5:4). For the decoration of pl. 2:27 cf. *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 17:8670); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. I:8, 9); and *Megiddo* (Engberg and Shipton 1934: fig. 8:Z ["stage" VII]). For "gouging" on Neolithic pottery, cf. Tsori 1958: pl. III:A lower right (from el-Munhata), and pl. IV:A center right (from Khirbet es-Soda).

[38] The pierced body and handle dated to the Chalcolithic from *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. I:10) was actually found on the surface before the start of excavation.

[39] Cf., *inter alia*, *Ghassul* (Mallon 1934: fig. 30:6, 11, 13, 14; North 1961: pl. X:B8231, B8372; Hennessy 1969: fig. 11:1–3, 7–9); *Tell Turmus* (Dayan 1969: fig. 9:16, 17); *ʿAin el Jarba* (Kaplan 1969a: fig. 14:2–4, 6–8); *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: figs. 11:21 [Stratum I] and 18:41–46 [Stratum II–III]). Perhaps earlier are those from *Teluliot Batashi* (Kaplan 1958a: fig. 9:14–18.

Tell Jamid

Introduction

Of the sites tested solely by Mellaart, the northernmost is Tell Jamid, located on a sharp limestone outcrop above and just to the south of the el-Maqarin station of the famous Hejaz railway. The site commands a strategic position at the confluence of three wadis that unite to form the Yarmuk River, which then flows westerly to the Jordan Valley (fig. 1). Jamid was studied by the German scholars Schumacher (1913: 114–23) and later Steuernagel (1926: 142–45) in the early part of this century, then visited by Glueck (1951: 122–24), who considered Tell Jamid (his site No. 88) to be exceedingly important, noting from the surface finds that the major period(s) of occupation seemed to be "EB I–II," with the possibility of a continuation into EB III. Tell Jamid and its environs were subsequently included in the surface surveys of de Contenson (1964: 30–31) and Kerestes et al. (1978: 121–22, Site No. 14), both of which have expanded our knowledge of the early history of the site.

The most conspicuous feature of Tell Jamid when visited by Mellaart was its basalt *enceinte* constructed of both hewn blocks and boulders laid without mortar (fig. 5). In general, the wall is described as having been preserved to a maximum height of two courses, with the exception of a short stretch (ca. 3.0–4.0 m) on its southern side, where it is slightly better preserved. The bottom course of the wall was observed to be in the best state of preservation on the steep northern face of the tell, while on the eastern side the wall had been quite severely damaged by erosion. In fact, basalt blocks, evidently fallen from this wall, are described in Mellaart's notebook as littering the slopes of Tell Jamid. Faint traces of the gateway to the ancient city were detected by Mellaart at the southern edge of the mound, where advantage would have been taken of the more gradual slope of the terrain. At least one tomb had been cut into the natural rock just to the southeast of the suggested gateway.

Within the *enceinte*, especially in the center of the tell, "masses of fallen stones" from undatable constructions were recorded, while partially standing houses of the "Turkish period" were noted near the eastern edge of the tell. Mellaart also described several holes (possibly cut as wells) which had been dug into the top of the mound, revealing a maximum depth of debris of about 1.50 m, although he noted that the archaeological deposit could be deeper elsewhere on the site.

Mellaart conducted two soundings at Tell Jamid: Trench I on the eastern side of the tell, just to the north of the ruined Turkish buildings; and Trench II in the center of the northern edge of the site.

The Stratigraphy of Trench I

The stratigraphy of Trench I is fairly clear from the excavation notebook: below a dark topsoil (Layer 1) a deposit of gray earth mixed with stones (Layer 2) was encountered, just above the pebbly conglomerate of the natural soil. The ceramic material from Layers 1 and 2 is described as having been "mixed EB I–II," and the excavation in Trench I was terminated when work was shifted to the more promising northern part of the site. The archaeological features in this one-day sounding, however, were never drawn.

The Stratigraphy of Trench II

Trench II, evidently within the *enceinte*, was excavated for a longer period than Trench I and was more fully recorded, but unfortunately, only the plan of the sounding is preserved (fig. 6). Trench II

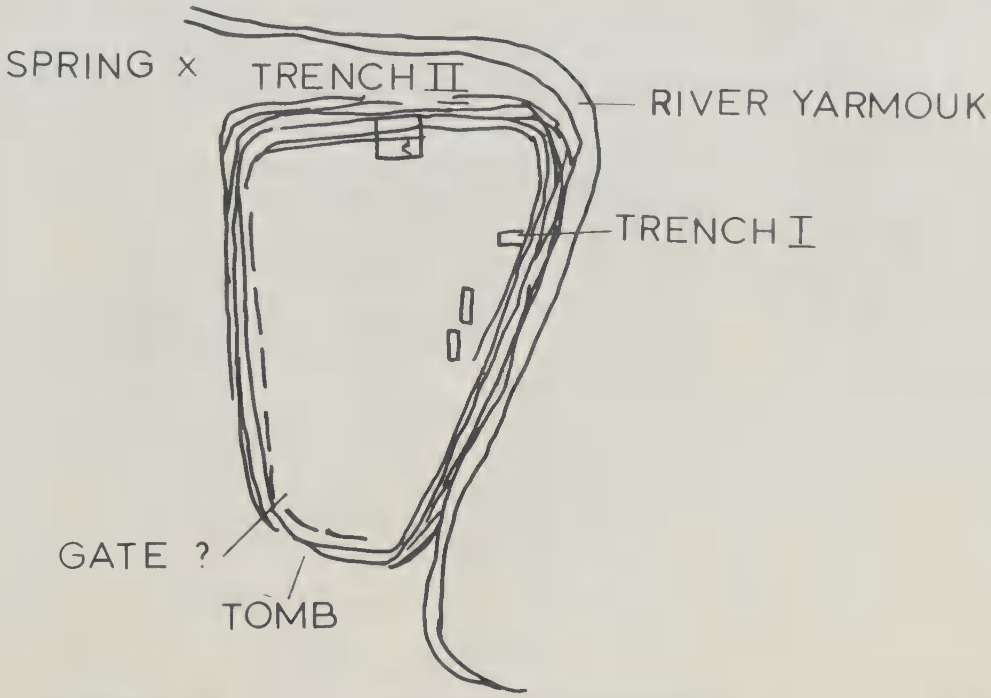

Fig. 5. Tell Jamid. Sketch map of the site from the excavation notebook. North is at top (J. Mellaart and L. Kain).

exhibited a stratigraphy similar to that of Trench I: a dark topsoil (Layer 1) above a stratum of gray-white soil (Layer 2), which in this case included concentrations of *huwwar* chips, with the natural rock conglomerate below. Here Mellaart excavated the foundations of a portion of a multi-room structure with minimum (exposed) dimensions of ca. 8 × 8 m. The walls of this building are described as having been constructed of large dry-laid blocks of basalt with similar smaller stones in between. Only the basal course was preserved at the time of excavation, and it is expressly recorded that these walls were laid directly on Layer 2 and did not cut into that stratum in any way. Foundation trenches, if they existed, are thought to have been destroyed by plowing. Since only the foundation course of the walls survived, there were no remains of the associated occupation surface(s), nor was there any evidence for the nature of the superstructure of the building. The plan of this building is most interesting, but for ease of reference in the present discussion arbitrary numbers have been added to the walls and "installations" of Mellaart's original drawing of the structure (fig. 6).

Wall 1, judging from its 0.75–0.80 m width (slightly wider where it has slipped) and its close proximity to the scarp, must represent one of the major exterior walls of the building. Its exposed exterior length of more than 6.5 m indicates that we are dealing with a fairly substantial structure. At its southeastern end, Wall 1 is bonded at a right angle into the slightly narrower (ca. 0.60 m) Wall 2, which in turn is bonded at a right angle into the short and (in places) still narrower (ca. 0.50–0.60 m) Wall 3. These three walls partially define the room/area of which Installations 1 and 2 were a part. This room would have originally measured at least 6.0 × 2.0 m, but it was possibly reduced to ca. 4.5 × 2.0 m when Wall 9 was butted against the interior face of Wall 1.[1] Wall 3 is bonded at a right angle into Wall 4, which runs to the southwest for ca. 3.0 m to a point where it makes an uncertain

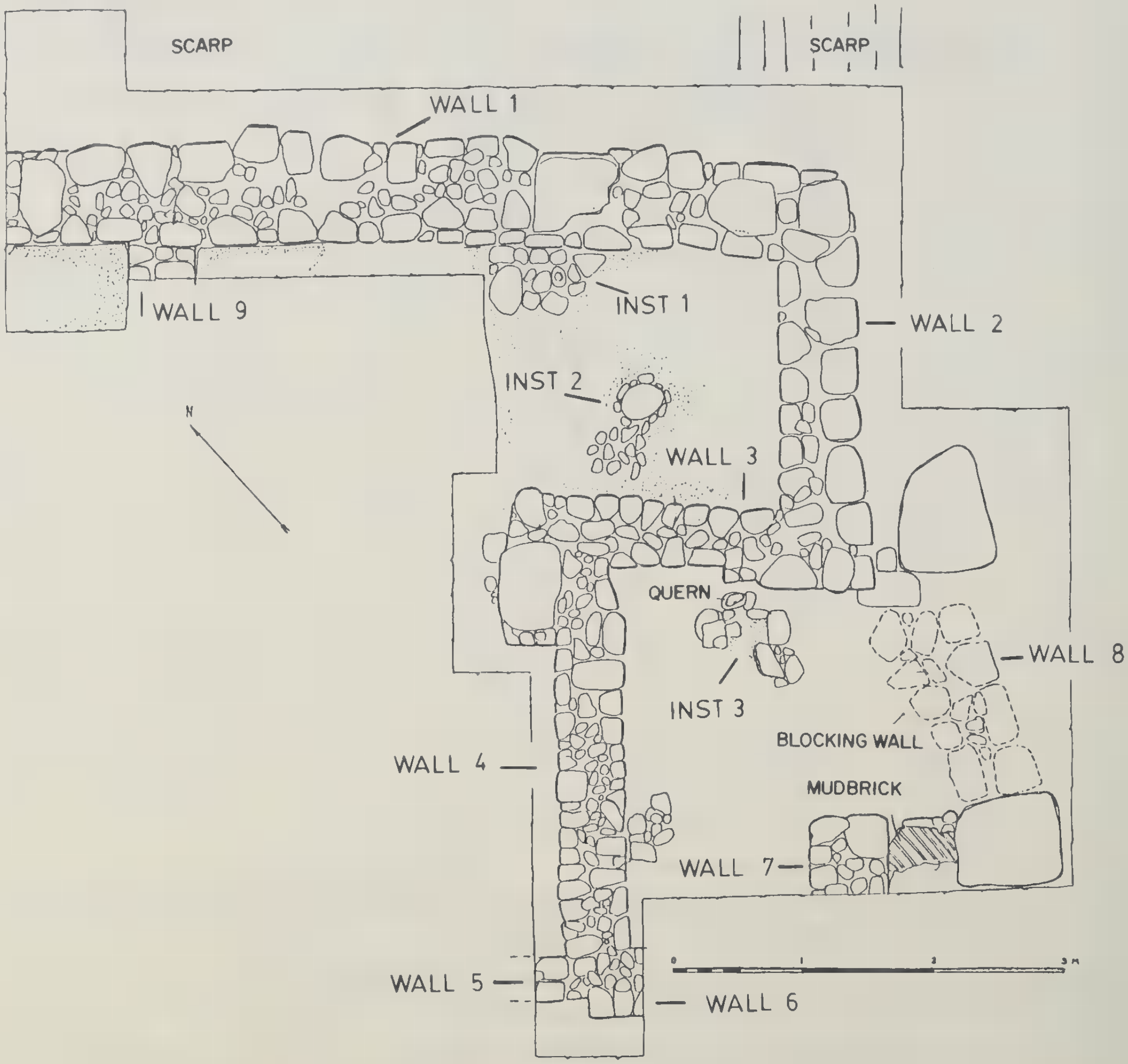

Fig. 6. Tell Jamid. Plan of the basalt structure in Trench II (J. Mellaart and L. Kain).

junction with two other walls: Wall 5, a narrower (ca. 0.40 m) wall running to the northwest; and Wall 6, a wider (ca. 0.55 m) wall running to the southwest. Wall 5 appears to have butted against Wall 4 (although this is not indicated on the drawing) and may bear the same (secondary) relation to it as Wall 9 does to Wall 1, but this is far from certain. Wall 6 also offers minimal exposure but the slightly wider (ca. 0.60 m) Wall 7 must be considered to have joined its (Wall 6) inner face defining the (ca. 1.40 × 3.0 m) enclosure that housed Installation 3. The nature and purpose of the mudbrick element on the southeastern side of Wall 7 is problematic. It seems to have been set upon a stone socle and hence represents part of the superstructure of the building, but the excavation notebooks specifically state that no evidence of the superstructure, either in stone or mudbrick, was found. Equally puzzling is the "blocking wall" (here Wall 8) that seems to connect the patch of mudbrick with the junction of

Walls 2 and 3. The orientation of Wall 8 is completely different from any other wall in the structure and is one of the best arguments for the presence of "phasing" within the building.

The three archaeological features that are here termed "installations" in order to distinguish them from the walls of the structure are also difficult to interpret. At first glance they would appear to have been domestic work areas, centered around such utensils as the quern in Installation 3, the grinding stone(?) in Installation 1, or the large oval stone in Installation 2. To function in this manner, however, these "installations" would have to have been associated with the occupational surface of the building, but again the excavation notebooks specify that no such floors were found.

Although in size the plan of the excavated portion of the basalt building at Tell Jamid is impressive, attention should also be paid to the fact that the junctions of Walls 2 and 3 and Walls 3 and 4 appear to have served as buttresses, suggesting a fairly substantial superstructure (second storey?) for the building. It should also be noted that (at least) the foundations of the structure were built of basalt. This should not be viewed simply as the utilization of local material, for the more easily-worked limestone was also readily available in the area. The builders at Tell Jamid intentionally selected the harder stone.

The Pottery (pl. 6–7)

Bowls

Bowl with horizontally-flattened rim. Two wheel-made bowls exhibit horizontally flattened rims: pl. 6:6 with traces of a plain red wash, and pl. 6:7 with a polished red wash. The former represents a fairly steep-sided vessel with what might be considered to be an elementary (morphologically rather than chronologically) form of Hennessy's "hammer rim" since both the interior and the exterior of the Jamid rim project slightly. On the Jericho tell, hammer rims are said to appear in Phase L (his EB I) and continue with some modification throughout the Early Bronze Age. Good examples of the form are known from ᶜAi in Phases V (EB IIB) and VI (EB IIIA), while lesser parallels may be noted in Jericho Tomb D12 and the cave at Arqub el-Dhahr.[2] These are vague similarities to a bowl from Mellaart's Period V at Tell esh-Shuneh in a fabric described by him as Khirbet Kerak Ware (see below, pl. 14:7).

The second fragment (pl. 7:7) may be associated with Hennessy's EB IIA (Phase H) "bowl with flat rim and highly polished red slip" or his EB IIB (Phase G) "broad bowl with plain, flat rim" (Hennessy 1967: 12 and pl. VI:61, 62). It does, however, seem to be in the initial stages of showing the "triangularity" of rim profile evident in bowls from the slightly later Jericho Tombs D12 and F4. At ᶜAi similar triangular rims appear in (EB I) Phase III, and later in (EB IIB) Phase V and in (EB IIIA) Phase VI.[3] Attention should also be called to similarities between the Jamid piece and "grain-washed" vessels from Mellaart's Period IV at Tell esh-Shuneh (see below, pl. 11:18, 20, 21) and bowls from Period V said by him to be of Khirbet Kerak Ware (see below, pl. 13:3, 5).

Bowl with in-turned rim. Four bowls display in-turned rims (pl. 6:4, 5, 8, 9). Pl. 6:8, covered on both surfaces with a red wash, presents a profile that is only slightly in-turned and is similar to (although slightly more open than) Hennessy's "deep straight-sided . . . bowl . . . with bevelled rim" that appears at Jericho in tell deposits of (EB IIA) Phase J, but it is also similar to more shallow vessels that he sees as characteristic of EB IIIA.[4] In Period V levels at Tell esh-Shuneh, Mellaart excavated bowls with similar profiles in what he identified as Khirbet Kerak Ware (see below, pl. 13:2 and 14:6 and references to similar forms in "local" fabrics).

The other three vessels of this type (pl. 6:4, 5, 9) present an externally "bevelled" profile, but this is achieved by elongating the rim and subsequently splaying it toward the interior of the vessel. All three are wheel-made and differ mainly in the color of the slip and the surface treatment. These are Hennessy's "carinate bowls with sharply in-turned rim," which are found in Jericho occupational deposits as early as the Proto-Urban period (Hennessy 1967:8, pl. II:12). The form continues to develop throughout the Early Bronze Age and is found in Mellaart's Period V at Tell esh-Shuneh in concert with Khirbet Kerak Ware (see below, pl. 12:16 and references).

Bowl with in-turned and horizontally-flattened rim. Pl. 6:1, a wheel-made bowl with an exterior red wash, presents a rim that has been turned in and then flattened horizontally. This type is essentially Hennessy's bowl with "horizontal rim that projects in," to which he assigns an initial date of EB I. The form continues to enjoy popularity throughout the Early Bronze Age, appearing in Jericho Tomb D12 alongside Khirbet Kerak Ware[5] and, according to Mellaart, in Khirbet Kerak Ware itself in Period V at Tell esh-Shuneh (cf. below, pl. 14:4, with references to parallels in local fabrics at a variety of sites throughout the Early Bronze Age).

Bowl with internally thickened or "folded over" rim. The Jamid corpus presents two fragments (pl. 6:2, 3) with internally thickened rims that appear to have been achieved by folding the rim back against the inside of the vessel. Both are wheel-made of a buff fabric, while pl. 6:2 possesses a red slip on the exterior. Unlike the other open forms from the site, this bowl is difficult to parallel, and only isolated examples can be cited. Two deeper bowls from (Proto-Urban/EB I) Phase II at ᶜAi exhibit a technically similar rim, while very close examples appear there in (EB IIIB) Phase VII, as well as at Tell Yarmouth, also in late Early Bronze deposits, and in phases G–I of the ᶜAmûq sequence.[6]

Jars

A number of fragments represent the necks of jars, ranging from simple to complex. Suitable comparanda for the individual vessels, however, are often elusive.[7]

Neckless jars with vertical or outsplayed rims. The simplest of these forms is pl. 6:19, with a thin vertical rim, practically undistinguished in thickness from the shoulder of the vessel. Such a basic shape in a plain brown fabric is not a distinctive chronological indicator. Externally, pl. 6:16 presents a similar vertical profile, but the vessel wall is much thicker, and the concavity of the interior is rare on vessels decorated in the "band slip" manner, which is how the Jamid sherd is described. A single parallel, perhaps also decorated in "band slip" can be cited from Level XIV at Beth Shan (FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:19). The tall, slightly outsplayed rims of pl. 6:18, 20 are much more suitable to jugs than jars, especially the one-handled "stump-based" jugs (exemplified at Jamid by pl. 7:23, 24), for which the smooth curve of pl. 6:20 and the more abrupt transition of pl. 6:18 can be readily paralleled.[8] Comparanda with vessels with wider apertures can be found in Jericho Tombs D12 (for pl. 6:20) and F3 (for pl. 6:18).[9] Pl. 6:20, however, is said to have been decorated in the "band slip" technique.

Pl. 6:25 exhibits an S-shaped profile from the shoulder to the extremity of the lip without any noticeable thickening of the vessel wall. This thin, sinuous profile is present on a jar from Jericho Tomb F4 (Kenyon 1960: 73, 143, fig. 47:4 [type C.4.a]) and in general the Jamid fragment approximates what Hennessy called the "typical EB III jar form" (Hennessy 1967: 23, pl. XIII:7, shown in Combed Ware). The remaining two fragments in this category (pl. 6:26, 27) are characterized by rims that are splayed back sharply in relation to the angle of the shoulder and a thickening of the vessel wall at the point of transition between these two morphological elements. Vessels with this combination of features appear throughout the Early Bronze Age, appearing, *inter alia*, in Phases II, III, and possibly

IV at ᶜAi and in Gezer General Strata XXV–XXIII, while its appearance in the later part of the Early Bronze Age is indicated by its presence in Jericho Tomb D12. A similar profile is also seen in the ᶜAmûq on cooking pots of Phase G.[10] The punctate and incised decoration on pl. 6:27 can be found on EB II jars at Arad, in the Kinnereth tomb, and on some of the ᶜAmûq Phase G cooking pots previously cited.[11]

Necked jars with outsplayed rims. Four vessels (pl. 6:17, 22–24) share sufficient verticality between the shoulder and the rim to allow them to be classified as "necked jars." Generally similar forms are known from most of the Early Bronze Age, but the present discussion will be limited to specific parallels for the individual pieces of the Jamid corpus. Pl. 6:23 exhibits what might almost be considered an embryonic "bead" rim. It is not, however, as distinct a feature as Hennessy's "curled over" rim that appears at Jericho in EB IIIA Phase F (Hennessy 1967: 13, pl. VII:70), or his "overhanging rim" that becomes common during the same period/phase (Hennessy 1967: 13, pl. VII:71), nor does it (as drawn) fold over as do some of his EB IIIB types (Hennessy 1967: pl. IX:93a). Perhaps the most specific parallels can be found in Gezer General Stratum XXIII (EB IIB) and later at Tell Yarmouth on a jar with combed decoration. This feature also appears at Beth Shan in a deposit assigned to Level XIII.[12] Pl. 6:24 differs from the latter in that its neck has been pulled out more and the edge of the rim has either been flattened or given a slight bevel so that the lower edge of the rim projects slightly beyond the line of the upper edge of the rim. This treatment is especially frequent on large jars (often with taller necks) from Arad II (Amiran 1978: pl. 34:1, 8; 35:6; 40:1, 6, as well as others). Pl. 6:17 exhibits a marked verticality in the neck, above which the rim has been outsplayed. This is similar to a vessel from Mellaart's Tell esh-Shuneh Periods IV (pl. 12:2, 6) and V (pl. 12:8), the last of which may have been decorated with "band slip" decoration. Pl. 6:22 appears to come from a jar with relatively tall neck and thickened, outsplayed rim. Although generally similar to an EB IIIB type from the Jericho tell (Hennessy 1967: pl. X:102), precise parallels for the Jamid fragment are scarce.

Pl. 6:22 presents a profile that seems to have been achieved by bending the rim over and against the exterior of the vessel. Related pieces appear in EB II and EB III deposits at ᶜAi (Callaway 1972: figs. 46:1, 2; 57:1; 61:24; and 1980: fig. 131:37, 132:21) and in EB IIIB deposits on the Jericho tell (Hennessy 1967: pl. X:102).

Necked jars with "bead" rim. Three jar rims (pl. 6:13–15) are included here with some hesitation under the heading of "bead" rims. All three are on vessels (of unknown diameter) with short, vertical necks. The nearest to a true bead-rim is pl. 6:14, which can be compared with Hennessy's "curled over" rims that are found on jars with taller necks in (EB IIIA) Phase F of the tell sequence at Jericho (Hennessy 1967: 13, pl. VII:70) and on a shorter-necked vessel from the cave at Arqub el-Dhahr (Parr 1956: 72, fig. 17:211). Pl. 6:15, with a more triangular "bead" on a slightly taller neck, finds vague parallels with vessels from Jericho Tomb D12 (Kenyon 1960: 74, 108, fig. 35:42, type D.4.B) and Arqub el-Dhahr (Parr 1956: 72, fig. 17:210). Pl. 6:13, with a very short neck and an even more pronounced triangularity in the "bead," is decorated in the "band slip" technique. Its closest parallel comes from Level XIII at Beth Shan (FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:11).

Necked jars with horizontally flattened rim. Of the three jars (pl. 6:10, 11, 21) with horizontally flattened rims, pl. 6:10, 11 can be discussed together since the rim of pl. 6:10 is simply a "pushed down" variant of that on pl. 6:11. Pl. 6:10 might be considered a more angular variant of Hennessy's "overhanging rim" of (EB II) Phase G in the Jericho tell deposits, together with similar rims known from Arad and ᶜAi.[13] The best parallels for the more flattened pl. 6:10, however, come from Khirbet Kerak, where they appear in "Metallic Ware," which would agree with the excavator's description ("hard fired") of the Jamid pieces. More rounded forms are known from ᶜAi, Tell Yarmouth, and Arad.[14]

Pl. 6:21, a horizontally flattened rim of a different type, is more easily paralleled on jugs/juglets than on jars (Jericho Tomb F4; Kenyon 1960: fig. 46:49, 56, etc.). Similar rims on larger aperture vessels, however, can be found in Jericho Tomb A114 (Kenyon 1960: 73, 179, fig. 68:21 [type C.5.a] and the cave at Arqub el-Dhahr (Parr 1956: fig. 16:200). Attention should also be called to an apparently earlier jar from Tell Umm Hamad es-Sherqi (see below, pl. 27:13).

Miscellaneous jars. Pl. 6:12, with "band slip" decoration, is difficult to parallel, and only a single example from Beth Shan Level XIV can be offered here (FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:12).

Holemouth Jars

The holemouth jars from Jamid are reviewed here according to five arbitrary categories. Unfortunately most of these rim types are not very diagnostic, and all seem to have enjoyed a sustained popularity throughout the Early Bronze Age. Because of this, comparisons are limited for the most part to the site of ᶜAi, from which a wide variety of types in a long chronological sequence has been published.[15]

Plain, rounded rims. Holemouth jars with simple rounded rims such as pl. 7:6, 7 occur at ᶜAi from (Proto-Urban/EB I) Phase II through (EB IIIB) Phase VII.

Internally bevelled rims. Two holemouth jars present rims that have been bevelled internally (pl. 7:9, 10). These can also be paralleled at ᶜAi throughout the Early Bronze Age, appearing in Phases II through VIII.

Internally bevelled rim with inner "channel." Pl. 7:1 and 8 display the bevelled rims of the group just mentioned but have in addition a slight concavity or "channel" to the extremity of the rim/lip. Holemouth jars with this feature are found at ᶜAi from Phase I through Phase VIII.

Horizontally flattened rims. Three fragments are from holemouth jars with rims that have been flattened horizontally to varying degrees (pl. 7:2, 4, 11). These can be paralleled at ᶜAi from (Proto-Urban/EB I) Phase II through (EB IIIB) Phase VI.

Miscellaneous. Two holemouth rims do not fit into the above categories. Pl. 7:5, which displays only the slightest upturn at the tip of the rim, can be paralleled in material from Mellaart's sounding at Tell Abu Habil (see below, pl. 11:14, 15), for which Chalcolithic (Ghassul-Beersheba) comparanda are offered. The profile and stance of pl. 7:3, with applied cordon decoration, is best compared with a rim from Beth Shan Level XIV, but applied cordon decoration on holemouth jars lasts throughout the Early Bronze Age.

Jugs/Juglets

Two one-handled jugs (or juglets) are present in the assemblage from Jamid: pl. 7:23, with a heavy red slip, and pl. 7:24, with an "orange-buff" slip. Both vessels were burnished. Although possibly appearing as early as EB I (Hennessy 1967: 22), this jug type is most characteristic of the later EB II and EB III periods. Unfortunately, neither of the Jamid vessels is complete, which makes comparison difficult. However, based on the slimness of profile (and slight concavity in the lower body of pl. 7:23), the placement of handle from shoulder to rim (on pl. 7:24), and the lack of raised decoration at the juncture of the shoulder and neck (on both vessels), an EB II rather than an EB III date seems appropriate (Hennessy 1967: 49–51 [EB II] vs. 71–72 [EB III]).

Combed Ware

Five fragments have been "decorated" in a manner that has changed the texture of their exterior surfaces. Pl. 7:12 is described by the excavator as having been "scored," while pl. 7:15–18 were "(pattern) combed." Hennessy notes that "haphazard combing" on storage jars (more similar to pl. 7:12) appears on the Jericho tell as early as (Proto-Urban) Phase L (Hennessy 1967: 9, 31, pls. III:28 and XXV), and a holemouth jar from Meser bears decoration similar to the Jamid piece (Dothan 1957: 225, fig. 3). The more regular decoration of pl. 7:15–18 is, of course, the Combed Ware common during EB II–III in Palestine, which was frequently exported to Egypt. Although it seems most likely that all of the Jamid fragments are from jars with opposing handles at mid-body (Amiran 1970a: 59, photo 52), we cannot be certain. This is unfortunate, since for Hennessy "isolated sherds are difficult to place in this fabric, and it seems that the only criterion is the shape of the jars" (Hennessy 1967: 23 n. 152; cf. also his remarks on Combed Ware, pp. 52, 72–73).

Miscellaneous

The two small fragments of painted ware (pl. 7:20, 21) and the three ledge-handles (pl. 7:13, 14, 19) do not add significantly to the chronological refinement of the Jamid corpus. The tiny fragment of a ribbed stand (pl. 7:22) in Khirbet Kerak Ware, however, is a certain indicator of the EB III period at the site.[16]

Summary

Trench I, consisting of two strata without any indication of architecture, was described in the notebooks as representing "mixed EB I–II" material. The upper layer (1) in this trench is the equivalent of topsoil, and the four sherds illustrated from here range in date from EB I to EB II. It is in the lower layer (2), however, that the mixing becomes more apparent, with EB I grain wash/band-slip appearing with EB II (and later) pattern-combed decoration.

Trench II presented a similar two-layer stratigraphy. Here Layer 1 also represents topsoil and displays the mixing seen in the upper stratum of Trench I, including the presence of grain wash/band-slip. The large basalt structure is said to have been founded *on* the lower layer (2), a gray pottery-rich soil deposit, the material from which should provide the *terminus post quem* for this impressive building. As noted by the excavator, with the exception of a few (intrusive?) sherds decorated with EB I grain wash/band-slip decoration, the pottery from Layer 2 is more uniformly EB II, as indicated by the inverted-rim bowls, stump-base jugs, and at least one of the pattern-combed (in this case, "scored") vessels. Unfortunately, none of the floors associated with the building was preserved, and thus Layer 2 is not actually sealed. Surface finds, which included one fragment of a Khirbet Kerak Ware stand, showed no pottery definitely later than EB III, which would seem to suggest that the basalt building at Jamid was built in late EB II at the earliest, or possibly early in EB III at the latest. Since no evidence for later Bronze Age occupation of the site was detected by Mellaart (post-Early Bronze pottery consisted of "medieval Arabic painted" wares and Turkish pipe fragments), the structure must have been abandoned sometime in the EB III period.

The earliest people to settle on Tell Jamid must have arrived during EB I; the excavator noted that no Chalcolithic pottery was found either on the surface or in the lower strata, and thus the users of the EB I pottery seem to have been the first to utilize this strategically important site.[17]

Jamid: Artifact Index

Trench I	
Layer 1	Pl. 6:7–10
Layer 2	Pl. 6:5, 6, 12, 16, 17, 22, 25, 26 Pl. 7:13–18
Trench II	
Layer 1	Pl. 6:2–4, 13–15, 18–21 Pl. 7:2, 3
Layer 2	Pl. 6:1, 23 Pl. 7:1, 4, 8–10, 12, 19, 21, 23, 24

Notes

[1] If the sequential character of the combination of bonded and butted walls can be extrapolated to apply to foundations, Mellaart's reference to "two walls (that) abut on the south side of the wide wall" (here, Wall 1) must refer to what are here termed Wall 9 and Installation 1. A case for interpreting Installation 1 as a wall with a comparative width of ca. 0.60 m (cf. Wall 2, which would run parallel to it on the southeast) can be made by "removing" the three stones in its southern angle with Wall 1, but in this case the oval grinding stone (door socket?) visible on the plan would have formed part of the foundation of the wall. If we are in fact dealing here with a second wall, this would present evidence for a further reduction in the length of this room.

[2] *Jericho Tell* (Hennessy 1967: 10, pl. IV:30; 15, pl. X:98); *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: 29, figs. 44:11 [Phase V], 61:5 [Phase VI]); *Jericho Tomb D12* (Kenyon 1960: 59, 111, fig. 36:15 [type O.2.b, "platter"]; 55, 118, pl. 38:12 [type D.4.a, bowl]; and *Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 14:86, 117).

[3] *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: Tomb D12—60, 98, fig. 33:24 [type P.2.a]; Tomb F4—55, 129, fig. 43:9 [type D.3.a]). Kenyon offers what is basically a relative chronology for her Early Bronze tombs (Kenyon 1960: 52–53). Hennessy considers Tomb F4 to be contemporary with his EB IIIA Phase F (Hennessy 1967: 21, chart). Tomb D12 contained Khirbet Kerak Ware (Kenyon 1960: 60, 120–21, fig. 38:27–35). *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: 29 [chronology] and figs. 26:18, 45:5, 56:15 and 60:10).

[4] *EB IIA*: Hennessy 1972: 12, pl. VI:56. Hennessy notes, however, that the form may have originated as early as (EB I) Phase L (1972: 12, 21, chart).

EB IIIA: Hennessy 1967: 22, pl. XIII:1; cf. the wide bibliography cited in the notes on p. 22.

[5] Hennessy 1967: 19, pl. XI:4. For *Jericho Tomb D12*, cf. Kenyon 1960: 55, 97, figs. 33:2 (type D.2.b) and 38:9 (type D.1.b).

[6] *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 20:11, 14; 1980: fig. 129:2, 4, 9, etc.); *Tell Yarmouth* (Ben-Tor 1975b; fig. 6:5); the *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: *Pḥase G*, figs. 202:1, 2, 4, [Plain Simple Ware] and 216:1 [Simple Ware with Orange-Brown Slip and Burnish]; *Phase H*: figs. 271:6 [Plain Simple Ware], 272:1 [Simple Ware with Orange-Brown Slip and Burnish]; and *Phase I*: figs. 312:10, 314:1 [Simple Ware]).

[7] Hennessy notes the difficulties in ceramically defining the middle range of the Early Bronze Age on the Jericho tell "from fragments of bases and necks" (Hennessy 1967: 20), while Kenyon prefers only to suggest a relative chronology for the sequence of her Early Bronze tombs. For the difficulties involved in separating EB II from EB III at Arqub el-Dhahr, cf. Parr 1956: 62.

[8] At Jericho the curve of the form represented here by pl. 6:20 can be seen as early as the Proto-Urban period (Hennessy 1967: pl. XIX:4, XXXI:1, 3) and as late as EB III (Hennessy 1967: pl. VII:84c). It also appears on the Palestinian jugs found in Egyptian tombs, including those of the so-called "Abydos Ware" (Hennessy 1967: pls. XXXIX–XLIV: *passim*). The more abrupt change of direction of pl. 6:18 appears on jugs at Jericho in EB IIIA (Hennessy 1967: pl. VII:75a) and on the examples he illustrates from Sanctuary A at ʿAi (pl. XIV:17).

[9] *Jericho Tomb D12* (Kenyon 1960: 60, 120, fig. 38:27, a Khirbet Kerak Ware bowl [type R.1.a]). Note also its appearance on a large imitation Khirbet Kerak Ware one-handled cup from *Tomb F4* (type A.3.a, Kenyon 1960: 133, fig. 44:15). *Tomb F3* (Kenyon 1960: 73, 153, fig. 53:1 [type C.2.a]).

[10] *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: figs. 17:9, 10 [Phase II, Proto-Urban]; 27:15 [Phase III, EB I]; and 37:15 [Phase IV, EB IIA]; *Gezer* (Dever 1974: 4–5 [chart], pls. 3:5 [XXV, EB IB]; 5:3, 7:7 [XXIV, EB IIA], and 10:7 [XXIII, EB IIB]). Possible earlier versions of this form can be seen in deposits

of Hennessy's EB I on the Jericho tell (Hennessy 1967: pl. IV:35); *Jericho Tomb D12* (Kenyon 1960: 108, fig. 35:51 [type B.1.b]); cf. also examples from Tell Yarmouth (Ben-Tor 1975b: fig. 6:16) and possibly ᶜAffula (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:32); the *ᶜAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 292, fig. 232:5).

[11] *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 37:4, 5); *Kinnereth* (Amiran and Hass 1973: pl. 6:35); and the *ᶜAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 292, "potters marks").

[12] *Gezer* (Dever 1974: pl. 10:23, and possibly 24); *Tell Yarmouth* (Ben-Tor 1975b: 66, pl. 8:3); and *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:9).

[13] *Jericho* (Hennessy 1967: 13, pl. VI:65); *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 40:5 [Stratum III–II]); and *ᶜAi* (Callaway 1972: 259, fig. 61:28 [Phase VI]; and possibly Callaway 1980: fig. 111:36 [Phase VI]).

[14] *Khirbet Kerak* (Esse, personal communication, *inter alia*, EB II deposits in Phase III of Trench M); *ᶜAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 37:19 [Phase IV]); *Tell Yarmouth* (Ben-Tor 1975b: fig. 10:6); and *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 53:19 [Stratum I]).

[15] *A. plain, rounded rims*: Callaway 1972: cf., *inter alia*, figs. 18:5, 6 (Phase II); 28:23, 24 (Phase III); 38:11, 16 (Phase IV); 46:17–19 (Phase V); 62:5, 8, 11 (Phase VI); and Callaway 1980: fig. 133 (Phase VII).

B. internally bevelled rims: Callaway 1972: figs. 18:26 (Phase II); 28:9, 10, 29:5 (Phase III): 38:17 (Phase IV); 48:3 (Phase V); 63:8, 11, 67:11 (Phase VI); and Callaway 1980: figs. 133:20, 134:8, 16 (Phase VII), and 141:25 (Phase VIII).

C. bevelled rims with channel: Callaway 1972: figs. 15:9 (Phase I); 20:19 (Phase II); 30:6–9 (Phase III); 38:21, 22 (Phase IV); 48:4, 5 (Phase V); 63:12, 13, 17, 18 (Phase VI); and Callaway 1980: figs. 136:18, 21 (Phase VII), 141:15 (Phase VIII).

D. horizontally-flattened rims: Callaway 1972: figs. 18:20, 20:16 (Phase II); 28:24 (Phase III); 47:2, 48:12 (Phase V); 62:22 (Phase VI); and Callaway 1980: fig. 88:11 (Phase IV).

E. miscellaneous rims: FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:12, from Beth Shan XIV. They also appear in EB II Stratum I at Arad (Amiran 1978: pl. 52:24) and EB IIIB Phase VII at ᶜAi (Callaway 1980: fig. 137:10–16, etc.).

[16] For ribbed stands in Khirbet Kerak Ware, cf. below, pls. 18:16, 18, 20, 21; 19:1, 15), from Mellaart's Level V at Tell esh-Shuneh.

[17] Mellaart does note, however, that the Wâdi Yarmouk was "inhabited" earlier than EB I, as shown by the presence there of Mousterian points and at least three stations with signs of Neolithic flint-working detected by de Contenson.

Tell esh-Shuneh Mashaweh

Tell esh-Shuneh Mashaweh ("Shuneh North"), a site measuring ca. 800–1000 m east-west by 100–150 m north-south, is located on the northern bank of the Wâdi ᶜArab (fig. 1). Already in the early 1950s Shuneh North, described by Mellaart (1962: 131, 133) as "probably the most important site" in his survey area and "one of the most important early sites in the Jordan Valley," had been severely damaged by canal and road construction and settlement occlusion. In fact, de Contenson's attention was first called to the potential of the site during the building of the crossroads at the southern end of the town, which revealed over 200 m of horizontal archaeological deposit. Here, de Contenson (1960a: 12–31; 1960b; 1961) placed his sounding (Trench I), which produced artifacts and architecture that he attributed to both "Middle" and "Late" Chalcolithic and the EB I and II periods. Mellaart, on the other hand, chose the western end of the tell for his work (fig. 7). Here he began excavation in three "trenches" (II, III, IV), all of which he dug to the EB III/Khirbet Kerak phase of the site. He was able to reach virgin soil, however, only in Trench II.

In his field records Mellaart equated the term layer with stratum and the term level with period. For the sake of consistency these equations are followed here. It should also be noted that in dealing with the lower levels of Trench II, the "north-south" orientation of Mellaart's section drawings (fig. 12) has been utilized in the present discussion. These are not, however, to be considered precise compass directions since, as fig. 11 illustrates, Section A–B is nearer NE–SW and Section C–D is actually a "dog-leg."

The Stratigraphy of Trench II

Level I

The artifacts from Level I, which represent the earliest remains excavated at Tell esh-Shuneh, were found only in the bottom strata of de Contenson's sounding (Trench I) and have been amply described in the report on his work at the site (1960a: 13–20). Contemporary material was not found in Mellaart's soundings (Trenches II–IV) in the western part of the site.

Level II

Mellaart excavated his Trench II in a series of "layers" of which Layer 20, the lowest, was virgin soil. Above this was a soft, ashy Layer 19, which included "masses" of pottery. Associated with this layer the notebook records two walls, L and M. Although Wall L is not indicated on any of the preserved plans or sections, Wall M is (fig. 12), and it appears to be an east-west wall ca. 1.45 m wide at the base and preserved to a height of ca. 0.90 m. It was constructed of mud brick set on a single course stone sockle that was built into a shallow foundation trench dug into the virgin soil. Since pottery-rich Layer 19 is not cut by Wall M, it must represent either slow accumulation or deliberate fill on both the "northern" and "southern" sides of the wall. This situation suggests that the builders of the structure of which Wall M formed a part utilized the virgin soil as their occupation surface; they thus represent the first occupants of the western end of the site for which excavation has provided evidence.

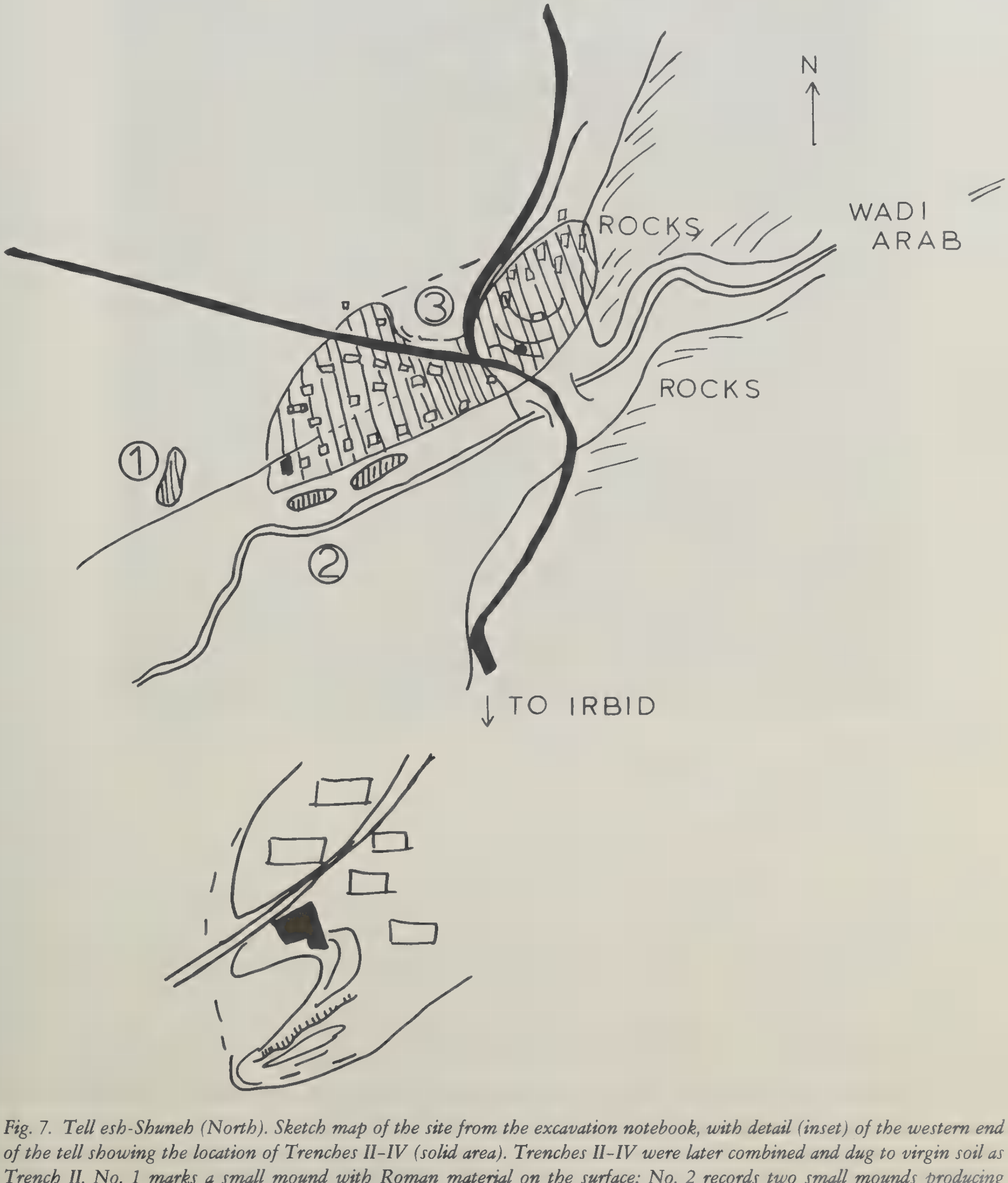

Fig. 7. Tell esh-Shuneh (North). Sketch map of the site from the excavation notebook, with detail (inset) of the western end of the tell showing the location of Trenches II–IV (solid area). Trenches II–IV were later combined and dug to virgin soil as Trench II. No. 1 marks a small mound with Roman material on the surface; No. 2 records two small mounds producing "Medieval to Arabic" sherds on the surface; and No. 3 calls attention to a large section of the ancient tell that had been dug away shortly before Mellaart's work at the site (J. Mellaart and L. Kain).

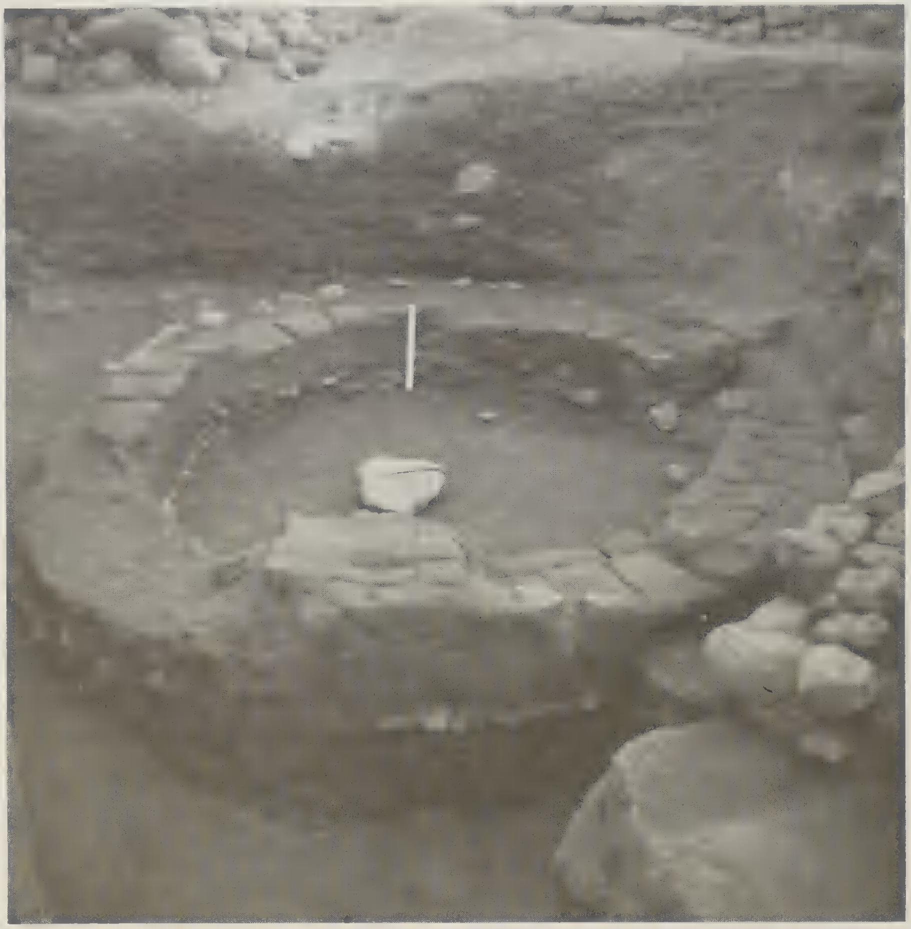

Fig. 8. Tell esh-Shuneh (North). Photograph of Round House O taken approximately from the west during excavation (J. Mellaart).

Level III

The major architectural feature of Level III is Round House O (fig. 8), which is situated to the "south" of the earlier Wall M and was actually built on (or more probably into) Layer 19, as Mellaart definitely noted the presence of this material below the Round House floor (figs. 10, 12). Associated with this Level are four walls (fig. 9): Wall N in the southern corner of the square; Wall O, the curved wall of the Round House itself; and Walls P and Q, not otherwise described, but which may be the two "wing walls" that flank the entryway of the house on its western side. The stratigraphic relationship between Wall N and the Round House is, unfortunately, impossible to ascertain without appropriate section drawings. The relationship of the two "wing walls" to the round structure is also problematic, but on both the plan (fig. 9) and Section C–D (fig. 12) they appear to butt against (perhaps at a higher level than) the western side of the Round House and thus were probably built subsequent to the main construction.

Round House O measures more than 4.5 m in diameter externally, with an internal living space just under 3.0 m (fig. 9). The (0.70 m wide) wall is built of mud bricks, which vary greatly in shape and size, laid on a single(?) coarse stone sockle. Unlike its predecessor Wall M, the Round House is

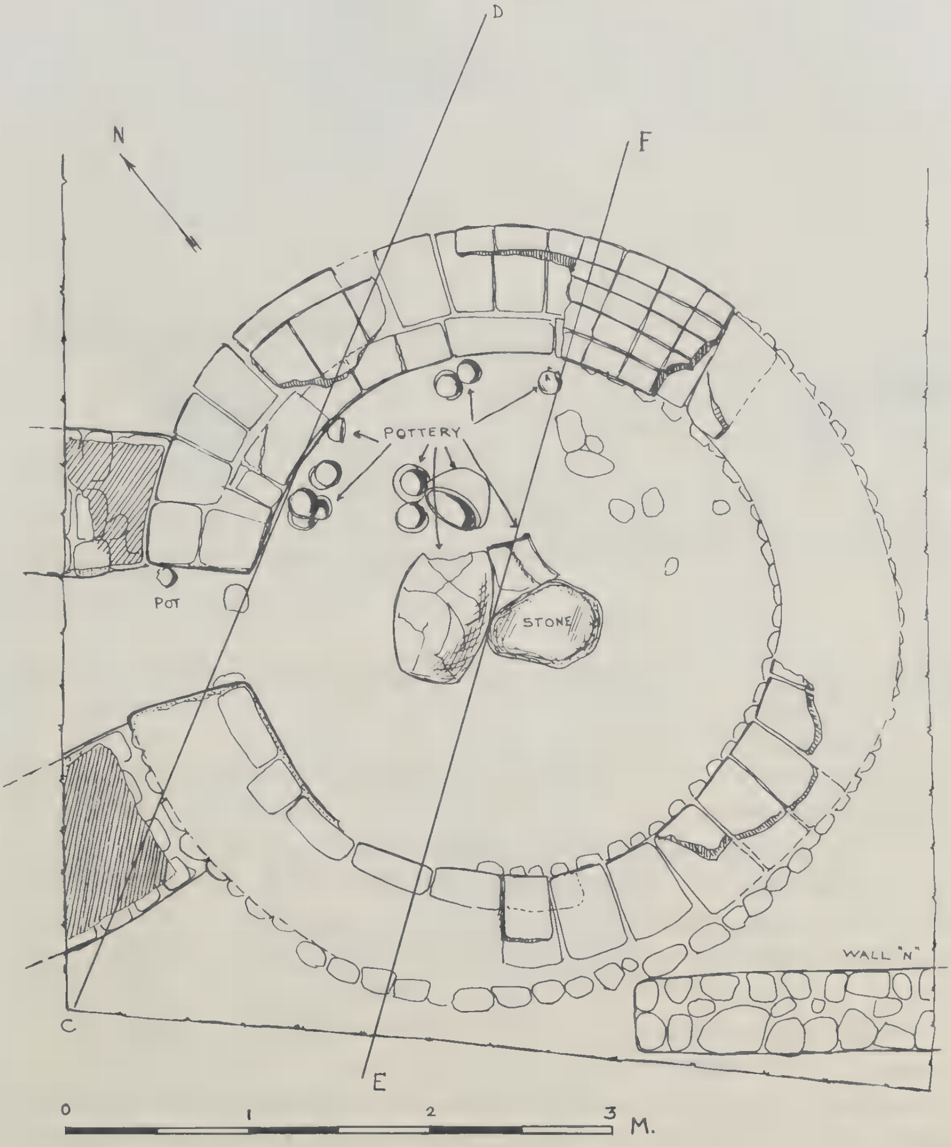

Fig. 9. Tell esh-Shuneh (North). Plan of Round House O from Level III in Trench II. Section C–D appears in fig. 12, and Section E–F appears in Fig. 10 (J. Mellaart).

founded on debris (Layer 19) rather than on virgin soil. No foundation trench was indicated or recorded for this building.

Mellaart noted several layers during the excavation of Level III, seven of which consisted of ash and soil build-up outside Round House O (18a–14, and 11), and four of which represented layers inside the structure (13–11). Layer 11 and its subdivisions is always problematic. Layer 13, the occupation surface, is not further described in the notebooks, but it appears from all of the drawings (especially Section E–F, fig. 10) to have been made of plaster that formed a curb where it met the walls. There is some suggestion from Section C–D (fig. 12) and the plan (fig. 9) that the walls of the building might also have been covered with a thin coating of a similar material. A flat stone found slightly off-center

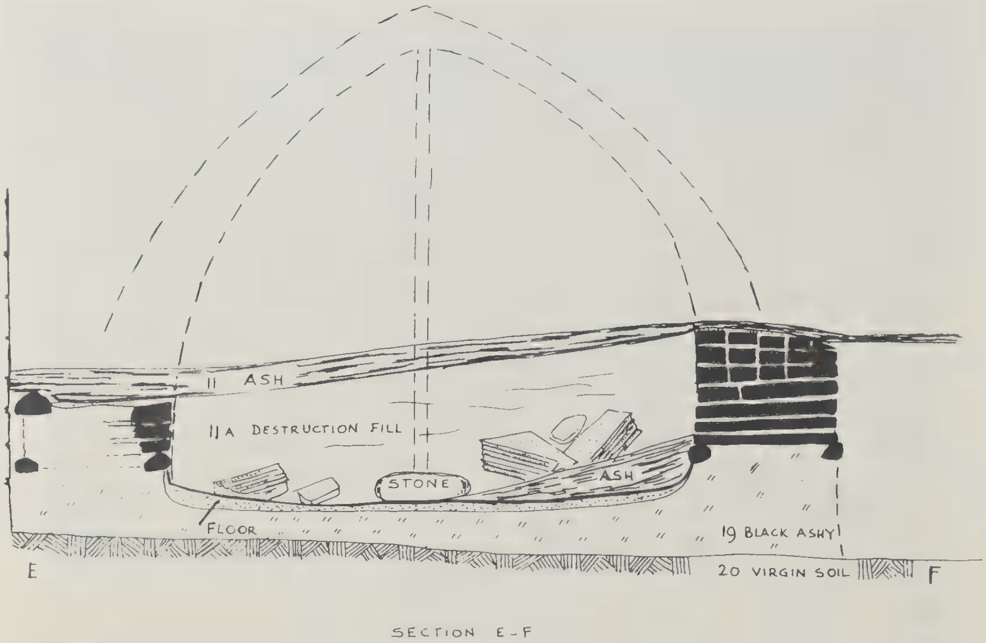

Fig. 10. Tell esh-Shuneh (North). Section E-F through Round House O in Level III, Trench II (J. Mellaart).

on this floor suggested to Mellaart the type of roofing system illustrated in fig. 10. To the north of the base for the central roof support, a small assemblage of intact and fragmentary pottery was found on the floor (Layer 13), partially covered by a thick deposit of ash (Layer 12). The floor, pottery, and ash were subsequently sealed by a collapse of the walls of the Round House. This process is represented by the subdivisions of Layer 11[1] and culminated with the main (ash) Layer 11, which was, according to the excavator, later "trodden in" and used as an occupation floor in the succeeding phase.

The deposit outside and against Round House O is much thicker on the "northern" side of the structure and here reveals a series of alternating soil (Layers 18, 16, and 14) and ash (Layers 18a, 17, and 15) deposits, some of which could have served as occupation surfaces. As in the case with the deposits within Round House O, the sequence outside the structure is capped by ash Layer 11 of the succeeding level, which was traceable across the entire sounding, sealing below it the remains of Round House O as well as the top of Wall M, which must have remained visible during much of the history of the Round House.

Level IV

Layer 11, the thin but extensive ash deposit that covers the entire sounding, represents the absolute end of Round House O (figs. 10, 12). Although it is interpreted by Mellaart as the lowest floor of Level IV, there is no known architecture associated with this surface, and contemporary buildings, if they ever existed, must lie outside the excavated area. Above the ashy Layer 11 is a deposit of brown earth (Layer 10) upon which is superimposed a thin scree of gravel (Layer 9), which might possibly be the ephemeral remains of an occupation surface. Above Layer 9 is a second earth deposit, Layer 8, apparently similar to Layer 10. Associated with Layer 8 is the enigmatic "Wall K" visible in Section C–D. From the drawing, Wall K seems to be an "east-west" wall one row wide and (possibly) preserved to a height of two courses above the gravel "floor" of Layer 9, but there is insufficient information to be more certain or specific.

Other layers were also included by Mellaart in his Level IV: Layer 7, possibly a gravel floor similar to Layer 9;[2] Layer 6, a hard, buff soil layer; and Layer 7a, a localized ashy deposit in the center of the sounding. The first two of these layers have much in common with the other strata of Level IV, but Layer 7a is especially problematic. The location of this patch of ash, directly below the hearth of the Level V building, suggests that Layer 7a was in some way associated with the later installation, but the stratigraphic connection between the two remains ambiguous.

Level V

Level V, consisting of five layers and their subdivisions, was separated by the excavator into two major sub-phases (figs. 11, 12): Level Va, lower, with considerable architecture united by a stamped clay floor (Layer 5) with its make-up (Layers 5a and 5b—not indicated on section drawings) and deposit (Layer 4); and Level Vb, upper, consisting of a second clay floor (Layer 3a) and deposits between it and the topsoil (Layer 1).

Level Va. The architecture of Level Va can be discussed most conveniently in three groups (fig. 11): a central unit consisting of Walls D, E, and K; a southern unit comprised of walls F, G, H, and I; and an eastern unit that includes Walls B and C.

The central unit is comprised of a series of walls (especially D and E) that produced a rectangular element with its long axis oriented approximately northeast, with a shallow (ca. 0.75 × 1.20 m) "annex" on the south containing a rectilinear sherd-lined hearth with a small hole or pit south of it.[3] The location of the entrance to the main (ca. 2.0 × 4.10 m) room of this complex is unknown, but it was possibly positioned in the gap in the wall indicated by Mellaart on the plan, to the west of the A–B Section Line (see arrow).[4] At any rate, the hearth appears to be less related to the rectangular room than to the open courtyard and the architectural unit to the south.

The southern unit (Walls F, G, H, and I) in great part mirrors the plan of the adjacent central unit, with the exception that the large rectangular room of the latter appears to be divided into two smaller rooms (by Wall H). There is no evidence for a hearth in the southern unit, and the placement of the doorways can only be hypothesized.

The similarities in orientation and plan between the central and southern units, as well as the probability that the clay floor (Layer 5) indicated in both sections "south" of Wall F covered the open area between Walls E and G, suggest that this in fact is a single architectural complex.

The eastern unit is represented by a single well-defined stone wall (Wall B) excavated to a length of ca. 3.0 m and described as having been built of boulder-size stones, without a foundation trench. At the time of excavation it was preserved to a height of four courses. To the east of Wall B are the scant traces of Wall C, recorded simply as the "fragmentary remains of a poor wall." The relationship of this wall to the better preserved Wall B is not clear from the plan and is confused by the section (C–D), where two walls, both evidently founded at a lower level (than B), are shown to the north of Wall B. Plaster and what appears to be (part of ?) a second hearth are also noted on the plan to the north of the wall, but more cannot be said with certainty. That the Wall B structure should be considered an integral part of the architectural complex to the west can be demonstrated by the fact that the stamped clay floor (Layer 5) connects Walls B and D.

Two problematic points regarding the relationship of Walls B through I, which can be seen in the section drawings, should be noted. Walls B, D, E, and F are all directly associated with the clay floor of Layer 5, built (without foundation trenches)[5] directly on Layer 6 (or its equivalent)[6] of the preceding Level IV. The clay Layer 5 would then represent an intentional deposition of a standardized floor, which, as noted above, seems to integrate the various architectural elements of this phase. It is not

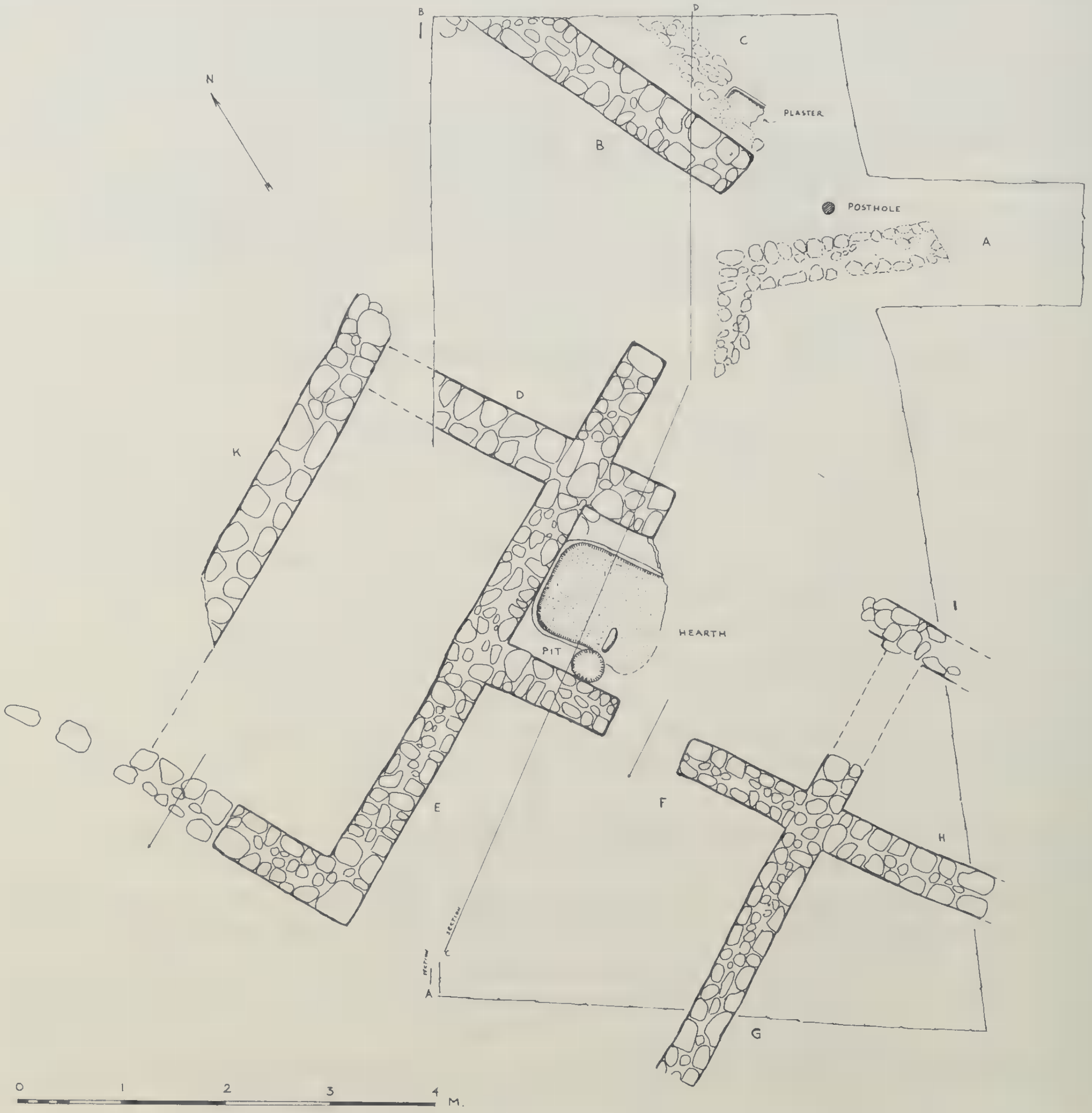

Fig. 11. Tell esh-Shuneh (North). Plan of the large building from Level V in Trench II. (J. Mellaart and A. Leonard, Jr.).

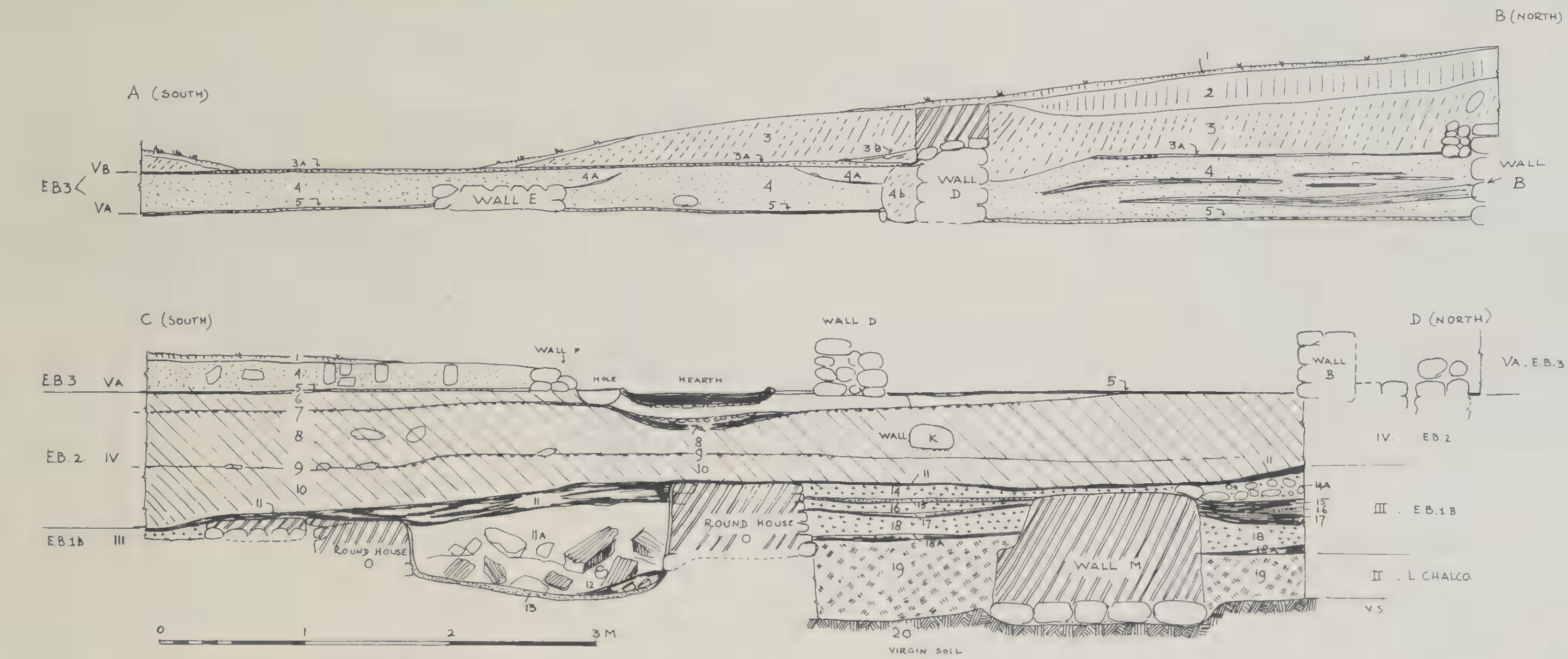

Fig. 12. *Tell esh-Shuneh (North). Sections through the excavation area. The location of section A-B can be seen on fig. 11, and that of section C-D can be seen on figs. 9 and 11 (J. Mellaart).*

clear, however, whether Layers 6, 5a, and 5b (5a and 5b do not appear in the section drawings) should be considered together as a single stratigraphic unit, with localized variations (i.e., a filling operation) carried out by the Level V builders in order to achieve such a remarkably level floor.[7]

The second major problem with the architecture of this phase is the apparent coincidence of the Level V hearth being built almost exactly above the earlier level IV ash lens (Layer 7a). It seems better to associate the Layer 7a ash lens with the later phase, but a definite attribution cannot be made at this time.

Level Vb. Level Vb, the upper subdivision of Level V, is characterized by a second clay floor (Layer 3a), which again appears to cover most of the excavated area. Section A–B indicates that at least Walls B and D of the earlier complex were utilized in this second phase, but Wall E had definitely gone out of use by this phase, since Layer 4, considered by Mellaart to be "occupational debris," entirely covers its remains. The subdivision of this debris into Layer 4a and 4b (Section A–B) is not easy to understand. That these layers appear immediately to the south of Wall D may indicate later digging that resulted in the rediscovery and reutilization of Wall D by capping it with a mudbrick wall, as is apparent in Section A–B.

In addition to the incorporation at this time of the earlier Wall D, a bolstering of Wall B seems to have taken place by the building of a narrower (ca. 0.20 m wide) wall against at least a portion of its southern face (cf. plan and Section A–B). Unfortunately, we cannot comment further on the nature of the plan of the Level Vb building of which the reused Wall D and the strengthened Wall B were elements. The demise of the structure, however, can be seen in the debris (Layer 3) that accumulated on and finally covered the Layer 3a floor and the remains of its architecture.

In addition to the two major subdivisions of this phase (Va and Vb), resumed building activity on the site is evidenced by Wall A with a "posthole" (Layer Ia) nearby to the east (fig. 11). This angle of walling differs dramatically in orientation from the preceding structures, and in fact its foundation trench is said to have cut into Layer 3 debris that covered the later phase of that construction. No floor was found associated with this wall, but the ceramics suggested to Mellaart a date for the structure within the parameters of the Level V horizon. Mudplaster fragments in a matrix of soft brown earth (Layer 2) were seen as evidence of the structure's disintegration, after which the whole was covered by surface soil (Layer 1).

The Ceramic Assemblage

The ceramic artifacts from Mellaart's excavations at Tell esh-Shuneh are presented here according to the four periods/levels (II–V) into which the excavator subdivided the results of his soundings. In the terminology of the early 1950s they are: Period II, Late Chalcolithic; Period III, EB Ib; Period IV, EB II; and Period V, EB III. The "Middle Chalcolithic" Period I, identified by de Contenson in his sounding at the site (de Contenson 1960a: 13–20), was not encountered by Mellaart at Tell esh-Shuneh.

Period/Level II

The Period II assemblage consists of both open and closed forms in a variety of shapes and surface treatments.

Small Bowls. Small thin-walled bowls or cups appear in two types: those with a hemispherical shape (pl. 8:16) and those whose profiles exhibit a slight carination in the upper body wall (pl. 8:14, 15). The shape of the former, with a red wash on the interior that continues over the lip to present a horizontal band at the exterior rim, can be easily paralleled in the Proto-Urban tomb material from

Jericho, but the absence of the lower portion of the vessel makes it difficult to assign it to a specific position within Kenyon's type-series of the form.[8] Pl. 8:14 and 15, both decorated with a red wash, exhibit an incipient carination similar to that found on Hennessy's Proto-Urban bowl type VI, which first appears on the Jericho tell in Phase Oi (Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. II:6), but which seems to be unrepresented in the contemporary Jericho tombs. Other "early" examples of this type can be found at Tell Far^{c}ah (N) (de Vaux 1948: fig. 6:13; 1961: fig. 3:35, 38), but the type does continue into the fully urbanized phases of the Early Bronze Age.[9]

Larger Bowls. Three of the larger bowls present relatively straight-sided profiles (pl. 8:8, 12, 17). All three are of a buff fabric, varying portions of which have been treated with a red wash. Both hand- and wheel-manufacture are evidenced. The exterior edges of the rims of pl. 8:8 and 12 have been slightly "flattened," giving the impression of a very slight carination. This may have been accidental or done in imitation of forms such as pl. 8:14, 15.[10]

Pl. 8:11, of a buff fabric covered with a dull black wash, displays a strongly in-curved rim that occurs frequently in Kenyon's Proto-Urban type-series of bowls from the Jericho tombs. The shape can also be paralleled on the tell at Jericho by Hennessy's contemporary bowl type III and is common at Tell Far^{c}ah (N).[11]

Four wheel-made vessels (pl. 8:9, 10, 18, 19), predominantly of a buff fabric with a red or black wash,[12] share a sharply inverted rim. Rims of this type, which enjoy a sustained popularity throughout the Early Bronze Age, appear in Proto-Urban deposits on the Jericho tell on both shallow and deeper bowls (Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. II:7 [type VII]; II:12 [type XII]). The deepest of these is related by Hennessy to bowls of Kenyon's type-series from the Jericho tombs and, judging from the stances, it is to this class that the Tell esh-Shuneh fragments should be assigned. These vessels, which may be forerunners of (or variations on) the more standard "platter," are known from a number of sites in contexts comparable in date with the Jericho examples.[13] Chalcolithic antecedents for this rim-type may be seen in the Beersheba region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 8:15, 16).

Holemouth Bowls. Four fragments (pls. 8:13, 21, 22 and 9:4) represent "holemouth bowls," i.e., they display rims similar to those on holemouth jars, but on more open forms. All are described as wheel-made. Pls. 8:22 and 9:4 are said by the excavator to have been decorated in the "grain-wash" ("band-slip") technique, a style that has been considered for almost half a century to be a diagnostic feature of the "Northern Culture" of Palestine during the EB I (Proto-Urban) period.[14] Pl. 8:13 bears (a band of?) slashes below the exterior of the rim, while pl. 8:21 combines these two types of decorative treatment.[15]

Spouted Bowls. A wheel-made bowl with incurving profile (pl. 9:1) displays a short cylindrical spout high on the vessel wall. The exterior of the rim of this spouted bowl has been given a horizontal band of diagonal slashes before its red surface was covered with a buff wash and subsequently painted with a linear design in red. Spouted bowls and jars have a Chalcolithic heritage (de Contenson 1956: figs. 3:7, 8; 4:1–3; 8:6, 19, etc.), but linear painting in this manner on a light-colored ground is more indicative of the "line-group" or "band-painted" decoration of the Proto-Urban B/EB IB period.[16]

Holemouth jars. Six fragments come from vessels sufficiently closed to be termed holemouth jars rather than bowls (pls. 8:20; 9:11–14, 11:15). These jars are predominantly wheel-made, and the majority (pls. 9:11–14, 11:15) are decorated with a horizontal band of slashes at, or more frequently just below, the rim, a type of decoration that is quite popular on holemouth jars at sites on the East Bank of the Jordan River.[17] Pl. 9:12 exhibits the combination of "grain-wash" over slashes that we have seen to be rather specific to Tell esh-Shuneh (N). Pl. 9:13, 14 are described by the excavator as being of a "crackly ware," which might relate these pieces to similarly described pieces from Khirbet Kerak.

Morphologically, the jars with slashed decoration (pls. 9:11–14; 11:15) and the closely related holemouth bowls discussed above find their closest and most frequent parallels east of the Jordan (cf. n. 17). The thickened rim of pl. 8:20 is known from de Contenson's sounding at the site, ᶜAffula, and possibly ᶜAi.[18]

Everted-Rim Jars. The material from Mellaart's Period II deposits also contained a large number of jars with short rims everted to varying degrees (9:7–10, 15–19). Buff fabrics and wheel-manufacture categorize this group, which exhibits rims that are everted, slightly thickened, and flattened on the top (pl. 9:8, 9, 15, 19), and also rims that present a "wavy" profile forming a shallow channel that perhaps functioned as a lid-device (pl. 9:10, 16, 17, 18).[19] Decoration consists of plain red, brown, or black washes (pl. 9:10, 16–19); a brown wash applied over a band of small punctates (pl. 9:9); and the more elaborate "grain-wash" (pl. 9:8, 15), which probably indicates an EB I date for these pieces.

Pl. 9:25 is included here for the sake of convenience. The exterior of its thick, rolled rim has been emphasized with a horizontal band of impressions, and the vessel itself has been decorated with a red-brown "washy paint" in a manner described by the excavator as "northern painted." Although the origin of this jar type may be seen in a thinner-rimmed version from Hennessy's Proto-Urban sequence on the Jericho tell (Hennessy 1962: 8, pl. II:13), more specific parallels for the Tell esh-Shuneh piece are found in EB I contexts.[20]

Juglets. The base fragment in the composite reconstruction of pl. 9:21 presents an (evidently) string-cut base. Juglets covered with a red wash are well known from Kenyon's Proto-Urban tombs at Jericho, but with the possible exception of her type D.1 ("flat, sharp-cut base") this fragment does not fit easily into her type series of the form (Kenyon 1960: 13–16; 1965: 7, 8). Rims and upper bodies of two similar vessels (pl. 9:5, 6) display the same buff fabric and red wash. The highly burnished surface of pl. 9:6 links this piece more with the juglets from Tell Farᶜah (N) than those from Jericho, where burnishing is less frequently documented (Kenyon 1960: 5). Three rim fragments with partial handles attached (pl. 9:23–25) should also be placed here.

Miscellaneous. Four fragments are included under this general heading. Pl. 8:7 is from a small, open form (cup?) with (single?) loop handle attachment at the rim. The angle of the handle distinguishes the vessel from the series of juglets discussed above, but the slashes on its plain, buff surface may relate the piece to the holemouth bowls presented earlier.[21]

Two body fragments (pl. 9:2, 3) display vertical stripes in red paint and should probably be associated with the "line-group" (or "band-painted") decoration of EB IB.

A single fragment in a gray burnished/black fabric that seems to be Esdraelon Ware (pl. 9:20) can be paralleled with "knobbed" vessels in that fabric assigned to Period III Layer 15 (see below, pl. 8:1, 2).

Period/Level III (Round House O)

The majority of vessels from Mellaart's Period III at Tell esh-Shuneh consists of open forms.

Carinated Bowls. The most numerous vessel type in the Period III assemblage is a small bowl with carinated profile (pl. 10:1–4, 6–9, 12–14). The degree of carination varies from the slight bend in the vessel wall of pl. 10:14 to the more sharply defined keels of pl. 10:7, 8, etc. All eleven examples are wheel-made of a buff fabric. The color of the wash is almost equally divided between red and brown, with one bowl displaying a color between the two. Five of these vessels exhibit string-cut bases (pl. 10:4, 6, 7, 9, 13) while pl. 10:8 is said to have a "potter's mark." Two of these bowls (pl. 10:8, 13) are described as having lime concretions; if these concretions are on the interior, they may indicate the function that the bowls had served before they were sealed in this deposit. If the lime deposits also were on the exterior, they may suggest that the bowls were in a refuse context.

Carinated bowls from Proto-Urban and EB I contexts on the Jericho tell display a concavity above the point of carination that is absent in the Tell esh-Shuneh bowls. Unfortunately, carinated forms are the exception among the plethora of small bowls from the contemporary Jericho tombs, although some similarities with the Shuneh pieces can be seen in the EB III (Khirbet Kerak) Tomb D12. This suggests a potentially long chronological range for these bowls, since some affinities can also be found with Chalcolithic forms as well as with vessels from Early Bronze contexts prior to Jericho Tomb D12.[22]

Pl. 10:1 exhibits a certain degree of verticality above the base, which is intriguingly reminiscent of the small silver bowl from Tomb 12 at Tell Far^cah (N) (de Vaux 1951: 587, 589, fig. 13:1; pl. XXVIIa, with a ceramic parallel, fig. 13:2, attributed to Jericho Level V ["EB I"]).

Bowls with Incurved Rim. Four vessels from the Period III deposit exhibit rims that are inverted or in-curved to varying degrees (pl. 10:23, 25, 26, 28). All are wheel-made of a buff, gritty fabric, as are vessels of similar form in Period II levels (pl. 8:11, 18, 19). Most are covered with black wash, which further associates them with the Period II pieces.

Pl. 10:25 displays a very slight curve at the tip of the rim. Although its base is missing, this rim type can be compared with some of the bowls in Kenyon's Proto-Urban type series from the Jericho tombs. Most similar to the Shuneh pieces is round-based B.2.a (Kenyon 1960: 11, esp. fig. 11:7, from Tomb A94). Pl. 10:24 admittedly does appear to be deeper than most of the bowls from this sequence.

The rims of pl. 10:23, 28 are more sharply incurving. Pl. 10:23, which forms the morphological transition to the other two bowls, is similar to pl. 8:11 from Period II and can also be paralleled in Proto-Urban contexts at Jericho. Pl. 10:28, of similar profile, comes from a vessel that is an essentially deeper variant of many of the shallow bowls of Kenyon's Proto-Urban tomb series (Kenyon 1960: 11, fig. 9:3, 5). This deeper form is known in roughly contemporary deposits at several other Syro-Palestinian sites.[23]

The rim of pl. 10:26 is more sharply in-turned than the examples of related vessels in Period II (pl. 8:9, 10, 18, 19), for which Proto-Urban/EB I comparisons have been cited above, and parallels for the present piece are also to be found in many of the referenced contexts.[24] The form and its matte-black wash, however, still seem to anticipate the main line of the "platter" form that is such a hallmark of the fully urbanized Early Bronze Age.

Esdraelon Ware Bowls. Five bowls were identified by the excavator as Esdraelon Ware (pl. 8:1–4, 6). The original drawings identify the provenience of these vessels as "I.15?," but since de Contenson (not Mellaart) dug Trench I, they are interpreted here as coming from Trench II, Layer 15, a context assigned to Period III by the excavator. Another fragment of Esdraelon Ware, pl. 9:20, is said to come from basal Layer 19, while pl. 8:5 was found on the surface. They are all grouped together in this section with vessels of like fabric. Three (pls. 8:1, 2; 9:20) are similar to the "type 1" vessels of Wright and other authors discussed below with similar shapes from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pl. 24:5, etc.). Both de Contenson (1960a: 21, fig. 9:1, 2) and Gustavson-Gaube (1985: 52, fig. 15:75a–c) encountered the shape in their respective excavations at this site. Pl. 8:4 may possibly have come from one of the less ornate "type 3" bowls, also attested at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (see below). Pl. 8:5, with its thin line of carination, is not easily placed within the established Esdraelon Ware series, but might be related to a ridged variant of similar fabric known at Meser (Dothan 1957: 221, fig. 2:1) and ᶜEn Shadud (Braun 1985: fig. 19:3, 5). Pl. 8:3, if correctly reconstructed by the excavator as having an outsplayed, flaring rim (of a jar?), would be unique.[25]

Jars with Everted Rims. Three neckless jars present short, sharply everted rims (pl. 10:5, 11, 21). Where described, they are wheel-made of a buff fabric and covered with a reddish wash/slip that fired black on the exterior of pl. 10:5 and was applied in the "grain-wash" ("band-slip") manner on the larger pl. 10:21. Although their profiles are not as extreme as some of the everted-rim jars from the Period II deposits, they are of the same genre, and the presence of "grain-wash" decoration in both groups (Period II—pl. 9:8; Period III—pl. 10:21) supports the analogy. Pl. 9:7, with a simple everted rim, is decorated with red paint applied directly to the buff fabric. The form can be paralleled in Kenyon's EB I phases of the Jericho tell, and the painted decoration complements such a date (see n. 19, above).

Holemouth Jars. The upper portion of a large holemouth jar was found on the floor of Round House O (pl. 10:22). Wheel-made of a buff fabric, it has been covered with a reddish wash in the "band-slip" technique. Its rounded rim, with exterior ridge below, can be closely paralleled at Beth Shan, ᶜAi, and ᶜAffula.[26]

One Handled Juglets. Pls. 9:22 and 10:17–19 are obviously one-handled juglets. Two are described by the excavator as hand-made (pls. 9:22, 10:18) and two as wheel-made (pl. 10:17, 19) of a buff clay. The surface of pl. 10:19 has been left plain, while pl. 10:17, 18 is covered with a red slip/wash, which in the cases of pls. 9:22 and 10:18 has been burnished. Two of the juglets present string-cut bases (pl. 10:18, 19), as does pl. 9:21 from Period II.

Although varying in size, all four juglets share a short, slightly everted rim above an inverse-conical upper body and, where preserved, a moderately high loop-handle and flat base. Such a combination should suggest inclusion in types C.1.a or D.3.a of Kenyon's Proto-Urban series of juglets from the Jericho tombs (Kenyon 1960: 15, 16, from Tombs A94 and A114). The conical projection or knob on the body of pl. 10:19 is in line with other forms of plastic decoration on juglets from Proto-Urban funerary contexts at Jericho.[27]

Spouted Vessels. Fragments of two tubular-spouted vessels are present in the Period III assemblage (pl. 10:16, 20). Both are described as hand-made of a gritty, buff fabric and covered with a red wash. The shape of the spout of pl. 10:20 and its placement just above the point of carination of a vessel with biconical profile are morphologically closest to a fragment excavated by Mellaart at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pl. 29:13) discussed below, where parallels at Tell Farᶜah (N) and Beth Shan are noted. Pl. 10:16 appears to be from a similar vessel, but one with a softer profile.

Miscellaneous. Three ledge handles make up the miscellaneous material from Mellaart's Period III deposits (pl. 12:28, 31, 32). They are all relatively plain and appear to be morphologically nondiagnostic, with the exception of the "potter's mark" on pl. 12:28.

Period/Level IV

Thirty-two fragments were registered and drawn from deposits assigned by Mellaart to his Period IV.

Small Bowls. This rather arbitrary grouping consists of small, open forms within which three morphological distinctions can be observed: pl. 11:3, with everted rim; pl. 11:2, with sharply in-turned rim; and pls. 10:24, 27 and 11:4, 5, 17, with more rounded profile. All, however, share their size, wheel-made manufacture, and a (predominantly gritty) buff fabric. A red or brown wash has been applied to all except pl. 11:3.

Pl. 11:3 exhibits a concave string-cut base and, according to the excavator, wheel marks on the exterior of the vessel indicative of manufacture on a fast wheel. The use of the fast wheel makes this piece exceptional in the present context, for although the use of the wheel is attested on bowls from the Proto-Urban tombs at Jericho, it is confined to the rims, the bodies being handmade[28] and the bases plain.[29] The use of the wheel is not mentioned in the description of the open forms from the transitional Jericho Tomb A108 (Kenyon 1960:83, fig. 23:1–7), but wheel-formed rims occur in Tomb A127 (Kenyon 1960: 87, fig. 25:1–8). In fact, although wheel-made bodies are documented in the Early Bronze Age F-series tombs at Jericho (Kenyon 1960: *inter alia*, Tomb F4, fig. 43:13, 15, 27, etc.), it is only in the disturbed and confusing Tomb D12 (which contains Khirbet Kerak Ware) that one finds string-cut bases; and this technique is found exclusively in Kenyon's Early Bronze bowl types L, M, O, and P (Kenyon 1960: 98, 109–11, 120). Unfortunately, Kenyon does not utilize the string-cut base as a diagnostic criterion in formulating her type series, but she does consider these types to be late in the Early Bronze Age sequence, especially in light of the overwhelming predominance of her Type L bowls in Garstang's Jericho Tomb 351 (Kenyon 1960: 80 and references).

Pl. 11:2 presents a profile similar to vessels already discussed from Periods II (pl. 8:11) and III (pl. 10:23), for which Proto-Urban parallels have been cited. Of the three bowls with rounded profiles, pls. 10:24 and 11:17, with very slightly in-turned rims, might be compared with a similar vessel from a Period III deposit (pl. 10:25), while pls. 10:27 and 11:5, exhibiting a more in-curved profile, are related to two different vessel types from both Period II (pl. 8:11) and Period III (pl. 10:28). In profile, pl. 11:4 could be considered a miniature version of the holemouth bowls that have been discussed above with the Pariod II material (pl. 9:4).

Larger Bowls with Flattened Rims. Five rim fragments come from larger bowls sharing a slightly thickened and horizontally flattened rim that projects slightly into the interior of the vessel (pl. 11:1, 18–21). These vessels readily separate themselves into two subgroups: the more rectangular profiled pl. 11:18–21, and the curvilinear pl. 11:1. Where described, these vessels are wheel-made of a buff/brown, gritty fabric, and while each vessel has been given a coating of slip or wash the distinctive "grain-wash" ("band-slip") technique predominates (pl. 11:18, 20, 21).

The key to the group of rectangular-profiled bowls is pl. 11:21, which can be compared with Hennessy's EB I bowl with "horizontal rim projecting inwards," a form closely akin to his "hammer rims" that first appear on the Jericho tell in Phase L.[30] Bowls with similarly "in-turned" rims appear in the pre-urban Phase II of the ᶜAi Sanctuary (Callaway 1972: 65, fig. 16:24) and the first urban stratum (IV) at Arad (Amiran 1978: 42, pl. 8:2). This internal projection, however, becomes more attenuated in EB II and III, emphasizing the early form of the Tell esh-Shuneh piece. The fact that pl. 11:21, with its embryonic internal projection, is decorated in the "grain-wash" technique also indicates an early date, and the less extreme (or less developed) pl. 11:18, 20, also decorated with "grain-wash," should follow suit. The morphologically similar pl. 11:19, with a "polished self-slip," can be considered contemporary, as well as pl. 11:1, with its more curvilinear profile and plain red wash.

Holemouth Bowls. Five vessels present plain or simple rims similar to those found on holemouth jars, but on more open forms. All of these bowls are wheel-made of a buff, gritty fabric. Pl 11:6, 12, 14, and 23 are decorated in "grain-wash" ("band-slip") manner. Pl. 11:12 combines a band of slashes with the "grain-wash," a decorative combination that also appears on Period II vessels (pls. 8:21, 9:12), a treatment considered specific to Tell esh-Shuneh (N).

Pl. 11:14, 23 share the simple rim of similarly decorated Period II vessels (pl. 8:21, 22), while pl. 11:22 has a horizontally flattened rim that is also reminiscent of Period II forms (pls. 8:13, 9:4). Pl. 11:12 is probably related to this latter group. Pl. 11:6 is essentially a larger version of pl. 11:5 (cf. Glueck 1951: 427, pl. 120:1, from el-Fakhar [98], dated "EB"; and Braun 1985: fig. 14:9, 14, Pottery Type 1, from ᶜEn Shadud).

Holemouth Jars. Three rims come from vessels sufficiently closed in form to warrant consideration as holemouth jars rather than bowls (pl. 11:9, 11, 13). All are wheel-made of a buff fabric with plain surfaces, except for pl. 11:9, which is covered with a red-brown wash.

Pl. 11:10, 13 present simple, rounded rims. On the former piece a small pellet of clay has (apparently) been added to the body of the vessel just below the rim, in a position often marked by an impressed cordon on jars of this type.[31] Pl. 11:9 can be associated with a rim from de Contenson's sounding at Tell esh-Shuneh (de Contenson 1960a: 22, fig. 11:1, Level II), while pl. 11:15 is similar in profile to a group of Period II holemouth jars with similar slashed decoration (pl. 9: especially 11, 14).

Everted Rim Jars. The Period IV assemblage also includes two markedly different vessels, both of which exhibit everted rims (pl. 11:16, 24). Handmade pl. 11:16 of a buff fabric, from Mellaart's excavations, can be compared in form to a "gray-burnished" vessel from de Contenson's sounding at the site (de Contenson 1960a: 21, fig. 94). In general appearance, fabric, and "grain-wash" decoration, pl. 11:24 resembles a jar from the Round House deposit of Period III, but the slightly everted and horizontally flattened rim of the vessel is even more closely related to the everted-rim jars of Period II (especially pl. 9:7, 8, 15), some of which are also decorated in the "grain-wash" technique.

Necked Jars. Two jars present simple necks that are the result of the body of the vessel having been pulled up almost to (pl. 12:1), or slightly past (pl. 12:5), the vertical. Both are wheel-made of a buff fabric and decorated with a red or brown slip, which in the case of pl. 12:1 has been applied to a polished cream surface in roughly horizontal bands. Although a Chalcolithic ancestry is evident for the general form (de Contenson 1956: figs. 4:13, 15; 6:4, etc.), Early Bronze examples of both types were excavated at the site by de Contenson.[32]

Pl. 12:2, 6, both wheel-made of a buff fabric, possess a short neck that terminates in a slightly outsplayed rim. Pl. 12:2 has been given a brown wash, and the exterior of the rim appears to carry a shallow groove. The surface of pl. 12:6, however, is plain, with a horizontal band of "fingernail" impressions marking the shoulder of the vessel.[33] Although these two pieces are morphologically quite close, the internal profile of pl. 12:6 exhibits a slight verticality that will be met with again in Period V (pl. 12:8).[34]

Pl. 12:3, which displays a burnished red slip, also exhibits a "rolled" rim that has been folded over and down, but not completely against the vessel wall. This jar may be related to a type that appears at ᶜAi in Phase II, Tell Farᶜah (N) in Ancien Bronze I, and at Beth Shan in Level XIII.[35]

Jug/juglet. Three rim fragments (pls. 10:10, 11:7, 8) exhibit a red wash over a buff fabric and are tentatively identified here as jugs or juglets because of their relatively narrow apertures. Pls. 10:10 and 11:8 have a very short, slightly outsplayed rim such as seen on vessels of similar size in EB II deposits at Arad, while that of pl. 11:7 is much more elongated. The handle does not rise above the rim of pl. 11:7, as it does on the many vessels of this type in the Proto-Urban tombs at Jericho (Kenyon 1960: figs. 12, etc. [Tomb A94], 18 [Tomb A114]), and the better parallels are found in the later Early Bronze tombs D12 and F2. Similar jugs from Arad have a much higher handle.

The fragment of the "stump base" jug with burnished red slip (pl. 12:4) is much too small to permit chronologically valid comparisons.

Miscellaneous. Pl. 12:7 is a fragment of a base from a vessel of unknown diameter. A white slip had been applied to the vessel before the painted decoration, a practice encountered at ᶜAi, Arad, and elsewhere (cf., *inter alia*, *ᶜAi*: Callaway 1972: figs. 33:19–27 [Phase III], 42:30–35 [Stratum IV], 46:13, 57:6 [Phase V], 66:10–13, 15, 16 [Phase VI], and Callaway 1980: fig. 123:22 [Phase VII]; *Arad*: Amiran 1978: pls. 11:12–14, 16 [Stratum IV], 33:15 [Stratum II]).

A single example of a roughly cylindrical handle completes the ceramic corpus from Period IV deposits (pl. 10:15). It is of buff fabric, covered with a red-brown wash, and the tip has been pierced for suspension. Although it could be identified as the handle of a spoon/ladle akin to those found in Chalcolithic assemblages, similarly pierced handles are present, though not common, in Megiddo "Stages" VI–V, where they are considered to be from open bowls (Engberg and Shipton 1934: 10 and chart: handle type C).

Period/Level V

Excavations in Period V strata produced a large collection of ceramic artifacts in which the vast majority were made of the distinctive Khirbet Kerak Ware, and the slight minority were executed in "local" fabric(s).

Non-Khirbet Kerak Ware. Nineteen fragments comprise that part of the assemblage that was not identified as Khirbet Kerak Ware by the excavator. They include bowls, necked jars, and hole-mouth jars.

Bowls. The six bowls of local fabric drawn by Mellaart exhibit rims that are in-turned to some degree (pl. 12:16–21). Similar vessels from Period IV deposits at this site have been discussed above.

Although platters, bowls, and "platter-bowls" with in-turned or inverted rims appear throughout the entire Early Bronze Age (Amiran 1970a: 41–77 *passim*), both Hennessy and Kenyon note a transition from taller, thinner rims in EB I to profiles closer to pl. 12:16 during EB II at Jericho (Hennessy 1967: 19). Similar rims are known from EB II contexts at Gezer and in the Kinnereth tomb, as well as in later (EB III) deposits at Jericho, ᶜAi, and Rosh Hanniqra.[36] With the possible exception of pl. 12:17, none of the Shuneh pieces exhibits the concavity of the exterior vessel wall that is commonly found below the rim of many EB III platter bowls,[37] but vessels similar to pl. 12:17 are stratigraphically associated with such distinctive forms at ᶜAi and Arad and with earlier (EB II) material at Gezer.[38] Pl. 12:19 can be paralleled at ᶜAi in both EB II and EB III contexts,[39] while the form of pl. 12:20, where the tip of the rim is just beginning to emerge as an independent morphological element, appears in contemporary deposits at that site and possibly also at Gezer and Arad.[40] Pl. 12:21 is similar both to Kenyon's type D.4.a from the Jericho tombs (Kenyon 1960: 87, fig. 25:5, Tomb A127) and to a form that Callaway sees appearing at ᶜAi in Phase V (EB IIB) (Callaway 1972: 196, fig. 45:7). Pl. 12:18 is difficult to parallel, but if drawn with a more open stance it could be associated with EB III forms from ᶜAi (Callaway 1972: fig. 73:4 [Phase VIII]; Callaway 1980: fig. 108:25, 26 [Phase VI], fig. 129:15, 18 [Phase VII]). All of the Shuneh pieces are simply covered with a wash or slip that has at the most been smoothed or polished. None exhibits the pattern-burnish that is so distinctive, especially on EB III vessels of similar form, but the lack of this decorative treatment should not be considered a valid chronological indicator, since both plain and elaborately burnished vessels often appear in the same contexts.[41]

Necked jars. Of the six necked jars from Period V strata, pl. 12:10 is the simplest, exhibiting a short neck that is the result of pulling the rim up slightly past the vertical, as has been seen previously on Period IV jars (pls. 11:16, 12:5). The neck of pl. 12:11 is higher and presents a concave profile with a rim that, to judge from the field drawings, has been pared or beveled, as have some jars from ᶜAi and possibly Arad.[42] Pl. 12:9, 12 seem to be transitional[43] to pl. 12:8, with a vertical neck that is found on another Period IV vessel (pl. 12:6), a shape that appears throughout the Early Bronze Age at ᶜAi.[44] The "band-slip" decoration of this piece appears to be more common with similarly decorated vessels in Period IV deposits, but it should be noted that at ᶜAi jar necks are still being decorated with punctates and incisions (as pl. 12:9, 12 and the Period IV pl. 12:6) well into the EB III period (Callaway 1972: fig. 74:2 [Phase VIII]; and Callaway 1980: fig. 139:21, 26 [Phase VII]).

The neck of a large jar with elaborately "sculpted" rim (pl. 12:13) finds numerous parallels in Metallic Ware and other fabrics at a number of sites, including Tell Yarmouth, Arad, Rosh Hanniqra, ᶜAi, and Khirbet Kerak.[45]

Holemouth jars. Of the holemouth jars, pl. 12:22 is described by the excavator as being of a "gray-burnished" fabric, while the remainder (pl. 12:23–27) are said to be made of a buff, gritty ware, the surfaces of which were left plain, with the exception of pl. 12:23, which showed traces of once having been covered with a red wash, and pl. 12:27, which has been given a horizontal band of incision. Morphologically, they can be subdivided into three groups: those with simple, tapering rims (pl. 12:23, 25); those with "squared" rims (pl. 12:22, 24, 26); and those with a horizontally flattened rim (pl. 12:27). The first subgroup represents a simple form that is common throughout, but not restricted to, the Early Bronze Age.[46] The second subgroup (pl. 12:22, 24, 26) is only slightly more diagnostic. The Tell esh-Shuneh forms are nearer to the plain (unswollen), flattened rims that appear on the Jericho tell in Phase L (EB I) and continue to Phase D (EB IIIA) (Hennessy 1967: 11, pl. IV:30) than to the version that appears in Phase C (EB IIIB); in Phase C, although the rim is still squared, the final few centimeters of the interior of the rim have been noticeably thickened.[47] The last rim, pl. 12:27, is not easy to parallel, but in form and incised decoration it is more reminiscent of vessels from some of the lower strata at Shuneh.

Holemouth Bowl. Pl. 11:11 is a more open form and should be considered a holemouth bowl. Its surface is plain, with the exception of a band(?) of diagonal slashes below the rim, and its horizontally flattened rim is similar to Period II (pls. 8:13, 9:4) and Period IV (pl. 11:22) pieces discussed above.

The Khirbet Kerak Ware. The most striking feature of the ceramic assemblage from Period V deposits at Tell esh-Shuneh is the preponderance of Khirbet Kerak Ware. This distinctive pottery type was first noted and described by Albright at the type site Khirbet Kerak at the southern end of the Sea of Galilee (Albright 1926: 26), and with the equivalent "Red-Black Burnished Ware" of the ᶜAmûq (Phases H and I) and other contemporary Syrian sites (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 358–68, 398–403, 458–59), has become an important diagnostic feature of the EB III period.

Although most authors consider Khirbet Kerak Ware to be a handmade fabric,[48] Mellaart observed that while the majority of the vessels in this fabric at Tell esh-Shuneh were handmade, some of the smaller bowls (such as those with flattened rims) appeared to have been formed on the fast wheel, suggesting a coexistence of manufacturing techniques that might also have been present at Jericho and in the ᶜAmûq.[49]

The Khirbet Kerak Ware from Tell esh-Shuneh is arranged here in groups determined by the morphological features of the individual vessels or sherds. These subdivisions are not intended to represent an attempt at a true classification of this fabric but are only a device to facilitate the discussion of this specific assemblage.

1. *Bowls and cups*

The majority of forms in this fabric are bowls and cups and include shapes that are "classic" to Khirbet Kerak Ware as well as others, identified by the excavator as Khirbet Kerak Ware, that appear to be more closely related to the fabric of the local ceramic repertoire. Only 15 fragments of this group were located in the Amman Museum (cf. Appendix), and the present author does not believe that all of the sherds approximating "local" shapes measure up to the quality of the sherds of more standard Khirbet Kerak forms.

Shallow bowl with plain, rounded rim. Morphologically, the simplest open form is the hemispherical bowl with plain or rounded rim (pl. 13:11–17), a type that was relatively frequent at the type site of Khirbet Kerak and also appears in Red-Black Burnished Ware in the ᶜAmûq, where it is said by the excavators to have been more common in Phase I than in Phase H. Less precise parallels can be found at Tabara el-Akrad in the plainer examples of Hood's Type 15, and possibly also at Ras Shamra, ᶜAffula, Jericho, and ᶜAi.[50]

Shallow bowl with horizontally-flattened rim. Slightly more complex are bowls with horizontally-flattened rims (pl. 13:1–10), some of which have been provided with vertically-pierced lugs applied (horizontally) just below the rim (pl. 15:7, 25). While common at Tell esh-Shuneh, plain bowls with this rim in Khirbet Kerak Ware do not enjoy a wide distribution. They occur at Tabara el-Akrad (Type 15) alongside a similar vessel with an unpierced lug[51] and in the ᶜAmûq in unpierced and horizontally-pierced variants (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 361, fig. 281:7, 8 [Phase H]).

In local fabric, bowls with similar rims appear in EB II Phases H and G on the Jericho tell. This is essentially Kenyon's bowl type D.4.a from the Jericho tombs, appearing in Tomb A127 at the beginning of EB II and in Tomb D12 alongside Khirbet Kerak Ware. Similar vessels are known from ᶜAi, in association with imitation Khirbet Kerak Ware, and from EB III contexts at Rosh Hanniqra.[52] Doubly pierced lug handles such as those on pl. 15:7, 25 are also found on "local" bowls in tombs D12 and F2 at Jericho.[53]

Shallow bowl with in-turned rim. Three fragments (pls. 13:18, 19; 14:9) represent small bowls with in-turned rims that are much shallower and possess thicker vessel walls than Hennessy's class of "curved bowl with in-turned rim," which he illustrates with examples from ᶜAffula and the ᶜAmûq (Hennessy 1967: 76, pl. LXIII:3, 9). The shape is also known at Ras Shamra (de Contenson 1969: 76, fig. 18:1, 2). A few parallels for the Shuneh bowls can, however, be found among the less typical sherds from the ᶜAmûq sites.[54] Pl. 14:7, 8 seem to form a transition to two bowls (pls. 13:20, 14:6) that possess rims that might almost be termed "beveled." All four of these vessels are much more representative of local forms, and none finds ready parallels in assemblages of Khirbet Kerak Ware from other sites.[55] In fact, if the stance of pl. 14:7 were more open, the resulting shape (with the slight concavity below the rim) would fit perfectly into the local repertoire.[56]

The bowls that exhibit the "beveled" rim are, in the local fabric(s), essentially more open variants of forms that appear on the Jericho tell in Phase J (or possibly L) (Hennessy 1967: 12, pl. VI:56) and assume profiles more closely related to the Shuneh pieces in Phase H (Hennessy 1967: 12, pl. VI:60, and the Proto-Urban form on pl. II:7). Similar vessels are known from occupational contexts at ᶜAi, Rosh Hanniqra, Gezer, and Arad, and in funerary deposits at Jericho and Kinnereth.[57]

Bowl with in-turned and horizontally-flattened rim. Four bowl fragments exhibit rims that have been in-turned and subsequently flattened (pl. 14:2–5). As with the preceding group, such shapes are much more allied to the local ceramic development and are not representative of the "classical" Khirbet Kerak Ware forms.

Morphologically, this type is related to Hennessy's (local) bowls with "horizontal rims which project in" that begin in EB I deposits on the tell at Jericho and somewhat later in the Jericho tombs. Their geographical as well as chronological range is wide throughout the Early Bronze Age and can be paralleled, *inter alia*, at ᶜAi, Gezer, Rosh Hanniqra, Arad, and the Kinnereth tomb.[58]

Carinated bowl with vertical upper body. Twelve examples of carinated bowls with (relatively) vertical upper bodies are present in the assemblage from Tell esh-Shuneh (pls. 14:16, 17; 15:10, 15, 21; 17:1–3, 9, 16–18). This form is one of the hallmarks of any Khirbet Kerak Ware assemblage and, with the related variants discussed below, exhibits a wide geographical distribution. For the first time in the Tell esh-Shuneh corpus the ribbed and fluted decoration (pl. 17:1–3, 16–18) so typical of this ware appears, while the two intact vessels (pls. 15:15, 17:9) exhibit the characteristic "omphalos" base.

Basically, the shape is related to Amiran's Type 4, Hood's Tabara el-Akrad Type 16a, Hennessy's "simple bowls with upright sides," and Kenyon's Early Bronze Age bowl type R.5.a that appears in Jericho Tomb D12. It is also quite common in Phases H and I in the ᶜAmûq.[59]

Carinated bowl with in-turned upper body. Related to the preceding shape ("carinated bowl with vertical upper body") is another group of bowls (pls. 12:15; 14:12–14; 15:1–6, 24; 17:13–15) that exhibit an in-turning of the vessel wall above the carination. The angle thus formed can range from slight (pls. 14:12, 15:2, etc.) to severe (pls. 15:6, 17;15, etc.), with the majority of the pieces falling between these two extremes. Some (pl. 17:13–15) are decorated with the standard ribbed decoration.

This subtype is distinguished by Hood (1951: 134, fig. 7) at Tabara el-Akrad by the b-variant of his Type 16. The form is frequent at Khirbet Kerak itself, and a single example from the early excavations at ᶜAi has been identified by Amiran. In the ᶜAmûq many of the examples of "vertical-sided bowls" are of this type with inclining upper body. They differ from Hennessy's "curved bowl with in-turned rim" in that on the Shuneh examples the transition point is quite well marked and much lower on the vessel than on Hennessy's type.[60]

Carinated bowl with outsplayed rim. The third variant of the carinated bowl noted in the Shuneh assemblage (pls. 14:10–11, 15; 15:11–14, 19–20, 22–23) is characterized by its slightly outsplayed rim, which may occur on vessels with vertical (pls. 14:10, 15:19, etc.) or in-turned (pl. 15:14, 22, etc.) upper bodies. The rims of several of the Shuneh pieces are similar to those on (probably) deeper vessels of Hood's Tabara el-Akrad Type 14. Related forms occur at Khirbet Kerak, Ras Shamra, the ᶜAmûq, and Jericho, all in standard Khirbet Kerak Ware fabric.[61]

Bowl with S-profile. The bowl with S-shaped (or *cyma reversa*) profile (pls. 15:8–9, 16–18, 26–27; 16:9, 14–17) is a classic in the Khirbet Kerak Ware repertoire and one that can be viewed as a "development" of the last two bowl types. In these vessels the wall above the carination has been turned in and the rim outsplayed (more markedly than on the preceding form) to form a distinctive S-shaped profile. When decorated, the Shuneh examples display a knob (or knobs) slightly above the point of carination (pl. 16:9, 14–17), a device that seems to be the most popular way of embellishing this particular form at other sites. The base, where preserved, is an *omphalos* base that appears to be characteristic for this type of bowl.

This shape is essentially that of Amiran's Type 2 and can be included in Hennessy's group of "small bowls with marked shoulders and flaring rims." Morphologically similar, but proportionally different, are the vessels that illustrate Hood's Tabara el-Akrad Type 13.[62] These bowls present a wide distribution, having been found at Jericho, ᶜAi, Beth Shan, ᶜAffula, Khirbet Kerak, Tabara el-Akrad, Ras Shamra, and the ᶜAmûq.[63]

One-handled cup/jug. Three one-handled open forms (pl. 16:1–3) appear in the Shuneh assemblage of Khirbet Kerak Ware. Morphologically, the shallower version (pl. 16:1, 2) is directly related to the preceding group of S-profile bowls and the two examples could be regarded as "cups," while the deeper version (pl. 16:3) is akin to some of the deeper S-profile jars to be discussed below and might be interpreted as a "jug."

Small one-handled cups are included by Amiran in her Type 2, by Hennessy in his "bowls with marked shoulders and flaring rims," and by Hood in his Tabara el-Akrad Type 13.[64] The form is not as common as similar vessels that were not equipped with (or did not preserve) a handle, but they have been found at Jericho, Megiddo, and the ᶜAmûq, all in true Khirbet Kerak or Red-Black Burnished Ware, and it is imitated in local fabrics at Jericho and ᶜAi.[65]

The deeper "jug" (pl. 16:3) can be associated with Amiran's Type 1, Hennessy's "deep cup or small jug," and Hood's Tabara el-Akrad Type 17.[66] Like the shallower "cup," this form is limited in its distribution, appearing at Jericho, Khirbet Kerak, ᶜAffula, Ras Shamra, and the ᶜAmûq.[67]

Spouted cup. The S-profile cup with tubular spout (pl. 16:11) and the fragment of a similar spout (pl. 19:25) in like fabric present us with a form that is difficult to parallel. Hood recorded but did not illustrate a short tubular spout (in an unburnished fabric) from "Khirbet Kerak Ware levels" at Tabara el-Akrad, which he thought "may perhaps be a stray from some earlier level" (Hood 1951: 137). A single "semispherical cup with cylindrical spout" is known in Red-Black Burnished Ware from the ᶜAmûq (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364, fig. 284:13), but here the spout is attached at the rim and not at the point of carination as is the case with the Tell esh-Shuneh piece.

2. *Jars*

Jar with S-shaped profile. Deeper, more closed forms here defined as "jars" appear in both small and large variants in the Shuneh assemblage (pls. 16:20, 21; 17:4–6, 10–12). Both sizes are richly decorated with the raised decoration characteristic of the ware.

The smaller vessels (pl. 17:4, 5) exhibit a carination at a point on the vessel high enough to be considered a "shoulder." In the present corpus the rims are only slightly outsplayed. The form is similar to examples included in Amiran's Type 2, Hennessy's "small jars," and possibly Hood's Tabara el-Akrad Type 17a.[68] They have been attested at Jericho, Beth Shan, possibly at Ras Shamra, and in the ᶜAmûq, and they may have influenced local forms at ᶜAi and Jericho.[69]

The larger jars in this category (pls. 16:20, 21; 17:6, 10–12) are handleless versions of Amiran's Type 1 and fit nicely within Hood's Tabara el-Akrad Type 18. Vessels that are similar to the Shuneh pieces in form and decoration are included by Hennessy in his categories of "large decorated jars" and "large jars with elaborate fluted decoration," for which he sees a northern distribution.[70] These large jars have been found at Beth Shan, ᶜAffula, Tabara el-Akrad, Ras Shamra, and the ᶜAmûq.[71]

Large, necked jar. The Shuneh corpus includes other large jars (pl. 16:5–8, 18, 19) in which the neck appears as a more definite morphological entity and not simply as a segment of the continuing curve from body to rim, as was the case in the preceding group. Pl. 16:12, 13 may be considered transitional between the two types.

This group is not easily assimilated into previous typologies (Amiran 1952; Hood 1951; Hennessy 1967) and has a rather limited (and northern) distribution, having been attested at Khirbet Kerak, Tabara el-Akrad, and in the ᶜAmûq.[72]

Related to these is pl. 16:4, with a much narrower neck that might be considered part of a "bottle." Although a parallel is known from Khirbet Kerak (Esse, personal communication: Trench E, Phase V), the shape seems to lie beyond the mainstream of forms in this fabric.

"Holemouth" jars. Eleven fragments are from vessels that are here (with hesitation) termed "holemouth" jars because of the simplicity of the rim profile. The fact that they can be highly decorated (pls. 17:19–21; 18:1–3, 9–11) as well as plain (pl. 17:7, 8, 20) could argue against their singular use in domestic contexts, as is usually the case with "holemouth" jars. Valid comparanda come only from the type site of Khirbet Kerak, while less satisfactory parallels occur at Tabara el-Akrad, Ras Shamra, and in the ᶜAmûq.[73]

3. *"Vase-support" or "stand"*

One of the most distinctive shapes in the Khirbet Kerak Ware assemblage is the tall vase-support or stand. Examples of this type from Tell esh-Shuneh can be divided into four subgroups: (a) those that are plain in form and without decoration; (b) those plain in form that exhibit horizontally-fluted decoration on all or part of the exterior surface; (c) those with fenestrated sides; and (d) those with internal lugs below the "rim."

Hennessy discusses all variants of this form under a single heading, "waisted pot stands," as does Hood under his Tabara el-Akrad Type 20, "vase support." Only Amiran subdivides the form, her Type 6.[74]

Plain vase-support. The plain vase-support (pl. 18:4–8, 17), often difficult to distinguish from lids in an assemblage of sherds, is Amiran's Type 6a. It occurs at Khirbet Kerak, Arqub el-Dhahr, Ras Shamra, and possibly ᶜAffula.[75]

Decorated vase-support. Six vase-supports in the present assemblage are decorated with horizontal fluting (pls. 18:18, 20, 21; 19:8, 9, 15). As in other decorated examples of this class, the fluting may be continuous over the entire object or confined to bands of fluting accenting the upper, middle, or lower zone. Vessel-supports with fluted decoration form Amiran's Type 6b (Amiran 1951: 92–93, fig. 1:6 [second from left], from ᶜAffula) and appear also at Beth Shan, Arqub el-Dhahr, ᶜAffula, Khirbet Kerak, Tabara el-Akrad, Ras Shamra, and the ᶜAmûq.[76]

Fenestrated vessel-support. Two fragments of vessel-supports from Tell esh-Shuneh are fenestrated. One (pl. 18:19) appears to be from an undecorated stand, while the other (pl. 18:16) displays the fluted decoration of the preceding class. The fenestrated stand forms Amiran's Type 6b, which she illustrates with a single example (a stand with triangular apertures) from Beth Shan.[77] This appears to be the only parallel in Syria–Palestine for the two Shuneh vessel-supports.

Vessel-support with internal lug(s). Three of these stands exhibit a lug(s) on the interior of the form, just below the "rim," evidently to assist in stabilizing the vessel that the object supported. Two of these are plain (pl. 19:2, 3), and the other is decorated (pl. 19:1). Such a form is not included in Amiran's typeseries (Amiran 1952), and the only parallel known to the present author is one with horizontal fluting from Beth Shan (FitzGerald 1935: 19, pl. VII:7).

4. *Lids*

Knobbed lids with a conical profile appear frequently in the assemblage of Khirbet Kerak Ware from Tell esh-Shuneh (pl. 19:4–7, 11–14, 16). On most of these pieces the knob is solid, while in one instance it has been pierced horizontally (pl. 19:14).

The knobbed lid is Amiran's Type 7 and Hood's Tabara el-Akrad Type 21. Hennessy also treats them as a group, noting their rarity outside of Syria and northern Palestine.[78] They have been found at Beth Shan (pierced and unpierced), ᶜAffula (pierced and unpierced), Khirbet Kerak (pierced), Tabara el-Akrad (unpierced), Ras Shamra (pierced), and the ᶜAmûq (pierced and unpierced).[79]

5. *Vessels with incised (and filled) decoration*

In addition to the ribbed and fluted decoration that is characteristic of Khirbet Kerak Ware, a few objects exhibit decorative patterns achieved by pre-firing incision that was subsequently filled with white.[80] This treatment seems to be limited to three shapes: vessel-supports, lids, and "andirons." The two fragments in the present corpus (pl. 19:17, 18) could be from either of the first two forms. Although rare, incised Khirbet Kerak Ware has been noted at Beth Shan on a stand, at ᶜAffula on stands, at Tabara el-Akrad on lids, and in the ᶜAmûq on lids and stands.[81]

6. *"Andirons"*

The "andiron" (pot-stand or fender), Amiran's Type 8, is represented by three undecorated fragments (pl. 19:21–23).[82] Similar pieces are known from ᶜAi, Beth Shan, Khirbet Kerak, Tabara el-Akrad, Ras Shamra, and the ᶜAmûq.[83]

7. *Miscellaneous*

Several vessels and objects that cannot be conveniently grouped complete the Khirbet Kerak Ware assemblage from Tell esh-Shuneh.

Two slightly concave bases are from large jars of uncertain form (pl. 18:13, 15). Two fragments (pl. 18:12, 14) appear to come from flat-bottomed jugs, a shape known but not frequent in this fabric (Amiran 1951: 92, fig. 1:5 [her Type 5]; Hennessy 1967: 78–79, pl. LXXIII). A small *omphalos* base is decorated with a pattern-burnished grid (pl. 19:20). While pattern-burnishing is common on the "local" fabrics of this period, it has also been noted on Khirbet Kerak Ware at Beth Shan (FitzGerald 1935: 19, pl. VIII:5), Ras Shamra (de Contenson 1969: 49), and Jericho.[84]

A bag-shaped vessel with a horizontally-pierced "lug" that rises above the rim (pl. 16:10) and a second lug, evidently from a similar piece (pl. 19:19), are also difficult to parallel.

The object illustrated in pl. 19:24 (stamp seal, gaming piece, token?) is unique.

Summary

Mellaart identified five major levels or periods of occupation at Tell esh-Shuneh, the upper four of which (Periods II–V) were present in his Trench II. In this section these units will be reviewed, beginning with the lowest (Trench II, Period II).

Period/Level II, the earliest occupation in Trench II, consists of a structure cut into the virgin soil represented by Walls L and M, the latter, at least, being a 1.50 m mudbrick wall built on a stone sockle. Associated with these walls is Layer 19 (found on both the northern and southern sides of Wall M), representing either accumulation associated with the demise of that structure or deliberate fill subsequent to its destruction. The ceramic material from Layer 19 contained an abundance of pottery, domestic as well as finer wares. The red-washed juglets and inverted-rim bowl fragments from this assemblage are at home in both Proto-Urban and EB I contexts. Larger bowls decorated with bands of slashes or incisions are common, as are similar forms that have been further embellished in the EB I grain wash ("band-slip," Northern Painted) manner. A spouted bowl displays combination of slashes and painted decoration ("band-painted," "line-group") of Proto-Urban B/EB IB type. A small fragment of an Esdraelon Ware bowl adds further support for an EB I date for the basal Period II layer in Trench II.

Period/Level III is comprised of the archaeological layers associated with Round House O, both within the structure and without. The material from inside the building will be reviewed first.

The main deposit in Round House O was found on its floor (Layer 13) and in an ash lens (Layer 12) in the northern part of the structure that might represent the remains of a hearth. It should be noted that the problematic Layer 11a, above these deposits but still within the walls of the building, is assigned by the excavator to his (subsequent) Period IV, where the material from that layer is discussed.

The floor of the round house produced eleven intact carinated bowls, some with string-cut bases. Unfortunately, bowls of similar form and manufacture have a wide chronological range. They are noted in Chalcolithic deposits by Dothan at Ḥorvat Beter and in the Beersheba sites studied by de Contenson, as well as in much later contexts such as Kenyon's Jericho Tomb D12, which extends well into the EB III period. The one-handled juglets, however, may be more specific, for they can be paralleled in Proto-Urban/EB I tomb deposits at Jericho, a date for this deposit that is supported by the presence of storage jars decorated in the "band-slip" grain-wash technique.

Outside the Round House assigned by the excavator to his Period III, a small amount of pottery was detected in Layers 14–17. At least the lowest three of these (Layers 15–17) are indicated on the plans on both sides (north and south) of the Period II Wall M, but the pottery evidently was not separated by location, which lessens the chronological significance of these layers. The four fragments from Layer 17 and the single sherd from Layer 16, however, all find at least generic parallels in the more secure deposits assigned to Periods II and III. The five fragments from Layer 15, if they did in fact come from this small ash lens, are of Esdraelon Ware, a fabric already encountered in Period II Layer 19. The two bowl rims from Layer 14, a deposit that runs over the earlier Wall M, are also of types encountered earlier. All this implies that there is not much chronological differentiation between the Period II and Period III deposits.

Period/Level IV, Layer 11 completely seals the excavation area according to Section C–D (fig. 12). Of the three sherds specifically recorded from Layer 11, one (pl. 11:24) is decorated in the "grain-wash" manner, a technique that relates it to material from the earliest layer (Layer 19), in Trench II. Layer 11a, within the walls of the Round House, still remains confusing, but the three sherds (pl. 10:10, 24, 27) found in it are not distinctive and would not greatly affect our understanding of the chronological sequence in Trench II.

The upper strata of Period IV consist of Layers 6 through 10, the lowest three of which (Layers 8–10) cover the entire excavation area in Section C–D (fig. 12). From the lowest of these strata (Layer 10), the excavator illustrated four sherds: three decorated in "grain-wash" and one combining "grain-wash" with incisions. If this is the complete (or a representative) sample, it is either supporting evidence for an early (EB I) date for the deposit in the Round House, or evidence of mixing, perhaps due to intentional leveling of this part of the site. Only one sherd from Layer 9 is illustrated by the excavator, a layer which he interpreted as a possible gravel floor preserved for over 7 m in the N–S section (fig. 12). This sherd also appears to be more representative, in its form and painted decoration, of the EB I deposits below. The assemblage of three sherds from Layer 7, also interpreted as a possible gravel floor, is chronologically non-diagnostic and (if anything) looks backward to EB I. Surprisingly, no artifacts are recorded as coming from the (ca. 0.10–0.50 m thick) Layer 8, which contains the enigmatic Wall K. Of the Period IV deposits, Layer 6, which contained the largest amount of pottery, exhibits bowls and holemouth jars that look backward to Periods II and III contexts, but also for the first time shows material in (or approaching) Early Bronze II, such as the necked jars and the small fragment of a stump-based jug.

Period V deposits, upon or in which at least some of the walls of the basalt building were founded, comprise Layers 1–5b in Trench II. Certainly the Khirbet Kerak Ware, which forms the major hallmark of the ceramic material from this building, indicates a date in the EB III period, but very little of the non-Khirbet Kerak Ware pottery for which section drawings survive actually comes from Trench II. The situation is further exacerbated by three facts: the stamped clay floor (Layer 5) produced only the rim of a holemouth jar that has definite parallels in the EB I levels below; Layer 4, sealed(?) by Floor 3a south of Wall D (but sketchy to the north between Wall D and the addition to Wall B), presented only a single plain ledge-handle; and only two sherds come from Layer 3, which is the equivalent of topsoil south of Wall D (fig. 12). Based on the artifacts and their stratigraphic position, then, we can only place the date of the basalt building in EB III, as early in that period as the presence of the Khirbet Kerak Ware will allow.

Tell Esh-Shuneh
Trench II

Stratum/Layer	*Description*	*Period/Level*
1	Surface, black earth, disturbed.	V
1a	Post-hole.	
2	Light-brown earth. Wall A.	
3	Light-gray mudbrick fragments and stones. Pit with brown earth. Occupational debris in pit.	
3a	Clay floor.	
3b	Plaster streaks, gray wall debris.	
4	Ashy brown soil in Room 1, buff soil and mud brick in Rooms 3 and 4.	
4a	Plaster streak.	
4b	Pocket of soft brown earth in Room 3.	
5	Stamped clay floor. Partly burned in Room 4. Hearth in Room 4.	
5a	Floor makeup. Hearth made on basis of sherds with clay on top.	
5b	Burnt red earth under Wall D.	
6	Hard buff earth.	IV
7	Gravel. Floor(?).	
7a	Black clay.	
8	Brown earth.	
9	Gravel. Floor(?).	
10	Brown earth.	
11	Destruction of Round House O. Ash layer trodden in and used as floor.	
11^1	Brown earth.	
11^2	Pocket of ash.	
11a	Burnt debris of Round House O. Calcined brick, daub, and ashes. Non-trodden.	
12	Round House O. Ashes (hearth?), pottery on Round House floor.	III
13	Round House O. The occupation floor.	
14	Successive occupation outside and against Round House, buff earth.	
15	Occupation outside and against Round House, soft green-gray ash.	
16	Occupation outside and against Round House; buff earth.	
17	Occupation outside and against Round House; soft, green-gray ash.	
18	Occupation outside and against Round House: buff earth.	
18a	Gray ash floor, up to stone foundation of Round House O.	
19	Soft, brown-black earth with much ash. Extends under Round House O. Walls L and M.	II
20	Virgin soil.	

Tell esh-Shuneh: Artifact Index

Trench II:	
Layer 1	none
Layer 1a	none
Layer 2	none
Layer 3	12:13, 15
Layer 3a	none
Layer 3b	none
Layer 4	12:30
Layer 4a	none
Layer 4b	none
Layer 5	11:11
Layer 6	11:2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 21; 12:2, 3, 4, 6
Layers 6–10	11:1, 7, 14, 22; 12:5, 29
Layer 7	11:5, 17; 12:7
Layer 7a	none
Layer 8	none
Layer 9	12:1
Layer 10	11:6, 12, 20, 23
Layer 11	10:15; 11:13, 24
Layer 11^1	none
Layer 11^2	none
Layer 11a	10:10, 24, 27
Layer 11b	10:21, 22, 28
Layer 12	10:1–4, 6–9, 12–14
Layer 13	none
Layer 14	10:25, 26
Layer 15	8:1–6
Layer 16	10:23
Layer 17	9:7, 21, 22; 10:5, 11
Layer 18	none
Layer 18a	none
Layer 19	8:7, 8, 10–22; 9:1–6, 8–20, 23–25; 10:16; 11:15, 25; 12:28, 31, 32
Layer 20	none
Trench III:	
Layer 2	12:10, 11
Layer 3	12:8, 9, 21–23
Trench IV:	
Layer 2	12:16
Layer 3	12:14, 20, 24, 25
"P.3"	
12:26,27	
"Rm.3-4"	
12:12	
"RHO"	
10:17–20	
Provenience?	
8:9	
"Period V"	12:17–19

Notes

[1] Only Layer 11a appears on the drawings, but an 11^1 and 11^2 appear in the notebooks. Without any doubt, Layer 11 is a confusing deposit as recorded.

[2] In the notebooks Mellaart interprets Layers 9–7 as successive occupations associated with Wall K. This seems to imply a reuse of Wall K after Layer 8 had accumulated or been deposited.

[3] In the notebooks this is referred to as "Room 4."

[4] This is a problematic area, however, for the A–B section line seems to be the limit of the excavations, and hence these walls may only have been traced on the surface, rather than having been completely excavated. The outer Wall K on these plans adds to the confusion, since another Wall K appears in Section C–D in Level IV.

[5] The combination of the plaster streak (Layer 4a) and pocket of soft brown earth (Layer 4b) against the "southern" face of Wall D looks very much like a foundation trench to the present author.

[6] The position, relationships, and meaning of Layers 5a and 5b are not entirely clear.

[7] Khirbet Kerak pottery is said to have been found under Wall B. This architecture, therefore, tied together as it is by the Layer 5 clay floor, should not be taken to indicate the first appearance of the people associated with Khirbet Kerak Ware on the site. According to the notebooks, "Combed Ware" was found in the Layer 5a floor makeup.

[8] Kenyon 1960: 11–13; 1965: 6–7. The present piece might best be associated with the round-bottomed type A.4.c with gently curving sides.

[9] At *Jericho* (Hennessy 1967: pl. V:52, "carinated bowl with offset rim" [p. 11], which is new in Phase K [still in Kenyon's EB I] but which might actually belong to the succeeding [EB II] Phase J [p. 11]); the *Kinneret* tomb (Amiran and Hass 1973: fig. 6:31 [EB II]; *ʿAi* (Callaway 1980: fig. 90:15, 16 [Phase V]); and possibly *Gezer* (Dever 1974: fig. 5:30 [EB IIA, Field I, Stratum 12]). Cf. other possible occurrences at *Horvat ʿUsa* (Ben-Tor 1966: fig. 4:13); *Azor* (Ben-Tor 1975a: fig. 6:2); and *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. VI:53).

[10] A similar rim appeared in the "Middle Chalcolithic" Level I of de Contenson's sounding at Tell esh-Shuneh (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 3:18). Cf. also *Gezer* Field I, Stratum 14 (Dever 1974: pl. 3:4 [Chalcolithic]); and possibly a similar form at *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 16:15), from his pre-urban Phase II.

[11] *Jericho Tombs* (Kenyon 1960: 11–13; 1965: 6–7). The angle of the body of the Tel esh-Shuneh piece suggests comparison with the deeper bowl types B.1.c, B.2.a, etc.; *Jericho Tell* (Hennessy 1965: pl. II:3, "small shallow bowls with in-turned rim" [p. 8]); *Tell Farʿah* (N), *inter alia* (de Vaux 1947: fig. 2:28 ["*énéolithique superieur*"]; 1949: fig. 13:3, 5 ["*énéolithique*"]); cf. also *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. VI:14).

[12] Note that pl. 8:9 is of a black gritty fabric that Mellaart parallels to pl. 8:6, a sherd that he included with the Esdraelon Ware pieces. I have not seen either of these two sherds.

[13] *Jericho* (Hennessy 1967: 8), where Type XII from the tell is compared with Kenyon's tomb Type A.1.a. The more curved profile of pl. 8:18 might actually be considered a transitional form between the rounder tomb forms and the more angular vessels from the tell.

At *Arad* Stratum IV, note the "profiled" rim of one example (Amiran 1978: pl. 8:2, 10), and the pair of shallower vessels (pl. 8:4, 5), from which Amiran suggests that the "platters" may have evolved (p. 42); cf. also Amiran (1970a: 43, 55; pls. 9:7, 11:3, 4); cf. *Azor* (Ben-Tor 1975a: fig. 6:1, 5); *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 16:18, 20, 22, etc. [Phase II]; Callaway 1980: fig. 68:16, etc.); *Tell Farʿah* (N) (*inter alia*, de Vaux 1948: fig. 1:2 ["*énéolithique moyen*"]; 1961: fig. 3:28 [*Ancien Bronze periode* 1]); *Horvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 13:16 [Strata II–III]); *Gezer* (Dever 1974: pl. 4:13 [EB IB Stratum 13]); *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (Gustavson-Gaube 1985: fig. 8:19a–b); and *Arqub edh-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 13:58, 69, 70).

[14] For the terminology, technique, and basically northern distribution of this class of pottery, cf. Albright 1926: 28–29; 1960: 72; Wright 1937: 44–45, 62; Engberg and Shipton 1934: 28; Glueck 1946: 3–20; 1951: 458; and Amiran 1970a: 42. For its appearance, but rare occurrence, in Proto-Urban (Phase Ni) deposits on the *Jericho* tell, cf. Hennessy 1967: 9. Cf. also at *En Shadud*, Braun 1985: figs. 14:14, 21:16.

[15] "Grain-wash" decoration is added to a punctate pattern on a vessel from *Megiddo* (Engberg and Shipton 1934: 25, fig. 9); but the combination of the "grain-wash" and slashes appears to be specific to *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N); cf. pl. 9:12, etc.; and possibly *Tell edh-Dhiyabeh* (150) (Glueck 1951: pl. 137:14), discussed under material from Tell Deir Saʿaneh Mekhlediyeh (112), 462.

[16] For a succinct history of this type of decoration, cf. Dever 1974: 17 n. 43. Hennessy (personal communication) notes similar vessels in "grain-wash" at *Pella*, which helps to tie together the incision plus "grain-wash" (pl. 8:21, 9:12, etc.) and the incision plus "line-group" (pl. 9:1) decoration at Tell esh-Shuneh. Cf. also at *Jawa* (Helms, *Technical Studies* [forthcoming]: B5.5), with paint; and *Bâb edh-Dhrâ* (Schaub 1973: fig. 49), with paint, but most have larger spouts (EB IB). Similar bowls are included in ʿEn Shadud Pottery Type I (Braun 1985: 32, fig. 14:1, 6).

[17] The closest West Bank parallels to the Tell esh-Shuneh (N) jars are from *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. III:1–3, 5, 8, etc.). Cf. the minority position held by holemouth jars with slashed or incised bands at *Tell Farʿah* (N) (de Vaux 1947: fig. 5:15 [*Ancien Bronze* I]; de Vaux 1961: fig. 2:3 ("*chalcolithique supérieur*"); and *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:5 [Level XIV]). In contrast, compare their frequency at sites east of the Jordan River surveyed by Glueck (1951: *el Fakhat* (98): pl. 120:3, 6 ["EB I–II," pp. 426–27]; *Sibya* (121): pl. 129:4, 7 ["EB I," p. 449]; *Tell Deir Saʿaneh Mekhlediyeh* (112), a site with a tremendous quantity of "grain-wash" sherds: pl. 133:8–13 ["EB I," pp. 458, 462]; *Tell edh-Dhiyabeh* (150): pl. 138:3–4 [discussed under Tell Deir

Saᶜaneh Meklediyeh, p. 462]; and *ʿAmeidat*: pl. 139:24, 25 ["EB I–II," p. 425]).

[18] de Contenson 1960a: fig. 11:1. *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. III:21, 22); and *ʿAi* (Callaway 1980: fig. 69:12 [Phase III]). Good parallels are also to be found at *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi*, i.e., for pl. 9:13, cf. Helms 1986: 41, fig. 16:2, 4; for pl. 9:11–14, cf. Helms 1984: 45, fig. 11:15.

[19] The basic type is equivalent to a form that first appears on the *Jericho* tell in Phase L of (Kenyon's) EB I date. It also includes variants with slightly flattened tops (Hennessy 1967: 10, pl. IV:35). The Chalcolithic ancestry of this rim can be seen in forms from the *Beersheba* region (de Contenson 1956: fig. 1:7, 8, etc.).

Pl. 9:15 might better be considered a variant of Hennessy's Proto-Urban jar Type II (Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. II:14). It is known from *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi* (Helms 1984: 46, fig. 12:2). Rims generally similar to pl. 9:10, etc., are published from *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:21–24); *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:26 [Level XV]); and *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor 1959: fig. 5:22 [Stratum I]).

Possibly related to the type are vessels from *ᶜEn Shadud* (Braun 1985: fig. 20, Pottery Type 17B); *Tell Deir Saᶜaneh Mekhlediyeh* (112) (Glueck 1951: pl. 133:14 [and possibly 134:9, 10] dated "EB I" [pp. 458, 461]); *Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 16:184); and *Teluliot Batashi* (Kaplan 1958: pl. 11:6). Pl. 9:18 is well paralleled by a sherd from Gustavson-Gaube's work at the site (1985: figs. 7:6c, 12:49).

[20] Cf., *inter alia*, *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: fig. IV:17 [Level XIV]); *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor 1959: fig. 6:1–4 [Stratum II, Early "Canaanite" I]); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:38–42); *Khirbet Kerak* (personal communication, D. Esse); and *ᶜEn Shadud* (Braun 1985: 115, 144, fig. 23:4–7 [rail rim pithos]. Cf. also de Contenson 1960a: fig. 14:11 for a similar rim from his sounding at Tell esh-Shuneh in a level he dated to EB II (p. 29). Note, however, his caveat for distinguishing between his Levels IV (EB II) and III (EB I) (1960a: 30, 31).

[21] Possibly related are forms from *Tell Farᶜah* (N) (de Vaux 1952: fig. 10:11 ["*énéolithique supérieur*," *tombe* 13]); or *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor 1959: fig. 6:39 [Stratum II]).

[22] For the concavity above the carination, cf. Hennessy 1967: 8, Proto-Urban bowl Types II:4 and II:6. Different also is the profile of the (Kenyon's) EB I carinated bowl with offset rim (pl. V:52 and p. 11). The closest parallel to the Tell esh-Shuneh bowls in the Jericho tombs is Kenyon's Proto-Urban bowl Type D.1.c, of which a single example appears in Tomb A114 (Kenyon 1960: fig. 17:19). For Jericho Tomb D12, Kenyon's Early Bronze Type L.2.b and L.3.b (Kenyon 1960: 58, and pl. 36:8–10). Although this tomb is described by Kenyon as having been "completely disturbed" (p. 94), the presence and percentage of L-type bowls are considered by her to indicate a late date in the Early Bronze sequence (cf. especially p. 80, with references to Garstang's Jericho Tomb 351). For Chalcolithic parallels in the *Beersheba* region, cf. de Contenson 1956: fig. 6:11–13, 19, 20; and possibly at *Horvat Beter*, Dothan 1959a: fig. 7:11 (Stratum I). Other later examples come from *Tell Farᶜah* (N) (de Vaux 1952: fig. 12:8 ["*énéolithique supérieur, tombe* 14]; *Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 13:18, 82); *Wadi Ghazzeh* Site D2 (MacDonald 1932: pl. XXXVIII:7); *Meser* (Dothan 1958: fig. 8:6 [Stratum I]); and *Bâb edh-Dhrâ* (Schaub 1973: fig. 43, type 0702 [EB IA]).

[23] Cf., *inter alia*, *Megiddo* (Engberg and Shipton 1934: 13 ["holemouth bowls," 13A] Stages VII–IV); *Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 14:99, 101); *Tell Farᶜah* (N) (de Vaux 1949: fig. 8:10 [with handle, "*énéolithique supérieur, tombe* 5]); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. VI:1).

[24] Cf., *inter alia*, *Arad* IV (Amiran 1978: pl. 8:4, 5); and *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: 65, "platter bowls"; fig. 15:2 from Phase I is closer to the Tell esh-Shuneh piece than are the Phase II examples [figs. 16:26–29, 17:1–5]; all are said to be "attributable to newcomers in EB IB" [p. 70]).

[25] Cf. also the atypical forms from de Contenson's sounding at Tell esh-Shuneh, which are described as "grey burnished" (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 9:3–6 and p. 21 ["Late Chalcolithic" Level II]).

[26] *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:9 [Level XIV]); *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 19:1 [Phase II], fig. 30:5 [Phase III]); and *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. III:40).

[27] Cf., *inter alia*, the "knob" (Kenyon 1965: fig. 4:12) and "nipples" (Kenyon 1965: fig. 4:17) from Tomb K2i, as well as the "horizontal bars" on a juglet from Tomb A94 (Kenyon 1960: fig. 14:6).

[28] This is the exception in Tomb A114(A) (Kenyon 1960: 43, fig. 17:16), but quite common in Tombs K1, K2, and A127 (Kenyon 1965: 15–32).

[29] Exceptions to this statement can be found in Tomb A94, but there the exteriors of the bowls show a mat-impression (Kenyon 1960: 25, fig. 9:3) or incised lines (Kenyon 1960: 27, fig. 9:17, 18). Never are the bases string-cut, nor, with the exception of the first example cited, do these marks indicate the type of manufacture.

[30] Hennessy 1967: 20, pl. XI:4. This slight projection separates the present group from the simple flattened rims that appear on the Jericho tell in EB II Phase H (p. 12, pl. VI:61) and Phase G (p. 12, pl. VI:62). Cf. also *ᶜEn Shadud* (Braun 1985: fig. 15:12, Pottery Type 4). For the "hammer rim," which projects from the vessel wall on *both* the exterior and the interior, cf. Hennessy 1967: 10, 20, bowl Type I (pl. IV:30). The "hammer rim" is similar to Kenyon's EB bowl Type C.1.c. (Kenyon 1960: 54, fig. 25:4).

[31] Cf. also Glueck 1951: pl. 123:10, from *Khirbet ʿAin Riyashi*, dated "EB I" (p. 436, with references); *ᶜEn Shadud* (Braun 1985: fig. 18:8–11), on small bowls of similar profile; and *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi* (Helms 1984: 50, fig. 16:2; 1986: 41, fig. 16:12). A later vessel from *Arad* combines both the pellets and the cordon (Amiran 1978: pl. 51:11 [Stratum II]).

[32] de Contenson 1960a. For pl. 12:1, fig. 5:2, which, although illustrated with "Middle Chalcolithic" material, is described as having fallen from EB contexts (p. 16). See also similar pieces from: *Arad* IV (Amiran 1978: pl. 12:10); *Tell edh-Dhiyabeh* (Glueck 1951: pl. 137:10, discussed under material from *Tell Deir Saᶜaneh Mekhlediyeh*, p. 463); and *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:5).

[33] For pl. 12:6, fig. 14:7, dated "Early Bronze II" (p. 30, where the lack of major differences between his Levels III and IV is noted). See also *Arad* IV (Amiran 1978: pl. 12:20). Hennessy (1967: pl. XX) illustrates similar simple rims on ledge-handled jars from both Proto-Urban Palestinian and Egyptian deposits.

[34] This feature, if indeed it should be considered diagnostic, occurs early at *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 17:18 [Phase II]). Cf. also *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:16); *Tell edh-Dhiyabeh* (150) (Glueck 1951: pl. 137:1, p. 462); and *Arad* III (Amiran 1978: pl. 15:28, which may have as an antecedent pl. 12:8 [Stratum IV]).

[35] *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: 65, fig. 17:26; 1980: fig. 37:16, and p. 58, where he refers to, and agrees with, Hennessy's suggestion of a North Syrian "backround" for the form); *Tell Farʿah* (N) (de Vaux 1947: fig. 5:4; 1948: fig. 6:1; 1961: fig. 3:5); and *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:9). Similarities can also be seen in a later (EB IIIB) form from *Jericho* (Hennessy 1967: pl. IX:93a).

[36] *Gezer* (Dever 1974: pl. 7:24; note that this type is considered to "fall late in EB II or early in the EB III period" [p. 22]); *Kinnereth* (Amiran and Hass 1973: fig. 6:27); *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: 148, fig. 51:2 [Tomb F3], Type B.2.a [p. 54]; p. 175, fig. 67:1 [Tomb A114], Type E.1.a [p. 55]); *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: 329, fig. 80:2 [Phase VIII]; note also the unburnished example from Phase VII [fig. 68:1]); and *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor and Prausnitz 1979: 76, fig. 5:2 [Stratum I]).

[37] Hennessy 1967: 19. Cf. also his pls. VII:68, X:95. For the possible appearance of the type at Jericho in EB II, cf. pl. VI:63, which, however, may actually belong to (EB III) level F (p. 12).

[38] *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: 258, fig. 59:26 [Phase VI, EB IIIA]; for its Chalcolithic antecedents, cf. p. 65 and fig. 16:21; Callaway 1980: 160, fig. 110:13 [Phase VI]); *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 52:21 [Stratum I]); and *Gezer* (Dever 1974: 21, pl. 7:16 [Field I, Stratum 12]).

[39] Callaway 1972: 298, fig. 68:2 (Phase VII), unburnished (p. 307); Callaway 1980: fig. 90:3 (Phase V), 109:12 (Phase VI).

[40] *Gezer* (Dever 1974: 21, pl. 7:17 [Field I, Stratum 12]), EB IIA; *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 23:10, 11 [Stratum II], but cf. also pl. 8:10 [Stratum IV], dated to the latter part of EB I).

[41] For a good example of this, see the Phase VI material from the ʿAi Sanctuary (Callaway 1972). Compare especially the "type-bowl" (fig. 59:27) with the unburnished bowl (fig. 59:26) similar to pl. 12:17. At *ʿAi* the best parallel comes from a Phase VII (EB III) deposit from Site C (Callaway 1980: fig. 131:15). An earlier appearance can be seen in Phase V (EB IIB) material from the sanctuary (Callaway 1972: fig. 57:3); and possibly Phase VI (EB IIIA) (fig. 61:23). For *Arad*, cf. Amiran 1978: fig. 34:8.

[43] There may be some relationship between these two vessels and a "band-slip" decorated jar from de Contenson's sounding at Tell esh-Shuneh (de Contenson 1960a: 27, fig. 13:4), Level III, dated EB I.

[44] For the earlier parallels, see above, n. 33. The form also appears at ʿAi in Phase IV (EB II) (Callaway 1972: fig. 37:28), and possibly Phase VI (EB IIIA) (fig. 61:7), in the Sanctuary; and in Phase VII (EB IIIB) on Site C (Callaway 1980: fig. 132:9).

[45] *Tell Yarmouth* (Ben-Tor 1975b: 78, fig. 7:22); *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 40:3 [Stratum II]); *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor and Prausnitz 1959: fig. 5:20 [Stratum I]); *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 46:4, 5 [Phase V, EB IIB]; Callaway 1980: figs. 87:21 [Phase IV, EB IIA]; 111:36 [Phase VI, EB IIIA]; 132: 15 [Phase VII, EB IIIB]); and *Khirbet Kerak* (personal communication, D. Esse).

[46] For example, the form can be traced through the successive phases of the Sanctuary at ʿAi (Callaway1972: fig. 18:13 [Phase II]; fig. 29:5 [Phase III]; fig. 38:21 [Phase IV]; fig. 47:23 [Phase V]; fig. 63:17 [Phase VI]).

[47] Hennessy 1967: 15, pl. IX:90. Cf. also at *ʿAi* (Callaway 1980: fig. 93:17 [Phase V]; fig. 114:3 [Phase VI]; and fig. 136:21, etc. [Phase VII]); and at *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 8:15 [Stratum IV], pl. 18:26 [Stratum III], and fig. 48:23 [and pl. 48:10 for its coexistence with Hennessy's more thickened form, Hennessy 1967: pl. IX:90]).

[48] Cf. (chronologically) FitzGerald 1935: 18; Hood 1951: 137 ("appears to be handmade"); Amiran 1952: 89–90; 1970a: 68; and Hennessy 1967: 74.

[49] *Jericho*: unfortunately, the method of manufacture of the Khirbet Kerak Ware vessels in the Jericho tombs is rarely specified. Of the two bowls for which method of manufacture is described, one is said to have been wheel-made (Kenyon 1960: 120, fig. 38:27, from Tomb D12), while the other is said to exhibit a combination of a wheel-made rim and a handmade body (133, fig. 44:10, from Tomb F4).

The ʿAmûq: concerning the Red-Black Burnished Ware in Phase H, Braidwood and Braidwood note that "this . . . ceramic may be handmade in large part" and that "there may be wheelmarks (horizontal scratches) on the untreated inner surfaces of narrow-necked jar sherds, but such cases are rare and not completely convincing" (1960: 358). With regard to the same fabric in Phase I they state: "it seems possible that a fair part of this pottery is still handmade" (p. 398), suggesting that at least some of these vessels were (wholly or partially) executed on the wheel.

[50] *Khirbet Kerak* (D. Esse, personal communication), Trench E, Phase IV and Road Station 5; *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 399, fig. 304:1–5); *Tabara el-Akrad* (Hood 1951: 133–34, fig. 7); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 76, fig. 18:8); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. X:12, 14, 17); *Jericho* (Garstang 1935: pl. XXVIII: 13, 14); and *ʿAi* (Amiran 1967: 185:86, figs. 1:6 [1252], 1:7 [1298]).

[51] Hood 1951: 133–34. Compare fig. 7:b, c (plain) with fig. 7:f (unpierced lug).

[52] *Jericho tell* (Hennessy 1967: 12, pl. VI:6a [Phase H], pl. VI:62 [Phase G]); *Jericho Tomb A127* (Kenyon 1960: 55, 87, fig. 25:5); *Jericho Tomb D12* (Kenyon 1960: 55, 118, fig. 38:12). The flattened rim also appears on several platters from Tomb D12 (Kenyon 1960: 59, 98, 111, figs. 33:21 [Type O.1.a], 33:22 [Type O.1.c], 36:15 [Type O.2.b]); *ʿAi*

(Callaway 1972: 257–58, fig. 60:2); and *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor and Prausnitz 1959: 76, fig. 5:14 [Stratum I]).

[53] *Tomb D12* (Kenyon 1960: 54, 118, fig. 38:7 [Type C.1.d], 59, 111, fig. 36:12 [Type N.2.a], 59, 120 fig. 38:22 [Type N.2.a]). *Tomb F2* (Kenyon 1960: 58, 159, fig. 57:21 [Type L.1.e], where the holes are "vestigial" and not completely pierced [pp. 59, 160, fig. 57:32 [Type N.2.a]). Note that the presence of the lug is not a criterion for Kenyon's Type N.2.a (p. 59).

[54] Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 361, fig. 281:1–6 (Phase H); 399, fig. 304:13–17 (Phase I).

[55] The exception to this statement might be found in the ʿAmûq material (cf. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 399, fig. 304:8 [Phase I]). It is also possible that they could be considered variants of Tabara el-Akrad Type 15 (Hood 1951: 133–34, fig. 15, esp. 15a, b).

[56] This concavity begins to be noticeable either at the end of EB II or the beginning of EB III (cf. Hennessy 1967: 12, pl. VI:63).

[57] For its early appearance at *ʿAi*, see Callaway 1972: 64, fig. 16:17, 19 (Phase II). For later occurrences at *ʿAi*, figs. 60:17, 61:1 (Phase VI), fig. 68:3 (Phase VII). Note also Callaway 1980: figs. 61:3 (Phase III), 92:17 (Phase V), 108:28 (Phase VI), and 126:3, 7 (Phase VII). Other sites: *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor and Prausnitz 1959: 76, fig. 5:7 [Stratum I]); *Gezer* (Dever et al. 1974: 22, pl. 7:24 [Field I, Stratum 12]; 27, fig. 9:3 [Field I, Stratum 11]; a somewhat later date for the appearance of the type is given [p. 22]); note also its presence in *Arad* Stratum IV (latter part of EB I) (Amiran 1978: pl. 8:3); and in later deposits as well: Stratum III (pl. 13:9 [and 40?]), Stratum II (pls. 22:51, 23:13), and possibly Stratum I (pl. 52:21); *Jericho Tombs* (Kenyon 1960: fig. 25:6 [Type D.4.b], from Tomb A127; fig. 38:14 [Type E.1.a], from Tomb D12; fig. 57:39 [Type P.2.b], from Tomb F2); and in the *Kinnereth Tomb* (Amiran and Hass 1973: fig. 6:25).

[58] *Jericho tell* (Hennessy 1967: 19, pl. XI:4); *Jericho Tombs* (Kenyon 1960: *Tomb D12*, pp. 55, 97, 118, fig. 33:2 [Type D.2.b], fig. 38:9 [Type D.1.b]; *Tomb F3*, pp. 55, 128, fig. 43:8 [Type D.2.a]; and *Tomb F4*, pp. 55, 148, fig. 51:4 [Type D.2.a]); *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: figs. 16:24 [Phase II], 26:18, 19 [Phase III], 36:3, 5 [Phase IV], 45:1–7 [Phase V], 60:21, 61:5 [Phase VI], 74:7 [Phase VIII]; and Callaway 1980: figs. 62:2 [Phase III], 92:10 [Phase V], 108:2, 109:12, 23 [Phase VI], 123:4, 124:5, etc. [Phase VII], 141:8 [Phase VIII]); *Gezer* (Dever et al. 1974: 21, pl. 7:18 [Field I, Stratum 12]); *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor and Prausnitz 1959: 76, fig. 5:12–14, 29 [Stratum I]; cf. also its earlier appearance in Stratum II [fig. 6:33]); *Arad* (Amiran 1978: 42, 45, pl. 8:2, for its early appearance in Stratum IV [latter part of EB I]; pls. 23:20 [Stratum II], 52:17, 18 [Stratum I] for its continued use in EB II); and at *Kinnereth* (Amiran and Haas 1973: fig. 6:30).

[59] Cf. Amiran 1952: 92, fig. 1:4 (left); Hood 1951: 134, fig. 7; Hennessy 1967: 76, pl. LXIII:1, 2, 4–8, 10–12 (not all of his examples, however, are good parallels for the Tell esh-Shuneh material); Kenyon 1960: 61, 121, fig. 38:32–34 (although some of these examples have slightly outsplayed rims); and Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 360, fig. 282:2 (Phase H); 399, fig. 304:10 (Phase I); cf. also the Second Mixed Range (pp. 458–59, fig. 358:1).

[60] *Khirbet Kerak* (D. Esse, personal communication), especially in Trench E, Phase IV; less frequent in Road Station 5 and Trench D; *ʿAi* (Amiran 1967: 185–86, fig. 1:8 [No. 1251]; *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 361, fig. 362:9–11 [Phase H]; 399, fig. 304:11 [Phase I]; 458–59, fig. 358:2 [Second Mixed Range]); *Jericho* (Hennessy 1967: 76, pl. LXIII: 3, 9). The closest example to the Shuneh bowls illustrated by Hennessy is included with his "simple bowl with upright sides" (1967: pl. LXIII:11, from Tabara el-Akrad). Note its similarities to pl. 14:12, 13 in the present corpus.

[61] *Tabara el-Akrad* (Hood 1951: 133, fig. 7, "deep bowl with bead rim and sunken base"); *Khirbet Kerak* (D. Esse, personal communication; Trench E, Phase IV, and Road Station 5); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 76, fig. 18:3–5); *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364, fig. 283:5 [Phase H]; 399, fig. 304:20 [Phase I]); *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: 61, 121; fig. 38:32, 35, included with her bowl Type R.5.a; cf. also Garstang 1935: pl. XXVIII:18, 19, from Room 109).

Note that some of the Shuneh pieces are similar to vessels from *ʿAi*, which are said to show "Khirbet Kerak Ware influence," or to be "in imitation of" Khirbet Kerak Ware (Callaway 1972: 258, fig. 60:8, with references [Building A, Phase VI]; Callaway 1980: 160, fig. 108:18–19, 22 [Site A, Phase VI]; p. 193, fig. 125:43 [Site C, Phase VII]).

[62] Amiran 1952: 92, fig. 1:2 (left) from Beth Shan; Hennessy 1967: 76, pl. LXIV. Similarities also exist to some examples in his category of "small jars" (p. 77, pl. LXVI), but they are considered here to be nearer to the deeper Shuneh bowls (pl. 17:4, 5), discussed below (Hood 1951: 133, fig. 7, esp. Type 13b).

[63] *Jericho, Tomb D12* (Kenyon 1960: 60, 121, fig. 38:28 [bowl type R.2.a]; fig. 38:29, 30 [bowl Type R.3.a]; fig. 38:31 [bowl Type R.3.b]; fig. 38:42 [bowl Type R.3.c]); *Tomb F4* (Kenyon 1960: 60, 133, fig. 44:10–11 [bowl Type R.3.a]); *Tomb F2* (Kenyon 1960: 60, 160, fig. 57:41 [bowl Type R.3.b]; fig. 57:42 [bowl Type R.3.c]; for similar forms from the *Jericho tell*, cf. Garstang 1932: pl. III:9, 10, 12); *ʿAi* (Amiran 1967: 185–86, fig. 1:2–4 [nos. 1252, 1248, and 1261]); *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: 18–19, pl. VIII:4, 7); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. X:18–20); *Khirbet Kerak* (D. Esse, personal communication, Trench E, Phase IV); *Taraba el-Akrad* (see above, n. 61); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 76, fig. 19:9); and the *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364 [*inter alia*], figs. 281:19, 23; 282:5, 6 [Phase H]; p. 399, fig. 305:6 [Phase I]; pp. 458–59, fig. 358:4, 5 [Second Mixed Range]).

[64] Amiran 1967: 92, fig. 1:2 (right), from Megiddo; Hennessy 1967: 76, pl. LXIV:5 (from Jericho), pl. LXIV:7 (from Megiddo); Hood 1951: 135, fig. 7:13d.

[65] *True Khirbet Kerak Ware*: *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: 60, 160, fig. 57:43 [bowl Type R.4.a]; Garstang 1932: pl. VI:1–3

[but note fabric description]); *Megiddo* (Loud 1948: pl. 5:14 [Stratum XVII], with two handles); *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364, fig. 281:24 [Phase H]; p. 399, fig. 305:8, 9 [Phase I]; p. 459, fig. 359:1 [Second Mixed Range]).

Imitation Khirbet Kerak Ware: *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: Tomb F2, p. 62 and fig. 58:6, 7 [cup Type B.1.a and B.1.b]); *ʿAi* (Callaway 1980: 193, fig. 125:44 [Site C, Phase VII].

[66] Amiran 1967: 92, fig. 1:1 (examples from ʿAffula and Jericho); Hennessy 1967: 76–77, pl. LXV:1, 2 (examples from Jericho); Hood 1951: 134, fig. 8:17 (esp. 17b, and possibly 17d).

[67] *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: 60, 160); *Khirbet Kerak* (D. Esse, personal communication, Trench E, Phase IV); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. X:1); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 76, fig. 18:10, 13); and the *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364, fig. 283:21 [Phase H]; p. 399, fig. 307:1 [Phase I]).

[68] Amiran 1967: 92, fig. 1:2 (center), from Beth Shan; Hennessy 1967: 77, fig. LXVI; Hood 1951: 134, fig. 8.

[69] *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: Tomb D12, 60, 120, fig. 38:27 [bowl Type R.1.a]; Garstang 1935: pl. XXVIII:21–23); *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: 18, pl. VII:6); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 76, fig. 18:11); *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364, [*inter alia*] fig. 283:5 [Phase H]); *ʿAi* (local) (Callaway 1972: 257–58, fig. 60:11 [Building A, Phase VI]; 1980: 193, fig. 125:37 [Site C, Phase VII], both with references to Jericho material). Although the influence on the local forms is apparent, they are quite different from the Shuneh vessels.

[70] Amiran 1952: 3, fig. 1 (esp. 1:1 [left], from ʿAffula); Hood 1951: 134, fig. 8:18; Hennessy 1967: 77, pls. LXVII, LXVIII.

[71] *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: 18, pl. VII:8); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pls. X:1–3, XI:2); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 64, fig. 10:1); *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364, fig. 283:10, 11 [Phase H]; p. 399, fig. 306:1, 3 [with a more "vertical" profile, Phase I].

[72] *Khirbet Kerak* (D. Esse, personal communication, Trench D, Phases A and C; Trench E, Phases IV and V); *Tabara el-Akrad* (Hood 1951: 134–35, 8:19a [and possibly fig. 8:z]); *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364, figs. 283:20, 284:3 [Phase H]; p. 399, fig. 304:29 [Phase I]).

[73] *Khirbet Kerak* (D. Esse, personal communication, Trench E, Phase V); *Tabara el-Akrad* (Hood 1951: 134–35, fig. 8:19b); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 76, fig. 18:12); *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364, fig. 283:2 [Phase H]; p. 399, fig. 304:21 [Phase I]).

[74] Hennessy 1967: 78, and pl. LXX; Hood 1951: 135, fig. 7:20, 20a; Amiran 1952: 92–93, fig. 1:6.

[75] Amiran 1952: 92–93, fig. 1:6 (far left), from Khirbet Kerak; further, for *Khirbet Kerak*, cf. Amiran and Haas (1973: fig. 6:27). It is also found in Trench E, Phase V and Road Station 5 (D. Esse, personal communication). *Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: 66, 72, fig. 17:208); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 76, fig. 19:1, 6–8); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. X:23–25, illustrated as bowl rims).

[76] *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: 19, pl. VII:5); *Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: 62, 72, fig. 17:214); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. XI:1); *Khirbet Kerak* (D. Esse, personal communication, Trench E, Phases IV and V; Trench D, Phase A); *Tabara el-Akrad* (Hood 1951: 135, fig. 7:type 20); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 64, fig. 10:4 [decorated with zig-zag and concentric circles]); and the *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364, figs. 282:13, 284:6–8 [Phase H]; p. 400, figs. 306:4, 307:7 [Phase I]; p. 459, fig. 359:3 [Second Mixed Range]). The fact that the decoration need not cover the entire vase-support leaves open the possibility that some of the "plain" stands of the preceding group are actually the undecorated portions of fluted stands.

[77] Amiran 1952: 92–93, fig. 1:6 (second from right); note her reference to similar forms from Alishar Hüyük (1952: 99, n. 39).

[78] Amiran 1952: 93, fig. 1:7; Hood 1951: 135, fig. 7:21, 21a; Hennessy 1967: 78, pl. LXXII.

[79] *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: 17, pl. X:1–4); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. XI:3–6); *Khirbet Kerak* (D. Esse, personal communication, Trench E, Phases IV and V; Trench D, Phase A); *Tabara el-Akrad* (Hood 1951: 135, fig. 7:21); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 76, fig. 19:1–5); the *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 364, 368, figs. 282:10, 11; 285:14, 15, 17–19 [Phase H]; p. 400, fig. 307:10 [Phase I]; p. 459, fig. 358:6 [Second Mixed Range]).

[80] At Ras Shamra and Tabara el-Akrad some of the white filling was still present. *Ras Shamra* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 368, 459); *Tabara el-Akrad* (Hood 1951: 135).

[81] *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: 19, pl. VIII:6); *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. X:5, 6); *Tabara el-Akrad* (Hood 1951: 135, fig. 7:21b, 21c); the *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 368, figs. 282:12, 285:3–13, 16 [Phase H]; p. 400, fig. 307:11, 12 [Phase I]; p. 459, figs. 358:7, 8; 359:4).

[82] Amiran 1952: 93, fig. 1:8. This class of objects is also discussed by Hennessy (1967: 78) and by Hood (1951: 139–40).

[83] *ʿAi* (Marquet-Krause 1949: pl. LXXV:1521). On this piece, cf. also Callaway (1972: 303, fig. 73:8), with references to its identification by Amiran (1967: 185–86, fig. 1:9); *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: 17–18, pl. X:18); *Khirbet Kerak* (Amiran 1952: 93, pl. 6:D); *Tabara el-Akrad* (Hood 1951: 139–40, fig. 9, pl. XI); *Ras Shamra* (de Contenson 1969: 64, fig. 10:5); the *ʿAmûq* (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 371, figs. 290, 291 [Phases H, I, and the Second Mixed Range]).

[84] Cf. the burnished cross on the base of a vessel from Tomb D12 (Kenyon 1960: 120, fig. 38:27 [Type R.1.a]). Incised crosses appear on an omphalos base in Tomb F4 (Kenyon 1960: 60, 133, fig. 44:10, 11).

Tell Abu Habil

Tell Abu Habil is described by the excavator as a low, extensive (ca. ¾–1 km long) site located to the west of the −212 m contour line and just to the north of a rise in the ground called "el-Qurn" and the small "Wadi el-Qurn." The center of the site was said to be marked by a ca. 3–4 m high mound and cut by an old unpaved road that crossed the site in a north–south direction. Southeast of the main part of the site lay Khirbet Abu Habil, which was not tested by Mellaart but whose surface is said to have produced material dating to the Iron II, Roman, and Byzantine periods. Mellaart's small sondage was located on the top of the higher center of the site.

The Stratigraphy

Mellaart dug his 2 × 3 m sondage, Trench I, at Tell Abu Habil in 13 layers, which he saw as representing five stratigraphic levels or "periods." This sequence of archaeological events is not easy to interpret, so it seems best to present the material here in two major groups: an upper group, consisting of Mellaart's Periods III, IV, and V; and a lower group, consisting of his Periods I and II—the dividing line being the stamped clay floor (Layer 9) and its makeup (Layer 10) (figs. 15, 16).

The lower group consists of a series of three pits cut into the white *ḥuwwar* and/or the natural gravel and their associated stratigraphy (fig. 14).

The Lower Strata (Periods I and II)

Pits 1 and 2

The relationship between Pits 1 and 2 is difficult to determine, especially in the light of the apparent stratigraphic differences to the north and south of Pit 1 (figs. 14, 15:Section C–D).

Pit 2 appears from the plan (fig. 14) to be the earlier of these two pits, since the southern third of its outline (if, in fact, it was originally circular) has evidently been lost to the cutting of the deeper (and hence subsequent?) Pit 1. Mellaart interpreted Pit 2 as a "doorway" to Pit 1, which he hypothesized might have been utilized as a granary. Pit 1 has two layers tentatively identified by the excavator as floors (fig. 15), a lower one of clay (Layer 11f) and an upper one of mudbrick (Layer 11d).[1] It is therefore possible that Pits 1 and 2 were contemporary, used as an occupational unit (dwelling?) entered on the north by stepping down into Pit 2, with the Layer 11d mudbrick (and previously the Layer 11f clay?) serving as a floor. Unfortunately, we do not have any evidence for the nature of the superstructure of this "house," if indeed its 1 m depth (on the south side) would have required one.[2]

According to the excavation notebooks, the Pit 2 "doorway" was filled in when Pit 1 was "surrounded by at least two courses of mudbrick." Sections C–D (fig. 15) shows two such courses on the southern side of Pit 1 and five courses on the northern side. Although the top of this mudbrick is cut or eroded at approximately the same level (the interface with Layer 10), there is a noticeable difference in the material on/in which this mudbrick "wall" was founded: on the south it is built on accumulation(?) Layers 12 and 12a, while on the north it is built into unspecified layers in the depression of the Pit 2 "doorway." It is uncertain from the section, however, whether or not a foundation trench was utilized in either case.[3]

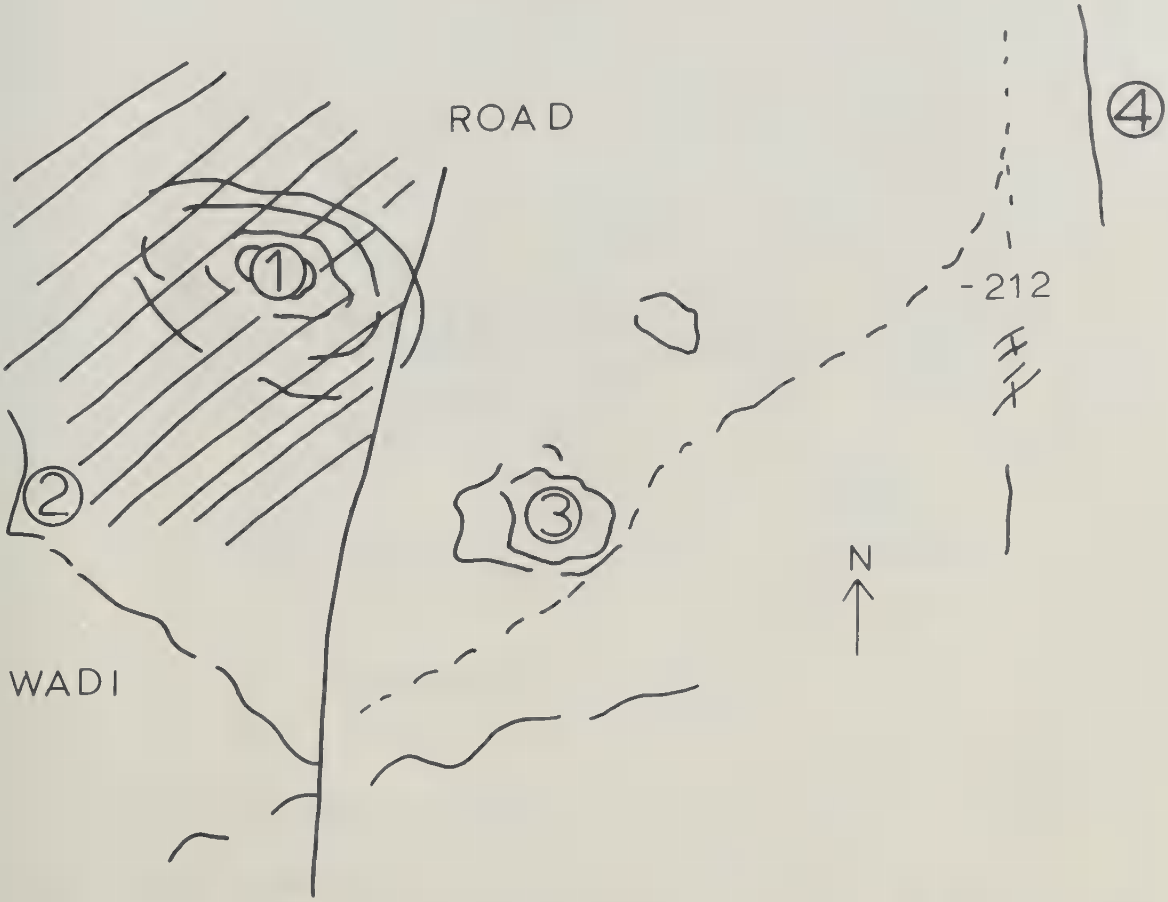

Fig. 13. Tell Abu Habil. Sketch map of the site from the excavation notebook. No. 1 marks the location of Mellaart's sounding; No. 2 records traces of walls visible on the surface when Mellaart was working on the site; and No. 3 calls attention to "Khirbet" Abu Habil, the surface of which is said to have produced Iron II, Roman, and Byzantine pottery (J. Mellaart and L. Kain).

The differences in both the founding levels and soil types, in such a small area,[4] combine to make it difficult to visualize the appearance of this part of the sounding before the building of the mudbrick "wall" around Pit 1. The utilization of Pit 1 after it was surrounded by the mudbrick wall is also difficult to interpret, since most of the deposit above the mudbrick floor (Layer 11d) consists of lenses of ash. It is probably for this reason that Mellaart saw this feature as a possible granary that had been later used as a rubbish pit. Such an interpretation of the later use of the structure, while probably correct, still raises a major question: upon which (stratigraphic) level were the ancient occupants of Tell Abu Habil standing (and hence living) when the installation was constructed?[5]

Further complicating the entire question of Pit 1 and its relation to the archaeological strata below Layer 10 (cf. fig. 15: Section C–D) is the observation in the notebooks that the sides of Pit 1 had been whitewashed. Unfortunately, the important vertical extent of this whitewash is not recorded. Such information would be extremely useful. If, for instance, the whitewash went down (or up) only to Layer 11d or 11f, this would be additional evidence for the internal phasing of the pit. If, however, the entire depth of Pit 1 had been whitewashed, it would indicate an act (the whitewashing) that would

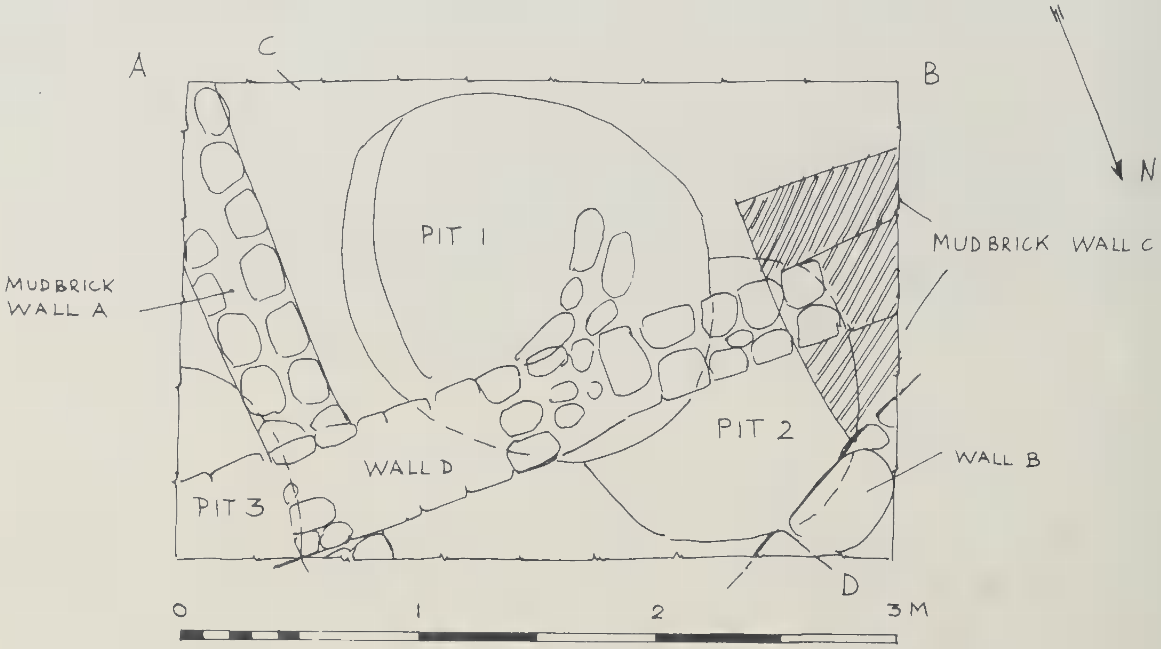

Fig. 14. Tell Abu Habil. Plan of the excavation area (Trench I). Section A–B can be seen in fig. 16, and Section C–D through Pits 1 and 2 in Trench I (J. Mellaart).

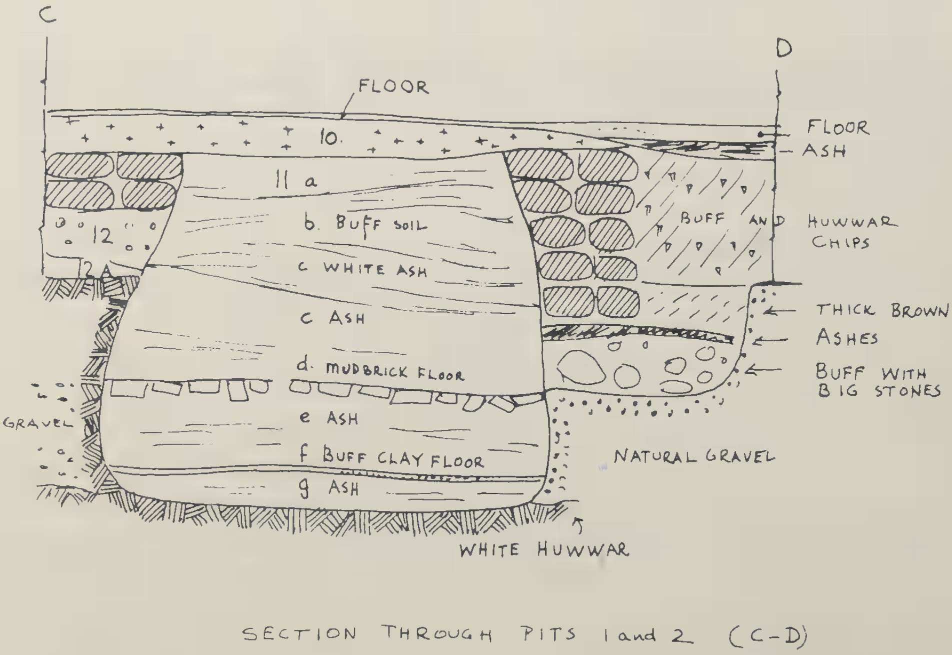

Fig. 15. Tell Abu Habil. Section C–D through Pits 1 and 2 in Trench I (J. Mellaart).

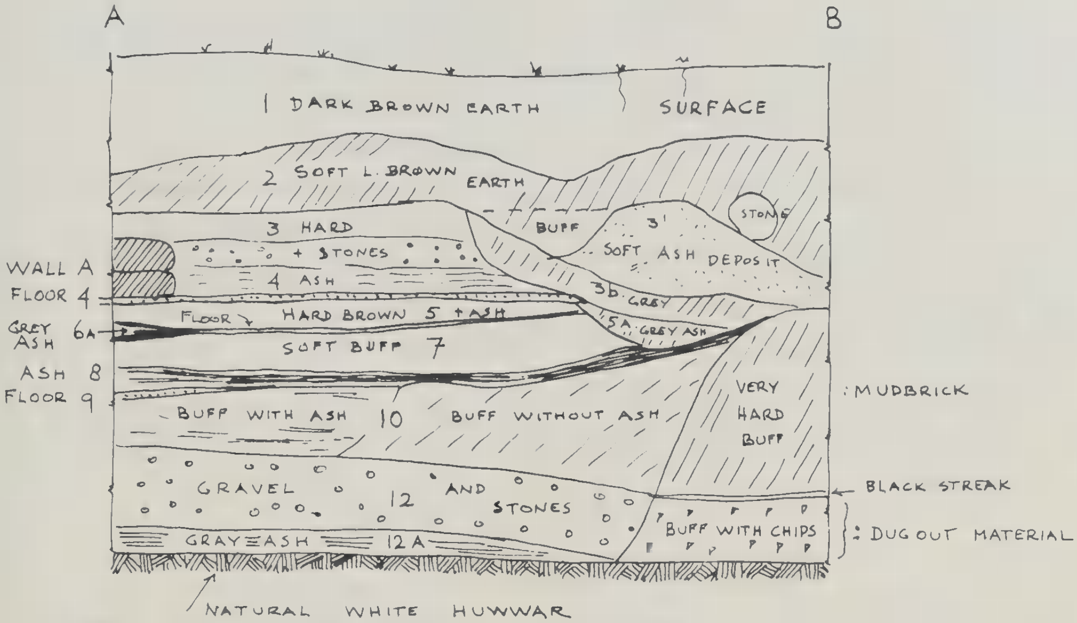

Fig. 16. Tell Abu Habil. Section A–B, which actually forms the 3-m south balk of the sounding. See fig. 14 (J. Mellaart).

serve as a *terminus post quem* for the subsequent filling of the pit. In the latter case, the bell-shaped Pit 1 may actually have been dug down from Layer 10;[6] but then, the problem of the surrounding wall of mudbrick with its apparent lack of foundation trenches would remain.

It seems that we simply do not have, in this small sounding, sufficient evidence to disentangle the complicated stratigraphy of this part of the site prior to the laying of the Layer 10 floor.

Pit 3

Pit 3, in the eastern corner of the sounding (fig. 14), is described as having been cut into the natural *ḥuwwar*. Its rounded edge is uncertain, and it was filled with soft gray ash. This pit does not appear on either of the section drawings, and little more can be said about it. No artifactual material is associated with Pit 3 in the notebooks.

The Upper Strata (Periods III–V)

The understanding of the upper strata in Mellaart's Trench I at Tell Abu Habil must be based on the "east–west" Section A–B (fig. 16). Here, in the southeastern part of the sounding, ashy Layer 12a appears above the natural *ḥuwwar* and below gravelly Layer 12 and soil Layer 10, which is the makeup for the stamped clay floor (Layer 9) that is said to seal the pit deposits of Mellaart's Periods I and II. This sequence is difficult to interpret, because Floor 9 is preserved for only about 0.50 m in the section and Layers 10, 12, and 12a appear to be lenses in a pit cut through the sequence of unnumbered deposits marked "very hard buff/mudbrick" and "buff with chips/dug out natural" in the western part of the sounding.

Period III consists of Layers 6 through 10. The basal Layer 10 of this "period" may itself have been cut by the pit, which would account for the inclusion of ash in its eastern extent. The tip-line for this pit might actually be indicated in the section drawing (fig. 16). The notebook records that Walls D and E (and possibly in addition, Wall F) were built on the Layer 9 floor, but of these only Wall D appears on the plan (fig. 14), covered(?) on the west by mudbrick "Wall C" and passing over the earlier Pit 3 on the east. As drawn on the plan, however, Wall D also seems to pass over the late (Period IV) Wall A. We thus have very little idea of the appearance of the structure formed by these walls and the Layer 9 floor. Above Layer 9, the thick ash Layer 8 is covered by a deposit of buff earth, Layer 7, while a localized ash lens (Layer 6a) in the eastern part of the sounding and an (unnumbered) floor at the interface of Layers 5 and 7 are the final strata associated by the excavator with his Period III. Making the interpretation of these layers even more difficult is the fact that Layers 5, 7, and the floor at their interface were cut on the west by (Period IV) ash Layer 5a prior to the laying of the (Period IV) Layer 4a "floor."

Period IV is said to be comprised of four archaeological elements: Layer 5, a soil and ash layer above the Layer 5/7 interface "floor"; Layer 5a, an ash lens that must represent a pit in the western part of the sounding that cuts Layers 5, 7, and possibly 8; Layer 4a, a floor that might have sealed Layer 5a but is in turn cut by the Period IV Pit 3b (cut from the interface of Layers 2 and 3); and ash Layer 4, which lies upon the Layer 4a floor within the room of which Wall A formed the eastern limit. Wall A is shown to have been a mudbrick wall, surviving to two courses, built directly on Floor 4a. The notebooks indicate that Wall B was also built at the same time, but this is not explicit in the drawing of section C–D (compare figs. 14 and 15).

Period V deposits include Layer 3, a two-part(?) stratum, the lower portion of which appears above Layer 4 west of Wall A, while the upper part covers Wall A (fig. 16). Stratum 3b, as drawn in section A–B, represents a pit dug from the Layer 2/3 interface, Layer 3′ (or 3a?) is a soft ash lens to the west of the Layer 3b cutting, and Layers 1 and 2 can be grouped together as topsoil. None of the Period V layers seem to represent secure deposits.

The stratigraphical relation of thick (over 1.0 m) mudbrick Wall C (fig. 14), along the eastern limits of the sounding to the rest of the archaeological features in the excavation is not indicated in the notebook.

In summary, the upper layers (1–10) in Trench I that constitute the excavator's Periods III–V do not appear to display much archaeological integrity, due mainly to the uncertainties in the western part of the excavated area. Layers 10, 12, and 12a appear to be fill-deposits in a pit or cutting, and the relationship between these strata and the small portion of Floor 9 that reaches the A–B section is unclear. Above this, a second group of deposits—5, 6, and 7—are all cut by a pit (Layer 5a), which was subsequently covered (in part) by Floor 4a, upon which at least Wall A was founded. Fill in this room consists of Layer 4 and the lower part of Layer 3, but much of the western part of these levels were cut by Layer 3b, a pit cut from the interface of Layers 2 and 3. Material above and to the west of Layer 3 represents open deposits.

The Pottery (pls. 20–22)

The ceramic assemblage from Tell Abu Habil consists of 66 vessel-fragments and one animal figurine of (unbaked) clay. These handmade vessels appear either plain or covered with red or brown slip. Further decoration is achieved by the restriction of the slip to individual parts of the vessel, by painted motifs, or by bands of incision and impressed cordons; while some vessels exhibit a combination of one or more of these decorative devices. All of these features can be found in the material from de Contenson's sounding at the site (de Contenson 1960a: 31–49).

Coronet. In discussing the material from his excavations at Tell Abu Habil de Contenson noted the absence of the coronet (de Contenson 1960a: 37). While complete examples of this type-fossil of the Ghassul–Beersheba culture are absent in the assemblage from Mellaart's soundings, the existence of two fragments of vessels with small mouths and angular profiles (pl. 20:1, 2) could be used to argue for the presence of the coronet at Tell Abu Habil. Such an argument would be supported by a small fragment (pl. 22:10) that appears to represent the tip of one of these vessels.[7]

Churn. As with the coronet, the presence of the "churn" at Tell Abu Habil can only be inferred rather than conclusively demonstrated. And as with the coronet, de Contenson called attention to the absence of the distinctive "bird vase" from his excavations,[8] but in light of the material from Mellaart's soundings a case can be presented for the inclusion of this diagnostic form within the Abu Habil corpus. Pl. 21:1–3 represents the necks of three vessels that taper toward the rim. Although two of these (pl. 21:1, 3) display a relatively straight profile, pl. 21:2 exhibits a definite sinuousness that can be documented on churns from other sites (cf. Jiftlik, pl. I:2). It should be possible, then, to posit that pl. 21:2 (if not all three fragments) represents the neck of a churn, and that Tell Abu Habil should be associated, at least in part, with other sites of the Ghassul–Beersheba horizon.[9]

Bowl. Bowls comprise over a third of the Tell Abu Habil assemblage and appear in a variety of sizes and types. Thin-walled sharp-rimmed bowls with straight sides are well represented (pl. 20:8–12, 20). These were generally executed in a buff fabric with both the interior and exterior of the rim highlighted with a band of matte red paint (or wash) applied directly to the surface of the vessel. Additional painted "decoration" can appear on the interior surface (pl. 20:11, 12). A portion of the base is preserved on two of the bowls, one (pl. 20:12) bearing the imprint of the mat on which the vessel was turned. In shape, technique of manufacture, and decoration, this is one of the most common bowl types of the Chalcolithic potters' repertoire.[10]

Similar in fabric and shape, but slightly more elaborate in its decoration, is pl. 20:16. This vessel is covered on the inside (only?) with a cream slip. Bands of red paint have been added to both surfaces of the rim, while the interior has been given a further embellishment by the addition of two wavy painted lines. In spite of the presence of a "cream" slip, this fragment should not be confused with pieces of the "Gezer Cream Ware," for that term refers to the fabric, not just to the slip, and is confined to a specific group of (mostly closed) forms.[11]

The small "carinated" bowl (pl. 20:17) might be compared to vessels similarly described from Gezer's Chalcolithic Stratum 14, Field I (Dever 1974: 12, pl. 2:23–29), but the Tell Abu Habil bowl has much more vertical sides. If, however, the comparison is legitimate it would be significant, for the best parallels for the Gezer bowls come from coastal Azor (Dever 1974: 13, n. 13), and this would move the geographical distribution of the type well into the Jordan Valley. The traces of red paint on the rim of pl. 20:17 is quite in keeping with the decoration on the Gezer bowls.

Two rim fragments from bowls with relatively straight sides (pl. 22:2, 3) exhibit a painted decoration of lattice design applied to an unslipped surface. Unfortunately, not enough of either fragment is preserved to indicate whether or not this lattice design appeared as the major decorative element, as a band around the vessel, or was used secondarily as a filling device in a motif (triangle or lozenge), as it was popularly utilized in the Chalcolithic period.[12] Perhaps arguing that it was a major design element is the fact that when the lattice design is used as a subsidiary or filling ornament at Ghassul and contemporary sites, it is most usually displayed in a more vertical format than it appears here.

The last of the straight-sided open forms from Tell Abu Habil (pl. 20:21) has a thicker body than the majority of the open forms at the site. It is also set apart from the rest of the series of bowls by the presence below the rim of a cordon of impressed decoration in addition to a buff paint or wash. Similar vessels appear in the corpus from Tell el-Mafjar (pl. 5:1, 4), where a Chalcolithic date has been suggested (Mafjar, n. 5; FitzGerald 1935: pl. I:24; and Gustavson-Gaube 1985: 73, fig. 9:22).

The Tell Abu Habil assemblage also includes bowls with curved profiles (pls. 20:7, 13–15, 18, 22:1), but, as is the case with other Ghassul-Beersheba contexts (including Tell el-Mafjar and Jiftlik, discussed here), they never achieve the roundness of profile of those that make up the majority of the small open forms in Proto-Urban/EB I deposits (cf. Jiftlik, n. 10). Interestingly, these simple rounded forms are predominantly undecorated at Tell Abu Habil.

At first glance, pl. 20:19 looks out of place in the assemblage and may, in fact, have been reconstructed by the excavator with too round a lower profile and base.[13] Its painted decoration, however, in a manner similar to the straight-sided bowls, fits well with the material cited from the Ghassul-Beersheba sites.

Pl. 22:4, from a bowl of slightly rounded profile, exhibits a "pier crust" rim accented by an undulating band of red paint. This type of modulated rim appears quite frequently in Chalcolithic contexts on both open and closed forms, but, perhaps due to the required modeling, the rim is seldom as rounded as that presented here.[14]

Cup. Four fragments come from open forms that, because of the diameter of their rims, might be termed "cups." Small semi-rounded vessels with plain rims such as pl. 22:3, 4, 6 are common at Ghassul, but the attention to the rim of pl. 20:5 is less easy to document and is not in keeping with the general treatment of the small Ghassulian open forms.[15]

Holemouth Jar. Another major component of the ceramic assemblage from Tell Abu Habil is the "holemouth" jar. This form is here divided, arbitrarily, into three broad subcategories according to slight modifications of the rim. This division is solely for the purpose of facilitating presentation and is not meant to suggest rigid classification(s). Lines of demarcation between the groups are subtle and subjective, and in fact the internal development within the holemouth form at Tell Abu Habil is best seen when each subgroup is viewed as a single element in a continuous spectrum.

1. The simplest of the holemouth forms are the "true" holemouths, i.e., those that do not exhibit any differentiation between the body and the rim, the rim being merely the "termination" of the body. Under this subheading several of the Abu Habil vessels can be placed.

Biconical holemouth jars are represented by pl. 21:13 (and possibly pl. 21:22). The opposing handles placed above the point of carination are common on this form at Ghassul. Similarly, simple rims, but on vessels that are more globular (at least) in the upper body zone (pl. 21:14, 15), are also standard domestic elements in the Ghassul-Beersheba repertoire.[16]

Between the biconical holemouth jars and their more globular counterparts is a group that is morphologically intermediate, sharing some of the features of the two typological poles. Pl. 21:19 is from a jar of about the same size as the globular holemouths, while pl. 21:16–18 represents vessels almost half that size. The exterior of pl. 21:16, the smallest of these, is decorated with a horizontal band of fingernail impressions in addition to rim-bands of dripping matt-brown paint. This represents either a small jar or one of the cups (or stemmed goblets) that vied with the coronet for popularity as the leading drinking vessel at Ghassul.[17]

2. The second category of holemouth jars at Tell Abu Habil consists of vessels with vertically straightened rims. In this group the rim of the jar has been pulled up to a vertical stance, giving it a

morphological existence distinct from the wall of the vessel. Present, but barely perceivable on pl. 21:4, this feature is more noticeable in pl. 21:5, 11. The more closed pl. 21:20, with decoration similar to the others, may be related. Comparanda for these pieces can be found in de Contenson's sounding, as well as at other sites. They appear to be generally Chalcolithic in date.[18]

Two other vessels (pl. 21:6, 12) might, on the basis of their external profiles, be related to this class. Pl. 21:12, which probably bore a second (antithetically arranged) handle, displays an internal thickening of the rim that does not appear on the others. The slight modeling of the rim of pl. 21:6 seems to anticipate the third category, those with slightly everted rims.

3. The third group of "holemouth" jars exhibits short, slightly everted vertical rims created by pulling the embryonic rim of the second group slightly back from the vertical. This rim type is known from de Contenson's sounding at Abu Habil, as well as at Ghassul and related sites.[19]

Less easy to "classify" is the rim of pl. 21:21, displaying an angular flattening of the interior that is seen, with sharper lines, on a jar from the Beersheba area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 2:6), where it also stands apart from the rest of the series of holemouth jars. Callaway described the Beersheba piece as a forerunner of the "flattened" rim that appears in the earliest of the pre-urban strata at the ᶜAi Sanctuary and related it to similar types that appear on the Jericho tell in the Proto-Urban period.[20]

Jars with outsplayed rims. The Tell Abu Habil assemblage also includes a number of fragments that display an outsplayed (i.e., more than simply everted) rim and that sort themselves into smaller and larger forms. The smaller fragments (pls. 20:23, 24, 21:9, 10) share a common buff fabric and have rims highlighted by a slip or wash. Pl. 21:10 is further decorated with a horizontal band of fingernail impressions on the shoulder. Individual peculiarities in rim-stance can be paralleled in a variety of Chalcolithic contexts.[21]

Three examples of the outsplayed rims come from larger, thicker-walled pithoi or storage jars (pl. 20:22, 25, 26). This form, without plastic decoration (as pl. 20:22), can be found in the eastern Jordan Valley at Tell es-Saidiyeh to the north of Abu Habil.[22] Both pl. 20:25 and 26 exhibit an indented cordon just below the juncture of the rim and body, while the edge of pl. 20:26 has been impressed as well. Similar pieces appear at Tell el-Mafjar and other sites in the Jordan Valley.[23]

Two more completely preserved jars exhibit lug-handles slightly above the point of greatest body diameter (pl. 22:6, 11). The noticeable distortion in the body of these vessels apparently is the result of the pressure exerted while attaching these handles. Although the rims of both jars can be termed "outsplayed," they differ from each other sufficiently to remind us of the problems of working with small fragments. An almost identical jar comes from de Contenson's sounding at Tell Abu Habil, while similar vessels are known from Ghassul-Beersheba deposits at other sites.[24]

One sherd (pl. 22:5), reconstructed by the excavator as having a somewhat outsplayed rim, stands out in the present assemblage because it is decorated with both red and black paint on a "cream" slip. The presence of both red and black paint is noted by de Contenson on a bow-rim from his sounding at Tell Abu Habil, but this differs from the present piece in that it is said to be fashioned from "white finely levigated clay" whereas Mellaart's fragment is in a red ware and the two colors are not used in the same "decoration."[25]

Handles. Three basic types of handles—lug, loop, and ledge—are included in the material from Mellaart's excavations at Tell Abu Habil. Of the lug handles, pl. 22:13 appears to have come from a vessel similar to pl. 22:6, 11, for the wall displays a similar distortion. The fragment on pl. 22:12, with a double lug, is from a vessel with more rounded profile. Pl. 22:14, decorated both with paint and a band of fingernail impressions, is from a thinner-walled, more gently curved vessel.[26] Loop handles such as pl. 22:15 are well represented in de Contenson's sounding at the site (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 23:7, 12, etc.), but the ledge handle, pl. 22:16, is the first handle of this type to be published from Tell Abu Habil.

Bases. Of the five bases in the assemblage, one (pl. 22:8), was mat-impressed. Similar bases were frequently encountered in de Contenson's sounding at the site (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 23:5 [Level I], 25:15, 26:16 [Level III]. The thumb-impressions at the edge of the concave base of pl. 22:7 can be seen on flat bases from Tell el-Mafjar (cf. above, pl. 2:29) and Jawa (Helms 1981: B5:4). Whether this was an attempt at decoration or simply a product of manufacture is impossible to say. Pl. 22:9 bears a vertical stripe of red "paint" applied directly to the buff surface of the vessel. Jars with vertically painted stripes do not appear to have had much interest in the Ghassul-Beersheba culture, and they are generally considered first to gain popularity with the "line group" decoration of the Proto-Urban B/EB IB period.

The two "footed" bases, which at first appear to be out of place in this assemblage, are sometimes encountered in Chalcolithic contexts, but it is not until the Proto-Urban/EB I period that the type becomes widespread.[27]

Miscellaneous. The assemblage from Tell Abu Habil also includes a single (unbaked) animal figurine (pl. 22:17). As with the (baked) examples from Tell el-Mafjar discussed above (pl. 5:25–27), an identification more specific than a "quadruped" cannot be offered.

The Lithic Assemblage

In addition to the ceramic artifacts, the Tell Abu Habil assemblage also includes six stone vessels described by the excavator as serpentine or basalt.[28] This material includes three small bowls (pl. 22:22, 24, 25) of simple shape, a base with distinctive grooves (pl. 22:23), and two fragments from fenestrated "stands." The stands are especially common in the strata of the Ghassul-Beersheba horizon.[29]

Summary

The ceramic material from Trench I at Tell Abu Habil forms a very coherent assemblage, and even without the presence of the coronet and churn posited above, the straight-sided bowls, holemouth jars, and lug-handled vessels find ready parallels in the corpora of the Ghassul-Beersheba horizon.

As noted above, the sequence of deposits in this sounding is confusing to me, but only four of the artifacts recovered from the excavation might at first glance appear to be out of place in this assemblage. The two storage vessels that display an outsplayed rim above an applied and impressed cordon (pl. 20:25, 26) do enjoy more popularity in the Proto-Urban D "period," but parallels for them in Chalcolithic contexts have been cited, and their presence in open Layers 2 and 3 lessens their relevance to a discussion of the Tell Abu Habil sequence. Of the fragments of two "footed" vessels, the flat-based pl. 22:18 appears alongside pl. 22:26 in open Layer 3, and thus its value to a discussion of stratigraphy is moot. The concave foot of pl. 22:19 does at first look out of place chronologically, and its position in ash Layer 6 below both Wall A and Floor 4a would give us pause if it were not for its parallels at the type-site of Ghassul. Although stratigraphically confusing, then, Trench I does appear to offer a series of deposits presenting material that is—in form, fabric and finish—homogeneously Late Chalcolithic in character.

Tell Abu Habil

Trench I

Stratum/Layer	*Description*	*Period/Level*
1	Dark brown earth, disturbed	V
2	Soft, light brown earth	
3	Hard, dark brown earth, Top possibly used as floor	
3a	Soft, gray ash	
3b	Gray ash layer with white specks, Hearth (?)	
4	Soft, grayish-buff ash	IV
4a	Floor upon which Wall A (and B?) were built	
5	Hard brown soil with ashes, soft at east end	
5a	Gray ash	
6	Gray ash	III
7	Soft buff earth	
8	Black ash	
9	Very hard, stamped clay floor. Burnt to red-brown. Walls D and E (and possibly F as an addition) built on it.	
10	Buff soil (some ash in parts), Floor makeup	
11	The stratification of Pit 1	II
11a	Gray-buff ashy soil	
11b	Buff earth	
11c	Whitish ash	
11d	Level layer of mudbrick fragments, floor (?), doorway (?)	
11e	Ashes, gray-black specks	
11f	Floor of buff clay with ash and burnt material upon it	
11g	Brown soil with gray ash, above natural white *ḥuwwar.*	
12	Gray soil with many stones and large amounts of gravel	I
12a	Gray ashy material without stones	
13	Natural soil a. brown *ḥuwwar* b. gravel c. white *ḥuwwar*	

Tell Abu Habil: Artifact Index

Trench I:	
Layer 1	none
Layer 2	20:25, 22:14
Layer 3	20:3, 22, 26; 21:3, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20; 22:9, 19, 22
Layer 4	20:4, 16, 18; 21:2, 7, 10; 22:4
Layer 5	none
Layer 6	22:18
Layer 7	20:10, 11, 13, 19; 21:1, 6; 22:1, 16
Layer 8	21:4
Layer 9	none (floor)
Layer 10	none (floor makeup)
Layer 11	20:1, 6, 9, 15, 20, 24; 21:5, 8, 9, 13, 16, 21, 22; 22:2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17
Layer 11^{2}	20:3, 4, 5, 17
Layer 11^{a}	20:12
Layer 12	20:7, 8, 14, 21; 21:14, 15, 19; 22:5, 10
"*Trench II*":	
Layer 8	22:3, 11
Surface:	
	22:20, 21, 23, 24, 25

Notes

[1] One wonders whether or not it is meaningful that Floor 11d is at the same level as the bottom of Pit 2, while the top of Pit 2, at its northern edge, is at the approximate level at which Pit 1 meets (and cuts through) the *ḥuwwar* on its southern side.

[2] A problem with such an interpretation is the fact that the mudbrick floor (11d) consists of fragments of individual mudbricks. This could indicate any of three circumstances: (1) that it in fact represents part of the superstructure of the suggested Pit 1–2 dwelling; (2) that it is detritus from an earlier (or later) mudbrick structure outside the sounding; or (3) that it is merely a layer of fill in a later use of the cutting.

[3] This discussion can only deal with two (north and south) "sides" of the wall that surround Pit 1, since only the information presented in Section C–D is available. Neither the point(s) of transition between the two and five course segments of this wall nor the nature of that transition is recorded.

[4] Stratigraphically it appears that a terminus post quem for the mudbrick addition to Pit 1 could be gained from the artifacts in Layers 12 and 12a below its southern side, but in spite of the fact that Layer 12 is described as containing "masses of potsherds," very little of the material from these two layers is illustrated in the preserved drawings.

[5] It would seem that, if this wall was dug into previously utilized strata, some sort of foundation trench would have been noticed, especially on the northern side of Pit 1 where the horizontal exposure is much greater.

[6] Note that de Contenson also had trouble with pits in his excavations at Tell Abu Habil (de Contenson 1960a: 31–44). Cf. especially the south section to his sounding (fig. 19), where a very deep pit is assigned to Layer 8 even though it was actually cut from at least as high as the interface of Layers 4 and 5.

[7] It is possible that pl. 22:10 might be the tip of the handle of one of the small "spoons" that appear in both the Chalcolithic and EB I periods. Chalcolithic examples can be found, *inter alia*, at *Ghassul* (North 1961: pl. IX:8685 [= fig. 18:8685]); *Ḥorvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 17:38); *Tell Turmus* (Dayan 1969: fig. 8:11); and possibly earlier at *Ghrubba* (Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:54, 55). For EB I examples, cf. *Bâb edh-Dhrâ* (Saller 1965: fig. 33:3, 4).

[8] Cf. de Contenson 1960a: 37. It should also be noted, however, that his article was completed by 1955 without the aid of knowledge gained from many of the excavations and surveys that are often taken for granted today. For instance, Perrot's excavations at Tell Abu Matar (Beersheba), which were to greatly expand our understanding of the Chalcolithic

period, were conducted between 1952 and 1954 (Perrot 1955: 17), and although de Contenson was to work subsequently on the pottery from the Beersheba area (de Contenson 1956), this important source for comparanda would not have been available to him when he conducted his work at Tell Abu Habil in the spring of 1953.

[9] Note also the similarities between pl. 21:2 and de Contenson's "jar with swelling neck" (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 26, and p. 40), as well as between the latter piece and the neck of a churn from the Beersheba area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 9:8).

[10] Fragments of similar bowls were found in all three of de Contenson's soundings at Tell Abu Habil (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 23:3 [Level I], 24:6 [Level II], 26:1, 7 [Level III].

[11] Cf. Amiran 1955. For examples of the ware in Stratum V at *Arad*, cf. Amiran 1978: 8. For the forms, cf. Amiran 1955: 242. For red painted decoration on a "white slip" from de Contenson's sounding, cf. de Contenson 1960a: fig. 24:5, 35.

[12] Firm, well-drawn lattice designs, as well as sketchy cross-hatching, are included here in this partial but representative list of examples from the Chalcolithic. In addition to de Contenson 1960a: fig. 24:5, cf. also *Ghassul* (Koeppel 1940: pl. 96:3, 4; North 1961: pl. IX:8469, 8619, etc.); *Ḥorvat ᶜUsa* (Ben-Tor 1966: fig. 6:10, 11 [two color]; *Tell Delhamiya* (Amiran 1977: fig. 1:1); *Meṣer* (Dothan 1959b: fig. 7:20 [Stratum II]; *Teluliot Batashi*, Level III (Kaplan 1958a: fig. 10:18, 11:8 [on "roundel"]; *ᶜAin el-Jarba* (Kaplan 1969a: fig. 9:2–4); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 28:2, 6; 30:3; 34:2, 5 [ossuaries]; *Ghrubba*) (Mellaart 1956: fig. 6:127); and *Kataret es-Ṣamra* (Leonard 1989).

[13] It could also be reconstructed with a concave lower body and flat base more along the lines of examples from Beersheba (de Contenson 1956: fig. 6:12, 13). The sharply everted rim is still unusual, but de Contenson 1956: fig. 6:12 does exhibit a very slightly everted rim.

[14] This sherd was located in the Amman Museum and can be assigned an approximate diameter of 0.30 m. For the rim type cf., *inter alia*, on open forms: *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 16: B2:2, 10d, etc.); *Arad*, Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 2:5); *Meṣer* (Dothan 1957: fig. 2:9 [Stratum II]; *Teluliot Batashi*, Level III (Kaplan 1958a: fig. 11:9, 10); the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 7:9, 8:9, 11, etc.); and *Ḥorvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 8:6–8 [Stratum I], fig. 13:29, 31 [Stratum II–III]).

[15] Cf., *inter alia*, Koeppel 1940: pl. 76:4, 5; Hennessy 1969: fig. 8a:1 (Phase D). The less shallow pl. 20:3, 4 could also be from some of the more globular coronets (Koeppel 1940: pl. 76:17, 18, 20; Hennessy 1969: fig. 5:2 [Phase A]). Perhaps the drawing by the excavator simply "regularizes" the grooves and indentations seen at the rim of some of the coronets from *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: pl. VIIIA). A "rolled rim" may occur on a concave-bodied coronet from *Ghassul* (Koeppel 1940: pl. 95:7).

[16] *Ghassul* (Mallon 1934: fig. 45, 47, pl. 43:103; Koeppel 1940: pl. 96:4). With the handles on, rather than above, the carination, cf. *Jericho* "Chalcolithic" Tomb 354 (Garstang 1935: pl. 42:13). The same biconical form without handles is also known from *Ghrubba* (Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:26); cf. also from *Tell el-Mafjar*, above, pl. IV:1, 12, and references.

[17] Cf., *inter alia*, small jar (Koeppel 1940: fig. 78:1, 4); cup (Mallon 1934: pl. 53:2; Hennessy 1969: fig. 6:8); and goblet (Mallon 1934: pls. 49:6, 50:97).

[18] Specific parallels for these pieces include: for pl. 21:4, *Tell Abu Habil* (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 24:2); *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 6:8 [Phase B], 8a:12 [Phase D], etc.); and the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 3:11). For pl. 21:5, 11, cf. *Tell Abu Habil* (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 23:10); *Ghassul* (Koeppel 1940: pl. 78:11 [larger and with handles]); *Ḥorvat ᶜUsa* (Ben-Tor 1966: fig. 3:3); *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 16:3); the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 13:3); and even *Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 14:123). Note also the piece from *Beth Shan* XVIII (FitzGerald 1935: pl. 1:15 [with cordon]). For pl. 21:20, cf. also similar vessels from *Arad* Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 3:6, 10); *Alayiq* (Pritchard 1958: pl. 57:5); and from the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 3:6, 11).

[19] *Tell Abu Habil* (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 25:7 [Level III]); *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 5:9 [Phase A]; and on a spouted jar, fig. 7a:13 [Phase B]); *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:19 [and perhaps IV:36, 37]; *Meṣer* (Dothan 1959b: fig. 6:6 [Stratum II]); and *Pella* (personal communication by J. B. Hennessy). The fact that this is one of the simplest forms of the holemouth jar is evidenced by its presence at the "dawn" of pottery-making in *Jericho* Pottery Neolithic A, cf. Moore 1973: fig. 6:9, his Late Neolithic, Phase I. Visual inspection of pl. 21:8 in the Amman Museum showed it to be a very blackened (secondarily burned) sherd and did not exclude the possibility that it may have been decorated in a manner similar to the "grain-wash" technique.

[20] Callaway 1972: 61, fig. 15:9 (Phase I), with references to *Tell Farᶜah* (N); and 66, fig. 18:26 (Phase II, where it is also a minority type). Actually the *Tell Abu Habil* piece seems to be a blend of two of Hennessy's types (cf. Hennessy 1967: 8, "plain slightly everted rim" [pl. III:21], and the "plain flat rim" [pl. III:23]). A similar forerunner might be seen in Chalcolithic Stratum 14 (Field I) at *Gezer* (Dever 1974: pl. 1:12).

[21] The elongated rim of pl. 20:23 can be seen at *Ḥorvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 15:18 [Stratum II–III]). Cf. also *Jericho* (Garstang 1935: pl. XXXVII:18 ["Early Bronze I"]). The sharp profile of pl. 20:24 appears at *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 7a:13 [a Phase B spouted jar]); and *Tell Turmus* (Dayan 1969: fig. 4:5 [slightly more outsplayed]). The short rims of pl. 21:9, 10 appear at *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 18:8686); and the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 4:15). The combination of rim-type and "incised" decoration can be seen at *Tell Umm Hamad es-Sherqi* (Helms 1984: fig. 12:3, 5, 6, 8).

[22] Cf. de Contenson 1960a: fig. 33:12. Cf. also a slightly different inner profile from *Ḥorvat ᶜUsa* (Ben-Tor 1966: fig. 5:1); *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 17:3).

[23] To the references cited above for Mafjar pl. 3:7, add *Khirbet Sheikh Mohammed* (de Contenson 1964: pl. XI:15);

and possible *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 17:1, 6); *Delhamiyeh* (Amiran 1977: fig. 4:6); the *Beth Shan* area (Tsori 1958: fig. 4: bottom); *Pella* (Hennessy et al. 1983: 327, fig. 1:7, and McNicoll et al. 1982: 89, pl. 104:1); *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (Gustavson-Gaube 1985: 73, fig. 9:26); *ʿEn Shadud* (Braun 1985: 50, fig. 23:1, Pottery Type 23).

Note: these forms are quite similar to vessels that are included by de Miroschedji in his *pré-urbaine* 'D' (de Miroschedji 1971: 38–40, fig. 14:A, B1) and types that are quite common at Tell Umm Hamad es-Sherqi (see below).

[24] *Tell Abu Habil* (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 24:1 [Level II]; *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: fig. 6:6 [Phase B]); the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 4:14, 19, 20); *Ḥorvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 15:9 [more globular]); *Meṣer* (Dothan 1959b: fig. 7:16 [Stratum II]); and possibly *Newe Yam* (Prausnitz 1977: fig. 1:2 [rim not preserved]); and *Wadi Ghazzeh*, Site O (Macdonald 1932: pl. XXXV:14, lower right corner.

[25] Cf. de Contenson 1960a: 33, fig. 23:2. De Contenson's pieces may bear the same relation to the "Gezer Cream Ware" (Amiran 1955) as does the "chalky white to cream fabric" that Hennessy notes occurring in his Phases A–C at *Ghassul* (Hennessy 1969: 9). For the possibility that this fragment is related to or representative of a class of Chalcolithic "fine ware" slowly becoming known from the central Jordan Valley, cf. Leonard 1989.

[26] Cf. also pl. 21:16, from which this handle may have come. The combination of paint and fingernail impression is also known from de Contenson's sounding at *Tell Abu Habil* (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 25:20) and many other sites, including *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 17:25, 40, 41, etc.); *Meṣer* (Dothan 1959b: fig. 7:26 [Stratum II]); *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 17:5); *ʿAin el-Jarba* (Kaplan 1969a: fig. 8:14); the *Wadi Rabah* (Kaplan 1958a: fig. 10:20 [Level III]).

[27] For the concave pl. 22:19, cf. in the Chalcolithic: *Ghassul*, *inter alia*, Mallon 1934: fig. 56:4, 11; Koeppel 1940: pl. 79:9; North 1961: fig. 18:8625; Hennessy 1969: fig. 6:9 [Phase B]). For Proto-Urban/EB 1, cf. *Gezer* Stratum 13 (Field I) (Dever 1974: pl. 4:4, with reference to *Jericho* and *ʿAi* [pp. 15, 17, and n. 41]). This type of base is common on a number of bowl-types from *Bâb edh-Dhrâ* (Schaub 1973: fig. 43:0702a, 0760, 44:0762, 0763, etc.). For the flat-based pl. 22:18, cf. *Bâb edh-Dhrâ*, fig. 44:0780.

[28] Visual inspection of these pieces in the Amman museum suggests to me (and I am not a geologist) that pl. 22:22 is basalt and not serpentine.

[29] Cf., *inter alia*, *Ghassul* (North 1961: pl. 10:8022); *Ḥorvat ʿUsa* (Ben-Tor 1966: fig. 6:14); *Tell Turmus* (Dayan 1969: fig. 9:12–14); *Meṣer* (Dothan 1957: pl. 37b); *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 13:1, 2); and *Wadi Ghazzeh* Site A (Macdonald 1932: pl. XL:30, 34, 36); and *Ḥorvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 11:4 [Stratum I], fig. 19:5 [Stratum II–III]).

Tell Umm Hamad Esh-Sherqi

Introduction

Tell Umm Hamad is a low (2.50 m maximum rise) site that extends for several hundred meters along the northern banks of the Wâdi Zerqa at the point where it joins the Jordan River (fig. 17). Glueck, who visited Tell Umm Hamad during his survey of Transjordan, assigned number 199a and b to the site, thereby calling attention to its dual nature: Tell Umm Hamad el-Gharbi (199a), the slight rise at the western end, which produced substantial quantities of "MB I" pottery (Glueck 1951: 321); and Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (199b), the longer, lower eastern end considered by Glueck to belong to the Late Chalcolithic/EB I period (Glueck 1951: 328; 1945: 10–22).

Mellaart described Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi as an essentially flat site, partially covered by a modern cemetery, with ancient wall foundations visible everywhere on the surface. Eroded cuts on the southern and southeastern margins of the site revealed a subsurface deposit of between 2.0 and 2.5 m in that area. This, when combined with the material under the higher parts of the site, would indicate a maximum thickness of ca. 5.0 m for the archaeological horizon at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi.

Mellaart conducted three soundings at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi: Trenches I and II in the central part of the "tell," where it is cut by a shallow wadi, and Trench III on a level portion at the northern end of the site. Trench II was laid out a short distance to the north of Trench I, and the two areas were eventually joined by a narrow north–south corridor, enabling the stratigraphy of the two areas to be connected in the soil as well as in the notebook. Unfortunately, a single drawing combining an "East–West Section" with the "West Face of Trench I" is the only graphic documentation of the double sounding that has survived (fig. 18).[1]

Trench III, a 5 × 5 m square oriented slightly to the northwest, is located at the northern end of Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi. Interpretation of the sequence of archaeological events in this part of the excavation is made easier by the preservation of the plan of the excavated areas (fig. 19) and both "N–S" and "E–W" sections (fig. 20).

The Stratigraphy of Trench I (fig. 18)

Trench I, the deepest of the three soundings, was dug by Mellaart in nine archaeological layers, with Layer 10 representing the natural bedrock.[2] This excavation produced material of two distinct chronological phases: Layers 1–3, attributed by Mellaart to the "EB–MB" horizon (Mellaart's Period III); and Layers 4–9, assigned by him to the "Late Chalcolithic" period (Mellaart's Periods I and II). The later phase of the history of occupation on the site consists of surface soil (Layer 1) above a stratum of soft brown earth (Layer 2), below which was a thin (0.05–0.10 m) deposit of clay (Layer 3) that had evidently been used as a floor. Almost 3.0 m of horizontal exposure of this surface is preserved in the "West Face" drawing of Trench I, but it does not appear to have covered the entire excavated area (cf. its absence from the "East–West Section"), nor was any architecture found in association with it.

Below Layer 3, a thick (0.25–0.30 m) deposit of ash, Layer 4, separates this later (Period III) floor from the sequence of build-up associated with the early occupation of Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi.

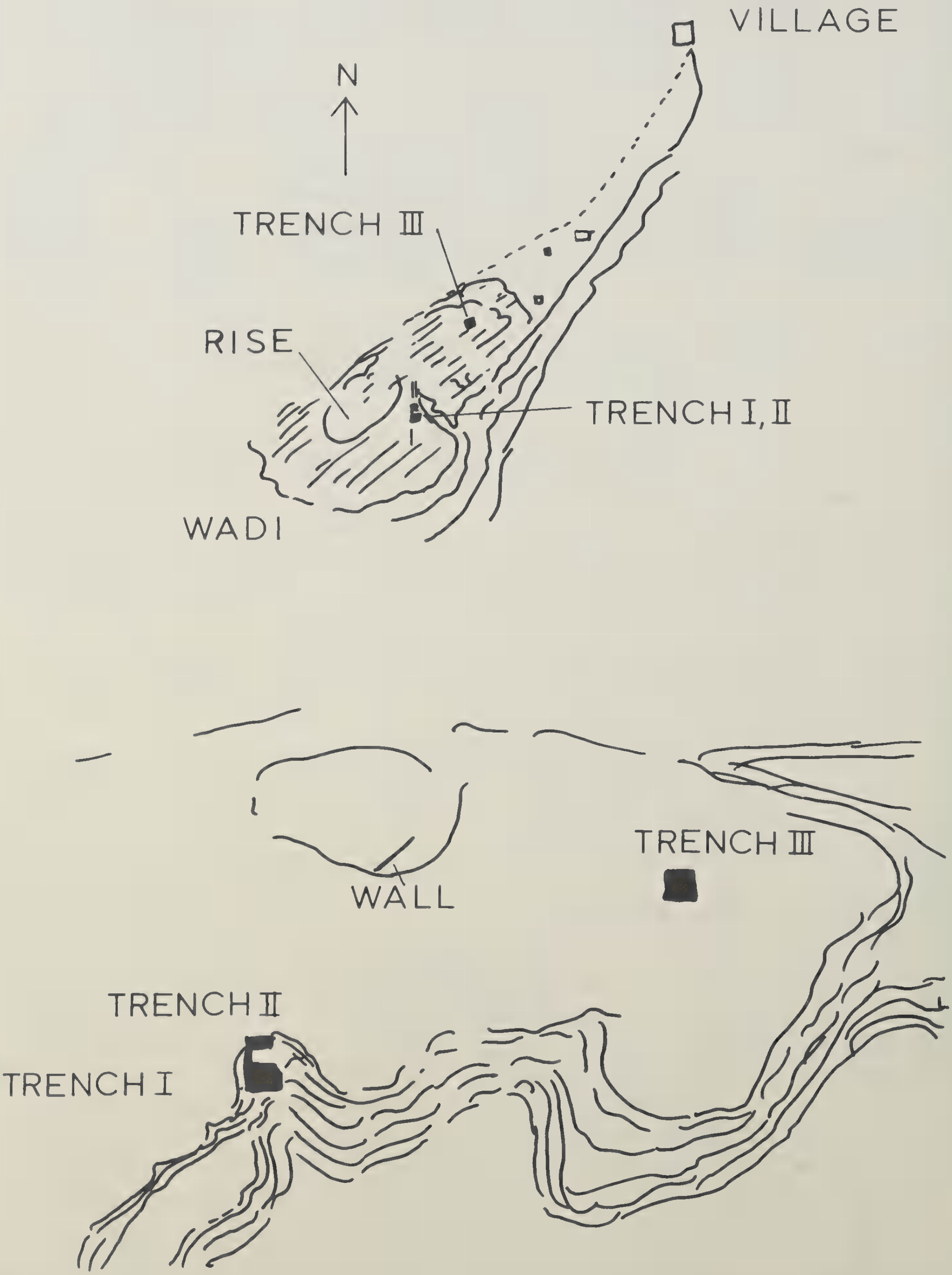

Fig. 17. Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi. A sketch map of the site from the excavation notebook. The detail shows the relationship between Trenches I and II (later joined) and Trench III on the eastern part of the site (J. Mellaart and L. Kain).

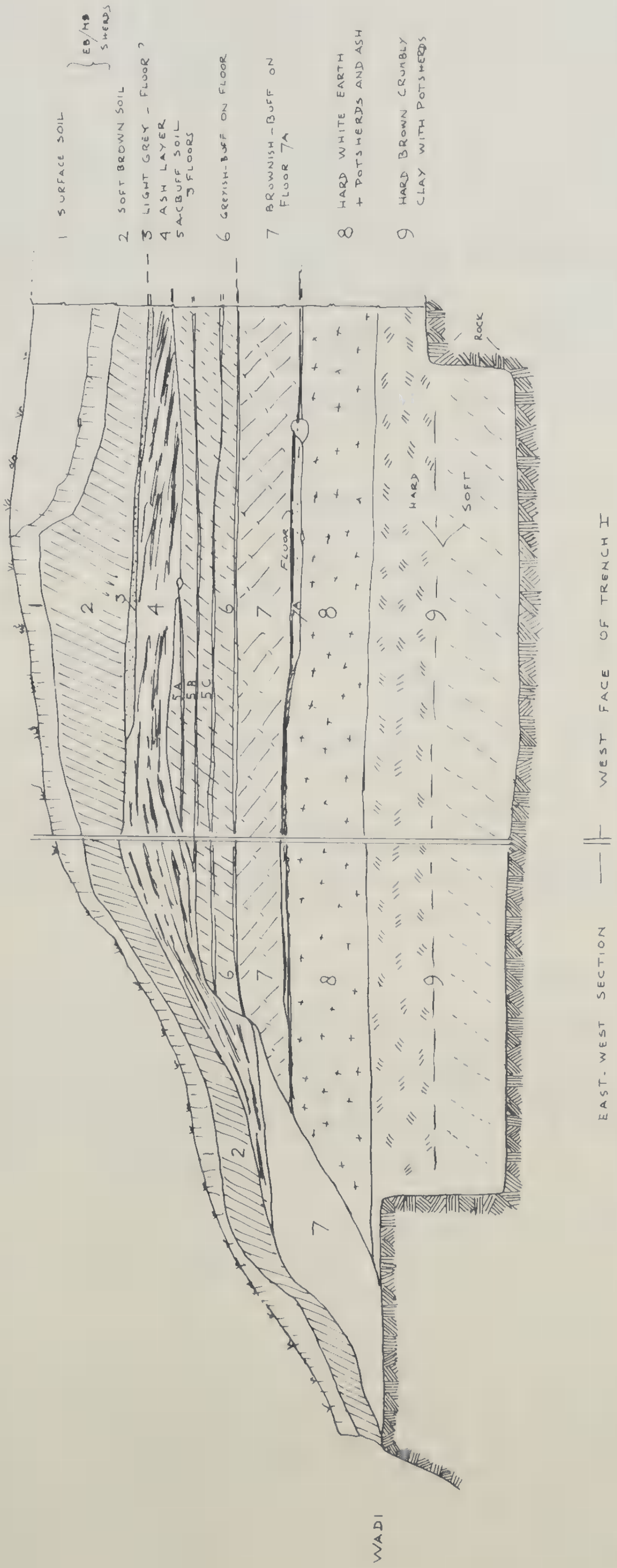

Fig. 18. Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi. An E-W section along the west face of Trench I (J. Mellaart).

The stratigraphy of this earlier period was divided by the excavator into two major groups (Periods I and II), while he noted a possible further subdivision of the lower group (Periods Ia and Ib). All of the material, however, was considered to be uniformly "Late Chalcolithic."

Period II consists of a series of three very thin occupational floors (Layers 5a–c) in a brown soil matrix. The uppermost of these floors (Layer 5a) is preserved horizontally for only ca. 1.50 m, while the lowest two (Layers 5b and c) are extant across the full "west face" of Trench I. Layer 5c is, in addition, intact in the E–W Section for about 1.0 m to a point where it had been cut away by the erosion of the small wâdi. Below this sequence of floors and separated from it by a deposit of gray (ash) to buff soil (Layer 6) is a clay floor (Layer 6a) that again is preserved across the entire excavated area, except where cut by the wâdi. No architecture was encountered with this sequence of floors, and the excavator has suggested that they may simply represent exterior courtyard deposits.

Period I, the deepest of the three stratigraphical groups excavated by Mellaart in Trench I, is separated from the Period II material by a thick (0.30–0.40 m) pottery-rich deposit of brown soil (Layer 7) that rests upon a trodden clay floor (Layer 7a). This floor and the deposit found on and above it combine to represent the Period Ib phase in Trench I. Floor 7a was built upon a thick (ca. 0.50 m) layer of brown-white material (Layer 8) that may have been deposited intentionally in order to present a solid and level base on which to lay the clay floor of Layer 7a. The strata between Layer 8, which is also described as having been "full of potsherds," and bedrock are included in Mellaart's Period Ia. The interface between Layer 8 and the brown clay below it (Layer 9) is described as a clay floor (Layer 8a) in the excavation notebooks, but this is not indicated as such in the section drawing. When first encountered, Layer 9 was considered by its appearance and texture to have been the virgin soil of the site, but continued excavation and the subsequent detection of potsherds in this material proved that this was not the case. Below the hard upper portion of Layer 9 a softer layer of similar material was encountered that filled a (circular?) cutting in the natural rock measuring at least 3.0 m wide (cf. West Face drawing) and ca. 0.55–0.80 m deep (West Face drawing, together with E–W section). This cutting in the bedrock represents the earliest "occupation" at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi that excavation in Trench I was able to demonstrate.

The Stratigraphy of Trench II

Trench II does not appear to have been excavated to the same depth as neighboring Trench I, for only six stratigraphical layers are recorded, and these were correlated by the excavator with strata from Period II ("Late Chalcolithic") and Period III ("EB–MB") of Trench I. Since only about a dozen artifacts are registered from Trench II, for the purposes of this study, the equivalent strata of the two trenches are cross-referenced in the stratigraphical lists at the end of this section.

The Stratigraphy of Trench III (figs. 19, 20)

Trench III was dug in five stratigraphical layers, with Layer 6 being the natural brown clay that comprises bedrock at most of the site.

The stratigraphy of Trench III can be discussed in two phases representing, respectively, the material above the mud floor of Layer 2a and that below it (fig. 20). Top-soil (Layer 1) is not especially thick over most of the excavated area, giving way quickly to the soft brown earth of Layer 2 that covers Floor 2a in the northwestern part of the sounding and lies directly on the natural marl at the southeastern corner of the excavated area. This situation suggests the presence of a habitation or work surface used in connection with exposed bedrock, a hypothesis supported by the discovery of the large storage jars or pithoi (fig. 21) on the natural soil (in the eastern part of the sounding), where it slopes

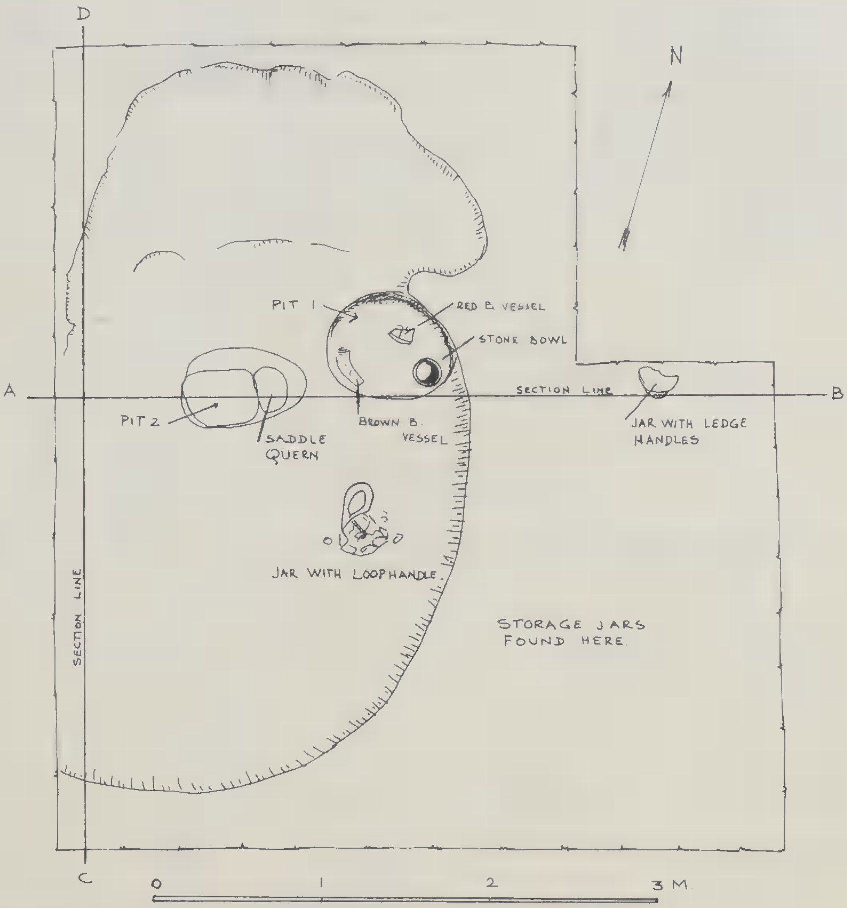

Fig. 19. Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi. Plan of the excavated area in Trench III showing the roughly oval cutting in which two smaller pits (Pit 1 and Pit 2) can be seen. Sections A–B and C–D appear in fig. 20 (J. Mellaart).

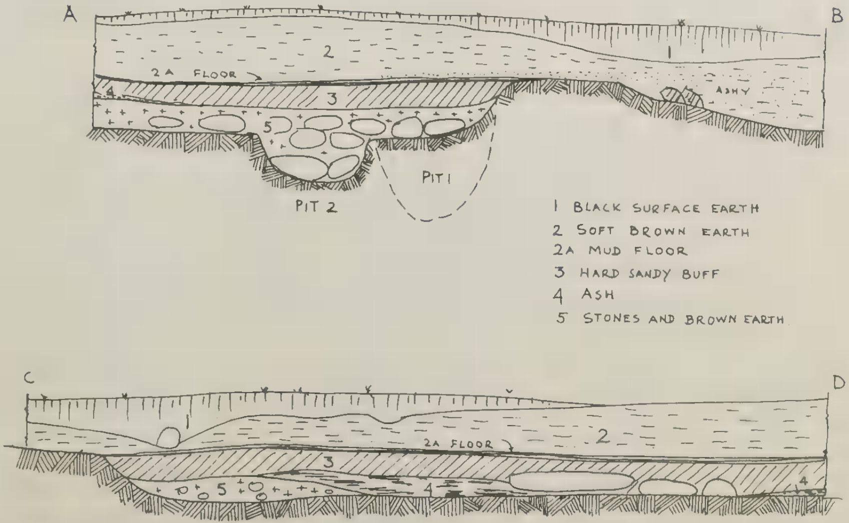

Fig. 20. Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi. Approximately east–west section A–B and north–south section C–D from the excavation of Trench III. For their location see fig. 19 (J. Mellaart).

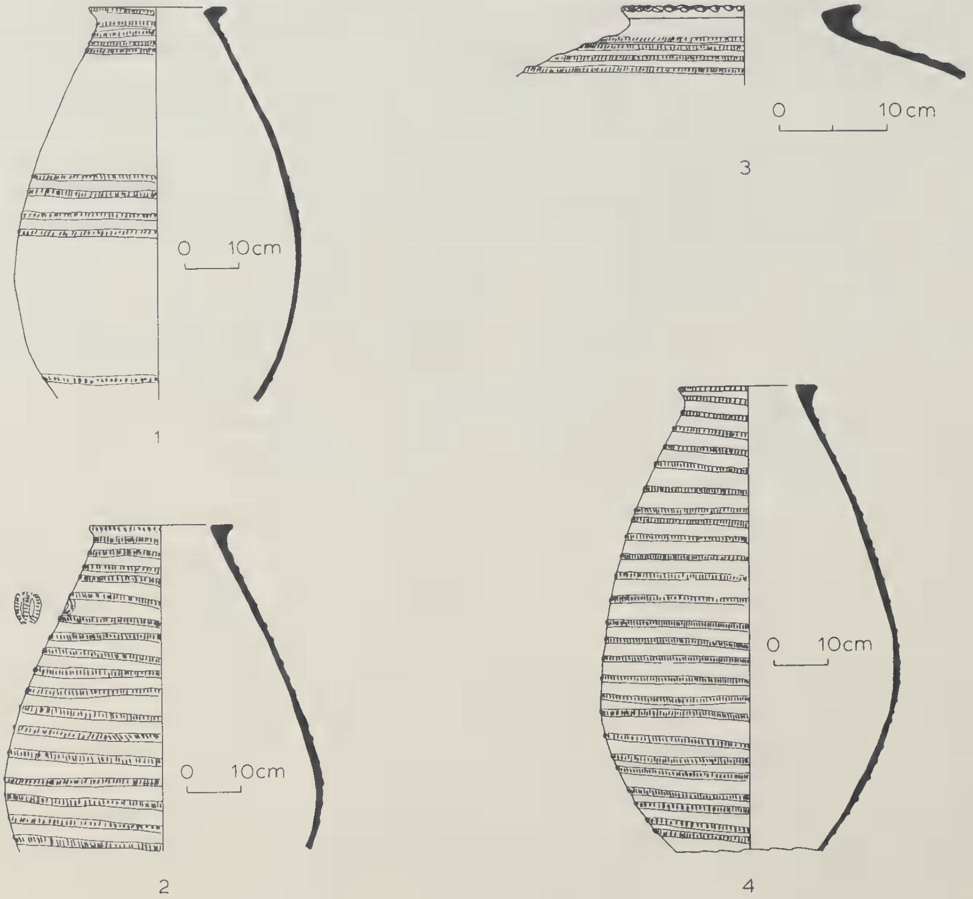

Fig. 21. Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi. Fragments of large storage jars with raised cordon decoration from Trench III, probably Layer 2 (J. Mellaart and G. L. Harding).

away from the trodden mud floor (2a). Neither walls nor evidence for any other type of superstructure could be associated with Floor 2a.[3]

Floor 2a covers and apparently completely seals a large (ca. 4.0 × 2.40 m), shallow (ca. 0.30 m) pit cut into the natural marl and oriented approximately north–south. Into this main oval pit two smaller and secondary pits were dug: Pit 2 (an elongated oval measuring ca. 0.75 m E–W by 0.50 m N–S, 0.30 m deep), approximately in the center of the main pit; and Pit 1 (more circular, ca. 0.70 × 0.80 m, ca. 0.40 m deep), to the east of Pit 2, along the eastern perimeter of the main cutting. Within the confines of the major cutting, Floor 2a is separated from the bedrock by three archaeological strata: Layer 3, a sandy soil that was perhaps placed as an intentional filling and leveling device for Floor 2a; Level 4, a thin (ca. 0.10 m), practically sterile ash lens most prominent in the western and northwestern part of the sounding; and Layer 5, a buff soil matrix with large stones (including a disused door socket) that fills the bottom of the large pit and the two deeper secondary pits (Pits 1 and 2). No evidence for a permanent superstructure was found in any of the strata.

This sequence of pits may indicate a place of (seasonal?) occupation, with Pits 1 and 2 serving a storage capacity or some other domestic function. It is difficult, however, to determine whether or not the artifacts found in these pits (a stone bowl and pottery fragments in Pit 1 and a quern in Pit 2) should be associated with the use of the installation or whether they are simply a part of a filling operation of which Layer 5, with its large boulders, seems to be at least a part. Nor is it clear whether or not it is possible to interpret the interface of Layers 3 and 5 as a second occupational surface within the (partially filled) bedrock cutting and to assign to this period of reuse the large one-handled jug that was found crushed in the ash (Layer 4) above Layer 5 and subsequently sealed by the deposition of Layer 3 and the laying of Floor 2a.

The Ceramic Assemblage

The Earlier Material

The assemblage of early pottery from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi consists of almost two hundred fragments, representing handmade and wheel-made vessels of a variety of domestic and less utilitarian shapes, as well as a number of distinctive fabrics. Pink and red wares are often covered with a thick slip and smoothed (the excavator's description is "polished") or burnished to a high lustre. Gray-black lustrous "Esdraelon Ware" is also present. Perhaps the decorative feature most notable in the assemblage is the common use of applied decoration (knobs on bowls, impressed cordons on jars, etc.) and incision characteristic of de Miroschedji's *pré-urbaine* D phase. All of these elements combine to give a rather special appearance to the ceramic corpus from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, a distinctiveness that has only been made more noticeable by Helms's re-excavation of the site (Helms 1984 and 1986 *passim*).

The pottery is presented here according to a series of types and subtypes that are meant only to facilitate the ordering and presentation of the material and are not intended to represent rigidly defined "classes" or to be a universal classification for the period(s).

Bowls. Only two straight-sided bowls (pl. 23:17, 18) occur in the present collection, a situation quite different from the majority position held by such forms at Jiftlik, Tell el-Mafjar, Tell Abu Habil, and other sites with close affinities to the Ghassul-Beersheba horizon. Both bowls are of red fabric, but pl. 23:18 exhibits a burnished slip that further separates these bowls from those found at the Chalcolithic type-sites.

The most common type of small bowl displays the well-rounded or hemispherical profile that appears in such profusion in the Proto-Urban tombs at Jericho (*inter alia*, Kenyon 1960: figs. 9–12, tomb A94), as well as related occupational deposits on the tell (Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. II:3); EB I Arad Stratum IV (Amiran 1978: pl. 7); and the earliest pre-urban Phase I (EB I) at the ᶜAi Sanctuary (Callaway 1972: 60, fig. 15:1).

The simplest of these hemispherical bowls (pl. 23:3, 12, 14–16) display a rim that comes up (more or less) to the vertical, such as those that become common in the Jericho tell from Phase Oi onward (Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. II:2). When preserved, the base is flat or flattened much like Kenyon's Type C.2.b of the Proto-Urban tombs at Jericho and some types from cemetery C at Bâb edh-Dhrâᶜ.[4] Most of the bowls can be described as "shallow" (Schaub's criterion: with radius greater than the depth) except pl. 23:16, which is slightly deeper. Pl. 23:3 might be considered a more shallow variant of Kenyon's Type D.1.a, while pl. 23:15 shows an internal thickening of the central part of the base that may be related to the conical projections that are prevalent on small bowls, especially at Tell Farᶜah (N).[5] The examples in pl. 23:10, 13 stand slightly apart from the others. The former has a short, almost vertical section to the upper rim,[6] while the latter exhibits an internally bevelled rim.

Two small bowls (pl. 23:5, 6) exhibit a more incurving rim than those just discussed, while pl. 23:7 appears to act as a transitional form between the two groups. All three are covered with a red or brown slip/wash, and the exterior of pl. 23:5 has been burnished as well. Pl. 23:7 was noted by the excavator as having been used as a lamp.[7] Similar bowls with incurving sides are ubiquitous in the Proto-Urban tombs at Jericho (cf., *inter alia*, Kenyon 1960: bowl Types A.1–3a, 4a–c; B.1.c, 2.a) and in contemporary deposits on the tell (Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. II:3). The burnished slip of pl. 23:5 should tie the series to related deposits at Tell Far^cah (N) (Kenyon 1960: 5). One bowl (pl. 25:8) with similarly incurving sides but almost twice the diameter has been given a band of impressed decoration at the point of its greatest width (cf. Beth Shan, FitzGerald 1935: pl. I:24).

The shallowness and rim treatment of pl. 23:3 seem to lead morphologically to two other bowls (pl. 23:1, 2) which, although similar in proportions, exhibit either a vertical (pl. 23:2) or inverted (pl. 23:1) rim. These last two vessels may be related to Hennessy's Proto-Urban bowl type VII, which begins on the Jericho tell in Phase Oi.[8] The rim of a third, deeper bowl (pl. 23:4) appears to be a less extreme example of his type XII, which is first noted in tell deposits in Proto-Urban Phase Ni and for which Hennessy sees a relationship with bowls of type A.1.a from the Proto-Urban Jericho tombs (Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. II:12). Similar vessels are known from Stratum IV at Arad, the earliest pre-urban phase (EB I) at ^cAi, and the cave at Arqub el-Dhahr.[9]

Three of the hemispherical bowls (pl. 23:18, 19, 20) display thin rims that are everted to varying degrees. Similarly everted rims are present in, but form the exception to, the large quantity of bowls with incurved sides in the Proto-Urban tombs at Jericho.[10]

The internally beveled rim of pl. 23:11 sets this piece apart from the series of small bowls at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi. It appears to be absent from the Proto-Urban (A and B) tomb and tell deposits at Jericho[11] and most of the related (EB I) contexts at Bâb edh-Dhrâ^c. It does, however, appear in the EB IB (PU B) Tomb A43 at the latter site, and in the cave at Arqub edh-Dhahr well to the north.[12] Pl. 25:7 presents a rim with similar beveling on the interior and, to judge from the drawing, a band of short slashes on the exterior of the rim.

Bowls of "Esdraelon Ware." The Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi assemblage includes a group of fine medium-sized bowls that are expressly identified by the excavator as "Esdraelon Ware" (pls. 23:27; 24:1–5). These highly burnished vessels exhibit surface colors of gray (pl. 24:1, 3, 5), black (pl. 24:4), red (pls. 23:27; 24:2), and brown (23:25). The class of "Gray Burnished bowls," similar to the first two types from Tell Umm Hamad, was first published in 1934 from the finds at Megiddo, where color variances from gray through yellow-gray to black were noted. In the following year "gray-black burnished ware" sherds from the lowest levels at Beth Shan were published, and the the fabric of these sherds is described as being "sometimes brown, sometimes gray." Subsequent discovery of "Gray-burnished Ware" at ^cAffula and Meṣer, and "*céramique grise lustrée*" at Tell Far^cah (N) clearly demonstrated that, although gray or black was the distinctive color of this pottery class, the color of the *fabric* as well as the surface could vary.[13]

In 1958, Wright published a typology of these vessels, producing a tripartite system, of which the morphological subdivisions—if not the chronological implications—have been utilized to a considerable extent by Amiran and de Miroschedji.[14]

Three of the Tell Umm Hamad fragments should, on the basis of the decorative addition of a "sinuous band" (pl. 24:4, 5) or row(?) of knobs (pl. 24:1), fit readily into Wright's Type 1, especially since Type 2 normally exhibits some type of "rope" design and Type 3 does not present raised decoration.[15] The examples in pl. 24:1, 5, however, appear to be from vessels much deeper than the standard examples of Type 1. Regardless of this small discrepancy, the three pieces combine a light gray or black surface with a form and type of decoration specific enough to include them in the general category of "Esdraelon Ware" in spite of the "buff" fabric of two of the pieces (pl. 24:1, 5).

Three other fragments (pls. 23:25, 27; 24:2) combine the outsplayed rim that is common on vessels of this class with a definite concavity on the exterior of the wall between the rim and the side of the bowl.[16] In profile these bowls seem to be a combination of (or transition between) Wright's Types 2 and 3, apparently having the straight sides of Type 2 and the more outsplayed rim (but not the carination) of Type 3. This feature is difficult to parallel, but the closest examples can be seen in Type 2 bowls from the Tell Far^cah (N) tombs, especially Tomb 12; these bowls also exhibit a decoration similar to the square "projections" of pl. 23:25. Bowl type 0536 at Bâb edh-Dhrâ^c may also be mentioned, since it is described as similar in form to the bowls of Wright's Type 2, though the rim is less outsplayed and a band of decoration takes the place of the concavity found in the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi bowls.[17]

The example in pl. 23:26 is apparently related to the Type 2 bowls, but has a flatter, "washed" rim, which suggests that this form was also fashioned from local clays or given a more "traditional" surface treatment.

The shape of Wright's Type 3 bowl is represented at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi by a single (evidently non-Esdraelon Ware) example (pl. 23:9).

Although we are unable to comment on the broader question of the origin of this ware (or more likely, technique?), the occurrence of Esdraelon Ware at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi and at Tell el-Mefaliq, together with its presence at Tell esh-Shuneh to the north and ^cAlayiq to the south, reinforces the concept of the Jordan Valley as an important trade route during this period.[18]

Four bowls (pl. 23:21–24) with exterior knobs are examples of a type that is usually considered to be related to "Esdraelon Ware," but is either of "local" manufacture or in some other way exhibit a departure from the high standards of surface treatment seen in the best of the gray-black burnished bowls. Several sites have produced these vessels, from which the Tell Umm Hamad examples differ most markedly in size, being on average twice that of the norm. These larger vessels also exhibit a different rim, showing a gradual internal thickening of the wall at and above the projections and generally a horizontal flattening of the upper surface. Pl. 23:24 differs from the others in that it has a concave profile at the top of the rim, which forms a shallow channel that runs around the mouth of the bowl.[19]

Large bowls with thickened rims. Seven large open bowls (pl. 26:1–4, 10–12) display a rim slightly thickened on the interior and horizontally flattened on the top. These bowls are found in both buff and red fabrics and according to the excavator, could have been fashioned either by hand or on a slow wheel. The difference in manufacturing technique appears to be unrelated to the color of the fabric. The predominant decoration is an impressed band at or just below the exterior of the rim. Pl. 26:10 bears rows of incision in the same zone. The modulation of the exterior profile could be the result of the decoration process. Only pl. 26:11 presents evidence of having been burnished. Fragments of this type of bowl were also collected by Glueck during his visit to the site.[20]

A similar vessel form, described as a "pithos," is included by de Miroschedji in his *pré-urbaine D* class of pottery with reference to an example from Tell Far^cah (N) and has a diameter not unlike some of the pieces from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi. This particular rim-profile, with its internal thickening, can be found in Chalcolithic (i.e., coronet-bearing) contexts, and the type may carry through Early Bronze and into the Middle Bronze Age, but the examples from Tell Far^cah (N) indicate that the form can also be at home in deposits dating to the end of the fourth millennium B.C.[21]

Large bowls with "exaggerated" and flattened rims. Four(?) bowls (pl. 26:6, 7, 13, 14), representing vessels of two distinct sizes, exhibit a rim that has been horizontally flattened as in the preceding group. In addition, however, these rims have been given an "exaggerated" thickening that causes them to stand out markedly in any assemblage. Suitable comparanda for such rims on large bowls are difficult to identify. A rim with a similar profile can be seen on tall jars found at Ḥorvat Beter, Meṣer, and possibly Beth Shan, and a related form is seen on more straight-shouldered jars from ᶜAlayiq and Installation C at Azor. The only parallel for a similarly thickened rim on a vessel with rounded profile comes from Garstang's excavations at Jericho.[22]

Also to be related to this general type is a rim (pl. 26:5) with a more angular profile. This form was also collected by Glueck during his survey of the site (Glueck 1951: pl. 158:8) and parallels for this form are more easily found than for the majority of the group, with dates ranging from Chalcolithic to the EB I period.[23]

Large bowls with internally beveled rims. This group can for the purposes of the present discussion be divided into two subgroups: a more round form, which might be considered to be a wide-mouthed variant of the holemouth jar (pls. 24:6; 25:1–3; 30:9, 10),[24] and a form that exhibits (or preserves) a rather straight body profile below the point of greatest diameter, giving the vessel a piriform shape (pl. 25:4, 5, 9). Three transitional pieces (pl. 25:6, 10, 11) are considered with the second subgroup. Admittedly, this subjective separation may rest on the state of preservation—or on the degree of the excavator's reconstruction—of the individual fragments. In spite of differences between and variations within the two primary subgroups, however, the majority of these pieces share three common denominators: an internally beveled rim; an aperture wide enough for the form to be considered as a bowl; and the frequent use of impressions or incisions at the rim and/or applied and impressed cordons in the upper body zone. It should also be noted that many of the pieces in the second subgroup could be thought of as variants of the first two groups of large bowls from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, with the beveled rim simply being the result of the turning in of the upper portion of the body with its (originally) horizontally flattened rim (compare "flattened" pl. 26:6, 7 with "beveled" pl. 25:10, 11).

In the first subgroup (the rounded forms), all but pl. 25:1 are of a red fabric, and the majority are described as handmade instead of having been fashioned on the slow wheel. Only pl. 24:6 is undecorated, while the sole occurrence of burnishing appears on pl. 25:2. Pl. 30:9 has been (secondarily?) burned to black. The second subgroup and "transitional" pieces appear either handmade or wheelmade, and plain wares, with the exception of the burnished (self-) slip of pl. 25:6, are the rule. Ledge-handles, both serrated (pl. 25:10) and with finger-impressions on the underside (pl. 25:5, 11), are preserved on some of this group. A similar group of sherds with ledge-handles can be found on the Jericho tell (Hennessy 1967: 9).

That this was a common type of vessel at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi is indicated by its presence in Glueck's surface collection (Glueck 1951: pl. 157:1, 2) but, as is the case with so many of the distinctive forms from the site, it is difficult to parallel elsewhere. Except at Tell Farᶜah (N), the subgroup with rounded profiles is even less easy to document than the straight-sided type, which can be compared to sherds found at Megiddo, Tell Farᶜah (N), and from Mellaart's own sounding at neighboring Tell el-Mefaliq.[25]

Holemouth jars. This common form of domestic vessel occurs at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi in a variety of types and will be considered here, for the purposes of discussion only, in six categories according to the shape and/or treatment of the rim:

1. rounded rim
2. vertically flattened rim
3. internally beveled rim

4. horizontally flattened rim
5. internally "drooping" rim
6. "cut" rim

1. Rounded rim holemouth jars. With one exception (pls. 24:20), the rims of this class indicate vessels of globular or semi-globular shape (pls. 24:9, 10; 29:15, 16, 21; 30:11). The majority of the pieces were handmade of plain wares with decoration, when present, consisting of a red wash/slip (pl. 24:20), painted bands at the rim (pl. 24:10), a row of punctates (pl. 29:15, 16), or an impressed cordon (pls. 29:21; 30:11).

The plain (pl. 24:9) and painted rim (pl. 24:10) holemouths are less diagnostic than the two jars with impressed decoration. As noted above, pl. 30:11 actually forms a morphological bridge between the group of holemouth "bowls" (such as pl. 30:10) and the holemouth "jars" (as defined by pl. 29:21), which can be paralleled in late fourth millennium contexts at several sites.[26]

Two examples of the simple holemouth jars exhibit a (pair of?) small ledge-handle(s), which have been folded up against the body of the vessels (pl. 29:15, 16). Their small size and proximity to the rim would argue for a decorative rather than a functional placement, a hypothesis supported by their position being marked by a band of punctate incisions around the body of the vessel. This specific combination of body form and handle type was also found by Glueck at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, and it is known at other sites in the Jordan Valley, and possibly in the hill-country. Surprisingly, it also appears—with the punctate band—at distant Jawa, where it comprises almost 50% of the (published) holemouth jar fragments.

The profile of pl. 24:20, with its rounded biconical form, appears to stand apart from the rest of the group, but the flattened ledge-handles, albeit lower on the body, may form the connection with the other rounded-rim holemouth jars.[27]

2. Vertically flattened rim holemouth jars. Three jars (pl. 30:6, 8, 14) exhibit an internal rim profile that has been vertically flattened, while the closely similar pl. 30:15, 16 bond this group to the other types of holemouth jars from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi. All five of the vessels are of a red fabric and with the exception of pl. 30:6 are described as having been formed by hand. All are decorated with a single (or double, pl. 30:8) impressed cordon applied in close proximity to the mouth.

The main feature of this category is the verticality of the edge of the rim, which distinguishes it from the angular stance displayed by Callaway's "squared or flattened" holemouth rims. This sharp, vertical stance can be paralleled exactly in Glueck's surface collection from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, and less satisfactorily at sites such as Arad and Tell Far^cah (N).[28]

3. Internally beveled rim holemouth jars. Two vessels (pls. 29:20; 30:7), both of a buff fabric, display somewhat globular bodies and internally beveled rims. The wheel-made pl. 30:7 has been decorated with an impressed cordon very close to the mouth of the jar, while the edge of the rim of handmade pl. 29:20 has been modeled into a rope design. The shape of the rims of these two vessels is best associated with Callaway's "squared or flattened" rim, which appears at ^{c}Ai in basal pre-urban deposits of Phase I.[29]

Examples similar to pl. 30:7 were collected by Glueck during his survey of the site, and several similar vessels are known from Tell Far^{c}ah (N).[30] Comparanda for pl. 29:20 can be found at a wider variety of sites, including ^{c}Alayiq, ^{c}Affula and Wâdi Ghazzeh Site H.[31]

One holemouth jar (pl. 24:13) with "beveled" rim was provided with a loop handle, the upper part of which was attached to the rim. To date, such a combination of vessel form and handle type has been quite rare. It does, however, occur in the Jordan Valley at Khirbet Kerak (Beth Yerah), where a single example containing a child burial was found in (EB I) Level XVI.[32]

4. Horizontally-flattened rim holemouth jars. The rims of three holemouth jars (pls. 24:7; 30:12, 13) have been horizontally flattened on top. All of these are of a buff fabric, and the small group contains both handmade and wheel-made vessels. The plain surfaces of pl. 30:12, 13 have been highlighted by a band of diagonal slashes at the rim, while the external surface of pl. 24:7 has been covered with a brown wash.

A much less extreme variant of this type appears in pre-urban Phase II of the ᶜAi Sanctuary, and Callaway thought that it anticipated the "drooping in-turned rim form" found in later (Kenyon's EB I) deposits on the tell at Jericho and suggested the possibility that the type may have functioned as a cooking pot rather than as a storage jar. Specific parallels for pl. 30:12 can be found at ᶜAi, Tell esh-Shuneh (N), and Jericho, and for the more extreme pl. 30:13 at Tell en-Nasbeh. Both types appear in Stratum II at Rosh Hanniqra.[33]

5. Internally drooping rim holemouth jars. Fragments from two handmade vessels with a "smoothed red surface" (pl. 24:11, 12) exhibit an internally "drooping" rim, which can be associated with a type that first appears on the Jericho tell in Phase L and which Hennessy sees as a hallmark of (Kenyon's) EB I period. The type does not appear in Glueck's surface collection from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, but it is known at several of the sites included in his Transjordanian survey, as well as at Tell esh-Shuneh (N) and at other sites, most frequently in EB I contexts.[34] Pl. 24:8, wheel-made of a buff fabric, seems to be related to this group in spite of the slightly more sculpted interior profile. Pl. 30:5, decorated in the distinct "band-slip" ("grain-wash") technique, belongs morphologically either to this category or to the predecessors of the preceding class noted by Callaway in Phase II deposits at ᶜAi (Callaway 1972:66, fig. 18:20, 27).

6. "Cut" rim holemouth jars. Four fragments (pl. 24:14–17) are presented here under the general heading of "cut rims," since all exhibit articulated profiles that are the result of the cutting or paring of the vessel, that is, a subtractive technique, rather than the additive placement of a cordon or simple modeling with the fingers.[35] These vessels are both handmade and wheel-made, of plain fabrics that can exhibit a mottled surface caused by exposure to uneven temperatures during firing. All of the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi pieces have a much more square profile than is common on the type, which makes them difficult to parallel satisfactorily. Perhaps they should be considered hybrids of some of the rim forms that first appear on the tell at Jericho in (Kenyon's) EB I Phases L and K, for some of which a Proto-Urban ancestry can be demonstrated.[36]

Small jars. The ceramic assemblage from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi includes a selection of small jars. Four of these (pl. 27:11–14) are plain, apparently handleless, bag-shaped jars that have short rims out-splayed to varying degrees. Evidence of manufacture by hand and wheel is present, and their surfaces are plain, with the exception of pl. 27:14, which presents a red wash and "stroking burnish." On six fragments (pl. 27:1, 2, 8–10, 15), however, handles are preserved, and these vessels will be considered here according to handle type and placement.

Where specified, all of the small handled jars are of a buff fabric covered by a "red" wash. Pl. 27:1 is described as having been highly polished, while pl. 27:9 is said to exhibit vertical burnishing marks. The surfaces of the remainder are described simply as "polished." Where preserved, bases are flat (pl. 27:9), mat-impressed (pl. 27:18), or "omphalos" (pl. 27:15). Loop handles predominate within the group, and ledge handles are in the minority.

Pl. 27:9, 10, vessels with more everted rims and loop handles at the shoulder, have a close and important parallel in a jar from Jericho Tomb A94, one of the type-deposits of Kenyon's Proto-Urban sequence. Pl. 27:2, however, differs from similar vessels with handles attached to the rim from Jericho Tomb A94 and in roughly contemporary funerary deposits at Azor and Tell Far^c^ah (N). In these instances, the handle is generally pinched to the top of the rim (cf. also the juglets), rather than simply being attached to the underside (alone), as it was on the Tell Hamad esh-Sherqi jar.[37] It is not easy to find parallels for the shape and profile of the handles on pl. 27:1 on vessels of this size.[38]

Small jars with ledge-handles, such as pl. 27:8, 15, appear frequently in funerary contexts of the Proto-Urban/EB I period, when the omphalos base and "knobs" of pl. 27:15 were also quite common.[39]

Large jars with everted rims. Nine fragments are from larger neckless jars with sharply everted rims. Handmade pl. 27:17, 18 and wheel-made pl. 27:16 are from plain, unslipped vessels without decoration of any type.[40] Pl. 28:9, 10, handmade of buff fabrics, are, on the other hand, both slipped and burnished. In addition, these two vessels exhibit "vestigial" ledge-handles of the same type and in the same position as those previously noted on two of the holemouth jars from the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi assemblage (pl. 29:15, 16).[41] Three fragments are from shapes with similarly everted rims, but from vessels of unknown diameter. Two (pl. 33:2, 4) are wheel-made of a buff fabric with a red slip/wash, while the third (pl. 33:3) is handmade of a gray ware. All exhibit slash marks around the top of the rim.

Five pieces display an out-splayed rim above a short concave neck (pl. 27:3–7). All are from handmade vessels of globular shape, fashioned from both red and buff fabrics that are plain, with the exception of pl. 27:4, which has a "pebble-burnished" red wash/slip and pl. 27:7, which exhibits an impressed cordon at the shoulder echoed by a second impressed band at mid-body that incorporates the "serrated" ledge-handles into the total decorative concept of the vessel. Similar neck and rim profiles are present in Chalcolithic assemblages but can also be seen in later fourth millennium contexts at Beth Shan, ^c^Affula, and the earlier excavation at ^c^Ai.[42]

Three vessels display a more vertical neck: pl. 27:19, which might better be considered the neck of a "bottle"; the handmade pl. 27:21, the profile of which recalls narrower-necked vessels from Jawa (Helms 1981: fig. B4:11); pl. 27:20, with a sharp differentiation between shoulder and neck that may also be seen in examples from Tell Far^c^ah (N) and in EB IB contexts at Bâb edh-Dhrâ^c^.[43]

Three rims from handmade, rather thick-walled, undecorated vessels (pl. 28:6–8) exhibit slightly everted—or simply out-turned—rims that seem to be morphologically transitional to other forms in the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi assemblage. All three are decorated with a single horizontal band of punctate marks below the rim. Fragments of similar vessels were collected by Glueck at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi; and the type, similarly decorated, is known at Iktanu and—with the substitution of an impressed cordon for the punctate band—at Beth Shan, while plain examples appear in the Golan.[44] Handmade pl. 28:3, from a more straight-necked vessel, but with similar punctate decoration, may possibly be related to these.

Large jars with horizontally flattened rim. The slightly flattened top of pl. 28:8 leads morphologically to a group of jars with more out-splayed and exaggerated profiles, but which share the horizontally flattened rim (pl. 28:18–21). These fragments appear to be from globular vessels similar to the thinner-walled pl. 27:7. Handmade or wheel-made, of a red or buff fabric, they all have decoration that consists of impressed bands applied either to an added cordon or directly to the wall of the vessel. In the former instance, the decoration appears in the shoulder zone, while in the latter it highlights the outer edge of the rim. Pl. 28:18 bears a simple linear (cross-shaped) "potter's mark" on the flattened top of the rim.

This specific thickened and flattened rim is present in Glueck's surface collection from the site, but does not have satisfactory parallels elsewhere. This suggests a regional type or variation, while the exclusive use of plastic decoration relates these pieces to the ceramics of de Miroschedji's *pré-urbaine D* class of pottery.[45]

Pl. 26:8, 9 appear to be necks of jars with a sharp constriction at the shoulder. Both are fashioned by hand (or slow wheel) of a plain red fabric and share with the preceding group the horizontally flattened rim and plastic decoration. This type also seems to be restricted to Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, as suitable parallels at other sites are not easy to document.

Two fragments (pl. 30:2, 4) are from jars with necks that narrow in diameter as they approach the rim and both have exaggerated, horizontally flattened rims and impressed decoration. The profile of pl. 30:4, made on a slow wheel in a buff fabric, is frequently present in the surface assemblages of sites in the Golan and can be found across the Jordan at Tell Far^cah (N). The thicker-rimmed, handmade pl. 30:2 is actually a variant of a similar but more common jar with beveled rather than flattened rim (pl. 30:3), to be discussed below.[46]

Large jars with internally beveled rims. Pl. 30:3 is identical in fabric, method of manufacture, and decoration to the horizontally flattened rim of pl. 30:2, differing from it only in the "beveled" stance of the rim. This single example from Mellaart's excavations belies the popularity of the type at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, because it is also included in Glueck's surface collection from the site (Glueck 1951: fig. 159:6, 160:1). Jars with the "beveled" profile have a much wider distribution than the flattened variant and can be found at Beth Shan, Tell Far^cah (N), and several other sites both within the Jordan Valley and beyond.[47] The slightly beveled rim of pl. 30:1, difficult to parallel in itself, also exhibits a slightly "pulled out" exterior edge and can perhaps be considered transitional to the group of jars with "wavy" rim profiles.

Large jars with "wavy" rims. Six jars (pl. 28:4, 12–16) display rims with wavy or "wing-like" profiles. They are predominantly of a red fabric, and the majority are handmade. Surfaces are plain, and decoration consists of an impressed cordon or band of punctates at (and/or above) the juncture of the rim and "neck." This unusual and distinctive rim is not common at other sites, but it has a surprising west–east distribution, being found at Tell Far^cah (N) and Beth Shan on the West Bank of the Jordan River and on the East Bank as far inland as Tell Deir Sa^caneh Mekhlediyeh, southwest of Irbid.[48]

Spouted vessels. The ceramic assemblage from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi contains four fragments of spouted vessels (pls. 28:1; 29:11–13). The most complete of these (pl. 28:1) represents the upper portion of a jar with a short flaring spout of a type that is later to develop into the solid "pillar handles" of the fully urbanized Early Bronze Age. The present piece, however, seems to belong to the earlier end of this chronological spectrum, since the spout is completely pierced and thus able to function in its original capacity; and, second, the spout is short and well below the level of the rim, making its use as a handle much less convenient. Although the general form has a wide distribution, vessels that display these specific morphological features, combined with a pattern-burnished net-pattern on the shoulder, occur only in Tell Far^cah Tomb 5 and the cave at ^cArqub el-Dhahr.[49]

Pl. 29:13 is a section of a straight, tubular spout that was apparently attached just above the point of carination of a vessel with a somewhat biconical form. The frequently appearing spouted vessels have long been offered as one of the major aids for establishing the foreign relations of Syria–Palestine during the Proto-Urban/EB I period, but such spouts are more commonly found on vessels of more rounded form. The combination of sharpness of profile and placement of spout of the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi piece finds its closest parallels at Tell Far^cah (N) and Beth Shan.[50]

Two other spouts preserve little if anything of the vessel to which they were attached, and it is tentatively suggested here that they may have come from spouted bowls such as the example from Tell el-Mafjar (pl. 5:3).

One-handled juglets. Mellaart's soundings also produced ten one-handled juglets (pl. 29:1–10) of the type that is ubiquitous in but not restricted to Proto-Urban/EB I funerary contexts. All are described as handmade and occur in both buff and red fabrics. With the exception of pl. 29:2, the interior of which has been "decorated" with a band of drippy red paint, the red wares are either left plain or given a slight "polish." The exteriors of the buff wares, however, have all been covered with a red wash/slip, which in two instances (pl. 29:8, 9) has been burnished, as is seemingly the norm at Tell Far^{c}ah (N) but the exception at Jericho.[51]

As reconstructed by the excavator, most of these juglets can be easily assimilated into Kenyon's Jericho type-series:[52]

Kenyon	*Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi*
B.5.a	pl. 29:2
D.1.b	pl. 29:4 (?)
D.2.a	pl. 29:10
D.3.a	pl. 29:1, 5 (and 8?)
D.5.a	pl. 29:7
E.2.a	pl. 29:3

Pl. 29:9 appears to have functioned more as a cup than as a juglet. The large size of pl. 29:8 causes it to stand out from the rest of the class of juglets, but the presence of applied and impressed decoration is most helpful in unifying the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi corpus.

Miscellaneous. Three of the jars in the assemblage do not fit readily into the categories presented above. Pl. 28:11, a handmade vessel of biconical form, is decorated with a highly burnished red slip on the exterior and drippy red paint on the interior. As with pl. 24:20, biconical forms tend to be more common in Chalcolithic contexts, but the burnished red slip definitely brings the piece into the Proto-Urban/EB I horizon. Pl. 28:2, a handmade straight-necked jar (?), exhibits a band of low relief decoration below the rim. Pl. 24:19, decorated in the band slip ("grain wash") technique, may be a variant of the holemouth jars with "drooping" rims.

Five bases should also be noted. Pl. 29:14, from a small vessel with concave mat-impressed base, displays a highly burnished buff slip on the exterior surface and is probably from a juglet such as pl. 29:1–10. Pl. 29:17 is from a medium-sized (plain) red-ware vessel with concave lower body profile, while pl. 29:18 is decorated on both surfaces in the band-slip ("grain-wash") manner. Flat bases from two large handmade vessels exhibit either vertical lines in dark red paint on a buff ground (pl. 29:19) or a plain surface with horizontal impressed bands (pl. 26:15). All of these bases are very much at home in the assemblage.

A large and varied assortment of fragmentary ledge-handles appear in the material excavated by Mellaart at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi. These can be subdivided morphologically into four groups, with some handles qualifying for inclusion in more than one category: ledge-handles with plain margin (pls. 31:10–12, 14–21; 32:1–3, 8–11, 16, 17); ledge-handles with thumb-impressed margin (pls. 31:13; 32:6, 13, 18; 33:1); ledge-handles with serrated margin (pls. 32:4, 5, 7, 12, 15, 19); and ledge-handles with impression at the juncture of the handle and the vessel wall (pl. 32:7, 14, 19).

Single decorative elements, which on some vessels are used in combination, consist of painted bands (pl. 32:8, 15, and possibly the less carefully executed pl. 31:21) and lattice designs (pl. 32:1, 9), as well as incised or punctate "patterns" (pl. 32:2, 3, 10, 16, 17). The serrated margin on some ledge-handles should also be considered decorative, since it often completes the cordon decoration of the body zone (pls. 25:10; 27:7). Most surprising is the appearance of stamp-seal impressions on two of the handles (pl. 32:4, 11 and fig. 22), for this not only links Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi with the neighboring sites of Tell el-Mefaliq (a round seal, see below, pl. 35:3), Kataret es-Samra (unpublished, but similar in general shape and treatment to pl. 32:4, 11) and Tell Handaquq (a round seal; personal communication, J. Mabry), but also with distant Jawa.[53]

The nature, function, and purpose of pl. 33:6 is unknown, as is the "leg of an animal figurine" (pl. 33:5).

The Later Ceramic Material

Nine fragments (pl. 31:1–9), most of which come from Trench II, are later than the pottery just discussed and should be assigned to the EB IV period, an epoch in which most of the occupation in the area seems to have shifted to neighboring Tell Umm Hamad el-Gharbi. Similar material has been encountered by Helms in the upper stages (5–8) of his re-excavation of Tell Umm Hamad, which leads him to believe that the occupation here was continuous (Helms 1986: 44–48).

The Lithic Assemblage

The ground stone industry

The ground stone industry is represented at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi by two bowls or cups (pl. 33:7, 8). Described by the excavator as basalt or serpentine, these vessels display a distinctly concave profile. Similar stone bowls, with and without a band of raised decoration around the body, are common, especially in funerary contexts at Bâb edh-Dhrâ^{c} and Tell Far^{c}ah (N), where the shape is also produced in pottery (Lapp 1968: figs. 9: STI, 10:8 and pp. 25–26, with references). The assemblage also includes two "roundels" of serpentine or limestone (pl. 33:18, 19).

The flaked stone industry

The flaked stone industry consists of two fragments of a knife (pl. 33:11), possibly notched for hafting, with cortex on the right side indicating that the left was the cutting edge; two pressure-flaked projectile points (pl. 33:12, 17), the latter possibly having been tanged for hafting; one drill (pl. 33:16); three "Canaanean" sickle (?) blades (pl. 33:13–15), two of which have been notched or snapped at one end; an elongated cortical scraper (pl. 33:10); and an "axe" (pl. 33:9), possibly polished from use.

Summary

Trench I

The architectural deposit in Trench I consists of nine strata from the uppermost Layer 1 (topsoil) to the lowest, Layer 9, which fills a cutting in the natural rock. This sequence was divided by Mellaart into two chronological phases: an "EB-MB" Period III (Layers 1–3) and "Late Chalcolithic" Periods II (Layers 6, 5a–5c, and 4) and I (Ib: Layer 7; and Ia: Layers 8 and 9). The present discussion will follow the order of Mellaart's periods, beginning with the earliest, Period Ia.

Period Ia is comprised of Layers 9 and 8. Layer 9 is a brown soil separated into a lower (soft) and an upper (hard) segment, a distinction made in the section drawing but, unfortunately, not in the

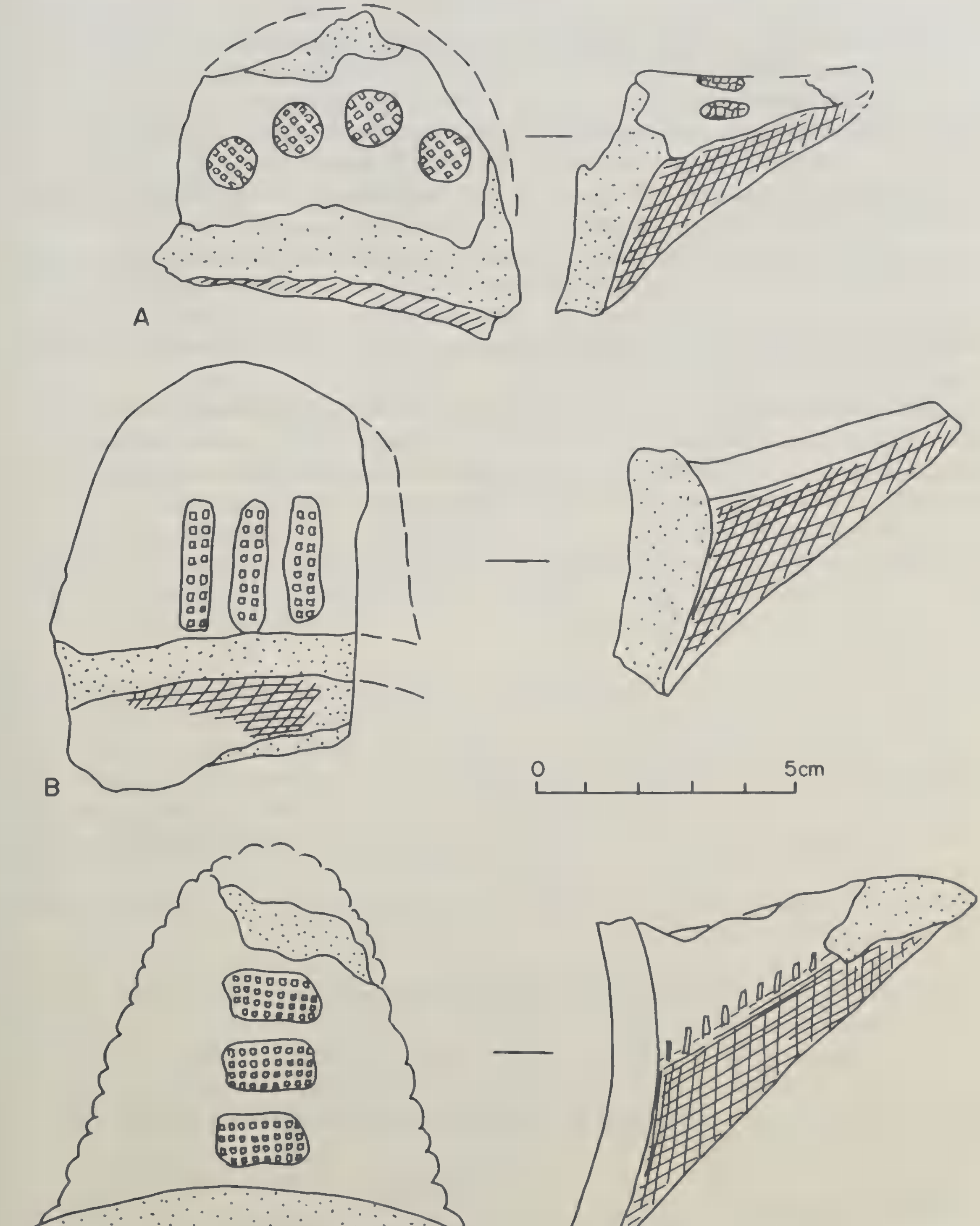

Fig. 22. Ledge handles with impressions of stamp seals. A (cf. pl. 32:11) and B (cf. pl. 32:4) are from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, while C (cf. pl. 35:3) is from neighboring Tell el-Mefaliq (J. Mellaart and L. Kain).

pottery separation. Above this is white earth Layer 8 (this layer is differently described in different sections of the notebooks), partially sealed by a trodden clay floor (Layer 7a). No architectural elements are associated with the Period Ia deposits, and the earliest evidence for occupation in Trench I (besides the possible use of the cutting for such purposes) is Floor 7a, which separates Period Ia from Ib. The artifacts in basal Layer 9 do not seem to differ greatly from those in Layer 8. The bowls are as a rule hemispherical, which, like the one-handled juglets from the two strata, find ready parallels in Kenyon's Proto-Urban tombs at Jericho, and both deposits are characterized by a large percentage of Proto-Urban D vessels. Layer 9 does include Esdraelon Ware and related types not found in Layer 8, and in Layer 8 the first occurrence of "grain-wash"/"band-slip" ware and vessels decorated in a manner closer to Proto-Urban B painted ware is found. The stratigraphical nature of these two deposits, however, does not seem to justify using this circumstance to define a sequence for these wares outside of this particular sounding, and Mellaart's Period Ia is here considered (in current terminology) indicative of the Proto-Urban/EB I period. If the cutting in the natural rock had been used for occupation or some other domestic function, the material from Layer 9 would indicate a *terminus ante quem* for that use.

Period Ib presents the earliest floor in this sounding, Layer 7a, which separates but does not seal the underlying strata. Period Ib was also rich in ceramic inclusions and offers an assemblage similar to the Period Ia deposits if taken as a whole. The Proto-Urban D style of decoration is common on holemouth bowls and jars, as well as other storage vessels, while the Proto-Urban hemispherical bowls and one-handled juglets continue to be present. Esdraelon Ware and related vessels are also found in Layer 7, and this reduces the significance of their absence in Layer 8. Period Ib thus appears to be equivalent in date to Period Ia, confirming Mellaart's views on the relative contemporaneity of the lower deposits in Trench I.

Period II is represented in Trench I by a floor (the Layer 6/7 interface) that seals Period Ib (Layer 7) as well as a deposit (Layer 6) between that surface and the series of floors in Layer 5 (Layers 5a–5c). Little artifactual material, however, is known from these deposits. Only a single sherd, a spout from a Proto-Urban/EB I vessel, is recorded from Layer 6, while no material can be attributed (with certainty) to the sequence of Layer 5a–c floors and related deposits. As Mellaart has suggested, these must be the remains of exterior courtyard surfaces that may be roughly contemporary with the Proto-Urban/EB I deposits below them, to judge by the fact that the thick ash Layer 4 that divides the early (Period III) from later (Periods I, II) sequence in this sounding produced only two fragments, both of which can be associated with the Proto-Urban D repertoire.

Period III in Trench I is represented by a possible floor (Layer 3) and two open strata above it (Layers 1 and 2). Only four sherds (and a Canaanean blade segment) were drawn from these deposits, and they divide themselves equally between EB I (Esdraelon Ware) and the excavator's "EB-MB" period (i.e., Albright's "MB I" and Dever's EB IVA and B). Certainly the later ("EB-MB"/EB IV) occupation was not intensive on this part of the site, and these two fragments may actually represent vessels dropped there by the inhabitants of neighboring Tell Umm Hamad el-Gharbi, where contemporary material is abundant.

Trench II

As noted above, Trench II was not excavated to bedrock, but it was joined physically with Trench I, and both soundings appeared to Mellaart to offer the same chronological sequence. Very little artifactual material was encountered during this part of the excavation, but what was found does support the excavator's interpretation of a scant "EB-MB"/EB IV presence above a lower sequence of layers that can be assigned to the Proto-Urban/EB I period.

Trench III

The archaeological assemblage from Trench III, which also involves deposits associated with cuttings into the bedrock, can be reviewed in two groups: Layers 1 and 2, which are open strata above mud floor Layer 2a; and three deposits which that floor seals (Layers 3–5) in the bedrock cutting.

Topsoil (Layer 1) produced only a single (EB I?) ledge-handle, while Layer 2 below illustrates its archaeological status with a mixture of "EB-MB"/EB IV, EB I, and Proto-Urban D pottery, as well as a late (elongated) version of the "fan scraper." Below these mixed levels, the Layer 2a floor seals the material in the cutting but does not, unfortunately, help to determine the stratigraphic relationship between the main sequence and the large (Proto-Urban D) storage jars found to the east (fig. 21). Of the material actually in the cutting sealed by floor 2a, Layer 3 covers (most of) the localized Layers 4 and 5. The pottery from Layer 5 consists of Esdraelon Ware (red) and a related vessel, as well as a small hemispherical bowl of Proto-Urban/EB I type and a concave-sided bowl in serpentine of similar or earlier date. The ash Layer 4, a localized deposit in the northwestern part of the cutting, included a bowl, jar, and one-handled juglet, all of which find parallels in Proto-Urban/EB I contexts at Jericho, while Layer 3 in addition to similar pieces presents vessels of Esdraelon Ware and those decorated in the "band-slip"/"grain-wash" and Proto-Urban D techniques.

With the exception of the later "EB-MB"/EB IV pottery, then, the archaeological material from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi Trench III illustrates a wide spectrum of Proto-Urban/EB I ceramic types, usually in association with one another but not, unfortunately, in contexts that would allow us to postulate either the contemporaneity or the sequence of the individual classes of pottery.

Tell Umm Hamad Esh-Sherqi

Trench I

Stratum/Layer	*Description*	*Period/Level*
1	Black surface soil	III ("EB-MB"/EB IV)
2	Soft, dark-brown earth.	
3	Thin layer of greenish-gray clay possibly used as floor	
4	Thick ash layer	II (Late Chalcolithic)
5	Brownish-buff soil. Occupation floors 5a, b, and c	
6	Grayish-buff soil on occupation floor 6a	
7	Brownish-buff soil on occupation floor 7a	Ib (Late Chalcolithic)
8	Greenish-brown soil with ash. Possible occupation floor (8a) at interface with top of Stratum 9	Ia
9	Brown soil with white specks in pit cut into the natural rock	

Tell Umm Hamad Esh-Sherqi

Trench II

Stratum/Layer	*Description*	*Period/Level*
1	Black surface	("EB-MB"/EB IV)
2	Soft dark brown earth, Very thin	
3	Hard dark brown with white specks	(Mixed "EB-MB"/EB IV and Late Chalcolithic)
4	Buff with ashes	Very few sherds but all Late Chalcolithic
5	Thick ash layer	
	5a—ash-gray-black	
	5b—buff	
	5c—ash	
	5d—buff	
	5e—ash	
	5f—buff	
6	Crumbly brown natural clay	Natural
7	Crumbly yellow *ḥuwwar*	

Tell Umm Hamad Esh-Sherqi

Trench III

Stratum/Layer	*Description*	*Period/Level*
1	Black surface soil	Late Chalcolithic
2	Soft brown earth	
2a	Occupation floor (mud)	
3	Hard, sandy-buff soil	
4	In pit, cut into natural marl; ash layer thinning to north	
5	In pit cut into natural marl; buff soil with large stones. Fill: one disused door socket	
6	Natural brown marly clay, directly under Layer 3 outside pit	

Tell Umm Hamad Esh-Sherqi: Artifact Index

Trench I:	
Layer 1	none
Layer 2	pl. 31:1, 5; 33:13
Layer 3	none
Layer 4	pl. 30:7
Layer 5	pl. 33:6(?)
Layer 6	pl. 29:11
Layer 7	pl. 23:6, 9, 16, 23, 24; 24:4, 6, 9–12, 14, 16; 25:3; 26:1, 3–8, 15; 27:9, 13, 14, 17, 19; 28:4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 19; 29:4, 7, 12, 17; 30:2, 8, 11–13; 31:10, 15, 16, 18; 32:3, 12, 13; 33:5, 19
Layer 8	pl. 23:1, 14, 17; 24:13, 17, 18; 25:1, 4, 6; 26:2, 9, 12; 27:3, 12, 16, 20; 28:13, 15; 29:1, 2, 18; 30:3, 4, 6, 15, 16; 31:11, 19; 32:1, 4, 9, 11; 33:16, 17
Layer 9	pl. 23:5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 20–22, 26; 24:1, 7; 25:2, 7–10; 26:11; 27:1, 2, 10, 11, 18; 28:2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 16, 20, 21; 29:5, 9, 10, 14–16, 19, 21; 30:1, 9, 10, 14; 31:12, 14, 17; 32:5–8, 10, 14–17, 19; 33:2–4
Trench II:	
Layer 1	none
Layer 2	pl. 24:19(?); 27:21; 31:2, 4, 6–9
Layer 3	pl. 29:20
Layer 4	none
Layer 5	pl. 24:8, 15
Trench III:	
Layer 1	pl. 32:2
Layer 2	pl. 24:19?, 20; 27:7; 28:10, 17; 31:3, 33:10
Layer 3	pl. 23:3, 4, 10, 13, 15; 24:5; 25:5; 27:4–6, 15; 29:6; 30:5; 33:11, 18, 21
Layer 4	pl. 23:2; 27:8; 29:3; 31:21
Layer 5	pl. 23:19, 25, 27; 24:2; 33:7
Surface:	
	pl. 28:18; 31:20; 32:18; 33:1
Surface III:	
	pl. 33:8
Provenience?	
	pl. 26:10; 28:1; 29:8 (III), 13; pl. 31:13; 33:14, 15

Notes

[1] The "East-West Section" must represent the south "balk" of Trench I, since it appears to "corner" with the drawing of the "West Face of Trench I," which should equal the (north–south) drawing of the west balk of the excavation.

[2] This presentation of the stratification of Trench I at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi relies for the most part on the latest and most evolved ordering of the material in the excavation notebook. It should be noted, however, that while this seems to me to give an adequate profile of the sequence of human utilization of the site, it cannot always be precisely integrated with some of the preliminary notations concerning Trench I. Where it is thought that any such "discrepancies" would have a major bearing on the interpretation of either the stratigraphy or the sequence of artifacts, this has been noted in connection with the discussion of the appropriate material.

[3] The excavation notebook, however, does record that the bottom courses of stone walls were visible outside Trench III. It is emphasized by the excavator that these walls "reach down into Layer 2 (and) not lower." There was no trace of any mudbrick with these walls. Mellaart considered "the date of these walls (to be) uncertain as EB-MB (pottery) occurs a little further to the west in good quantity."

[4] Kenyon 1960: 12, fig. 17:15 (Tomb A114). Note also the similarity in vessel wall with her round-based Type C.1.b (1960: 12, fig. 11:18–20, etc.).

Schaub 1973. The Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi bowls appear to be a hybrid of several types: they combine a base between types 0716 and 0750 (1973: 143–44) with the side profile of type 0754. This last type has a rounded base and is equated by Schaub with Kenyon's Jericho type C.1.b.

[5] Cf. Amiran (1970a: pl. 12:4, etc.), with true *omphalos* that is equivalent to Kenyon's Jericho type C.4.a. The Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi piece is closer to Kenyon's type C.3.a.

[6] This should qualify it for inclusion in Kenyon's Jericho type C.1.c, but there the vertical section is more pronounced. Note, however, the profile on Kenyon's bowl of type B.1.a (Kenyon 1960: fig. 10:16, Tomb A94), which exhibits a rim closer to the bowl from Tell Umm Hamad.

[7] The use of these small bowls as lamps is well documented; cf., *inter alia*, at *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972): 61; *Arad* IV (Amiran 1978: 41); and several examples from *Jericho* Tomb A94 (Kenyon 1960: 25–32).

[8] Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. II:7. Cf. also *ʿArqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: the more rounded fig. 14:99, 101, as compared with the more vertical fig. 14:100); *ʿEn Shadud* (Braun 1985: fig. 18:4, Pottery Type 8); and in Helms's recent excavations at *Tell Umm Hamad* (Helms 1986: fig. 10:16, 22, etc.)

[9] *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 8:4, 5): "platters," but as at Tell Umm Hamad the rim is of the same thickness as the side, and Amiran posits this as a "peculiar type" of bowl from which the later platters were evolved (p. 42); *ʿAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 15:12, and pp. 59–60); and *ʿArqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 13:58, 69, leading to the thicker, more angular 13:57).

[10] Kenyon 1960: 11–13; 1965: 7: types B.1.b, C.1.d, C.2.d, and C.3.a, with cited examples. The type is also known from Helms's excavations at *Tell Umm Hamad* (Helms 1984: figs. 10:13, 12:12, 14; 1986: fig. 10:4, 20, etc.).

[11] Cf., however, the small bowl from *Jericho* Proto-Urban B tomb A13ii–i (Kenyon 1960: fig. 22); and *Tell Farʿah* (N) (de Vaux 1951: fig. 11:11 [Tomb 12]).

[12] *Bâb edh-Dhrâʿ* (Schaub 1973: 287, fig. 54:1587). Cf. also the more vertically-sided fig. 34:5420a (EB IA), 200 with references to (also more straight-sided) Chalcolithic parallels (nn. 115, 116), fig. 39:0542, 0562b (EB IA), etc.; *ʿArqub edh-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 14:112).

[13] *Megiddo* (Engberg and Shipton 1934: 17–19, 61–63). *Beth Shan*, Levels XVIII–XVI (FitzGerald 1935: 8–10, pl. III:1–5). Note that pl. I:3 is of a buff fabric with a red wash and is noted by FitzGerald as being of similar shape, but not belonging to the same class (p. 10). Notice among the gray wares from *ʿAffula* (Sukenik 1948) vessels of similar shape and degree of burnish in "grayish-buff ware" (p. 21, no. 1); "Dark brown ware" (21: nos. 5, 8): a "brown core" (21: no. 10); and even a "cream ware" (22: no. 11). *Meṣer* (Dothan 1957): note vessels "whose burnish ranges from light yellow to almost pure black" (p. 4). *Tell Farʿah* (N): note the frequency of vessels of this type in Tomb 11 that are fashioned from a brown fabric (de Vaux 1951: 574: fig. 6:1, 3, 4, 6).

Amiran 1970a: 47, in one of the most recent treatments of this class of pottery, notes that "both clay and slip are grey . . . (but) . . . the 'grey' may vary from light to dark, including many shades of yellowish grey."

[14] Wright 1958: 37*–45*. It must be admitted that, for me, the potential impact of Wright's article is severely thwarted by a plethora of technical mistakes (typographical errors, duplicated and/or dropped lines, etc.). For Wright's personal inspection of the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi material, cf. 1958: 44*.

Cf. also Amiran (1970a: 47–49) for the main types (with illustrations), and p. 47 for the possibility that these divisions "may have chronological implications"; and de Miroschedji (1971: 35–38, fig. 13). For a fuller treatment of Wright's chronological views: de Miroschedji (1971: 51–55); Hennessy (1967: 15–16); while recently this class of ceramics has been discussed by Braun (1985: 65–66), Hanbury-Tenison (1986: 121–23), and Esse (1984).

[15] The decorative characteristic of Type 1 is, according to Wright (1958: 41*), "sinuous projection or a series of knobs"; Amiran (1970a: 47), "sinuous ridge or a series of broad knobs"; and de Miroschedji (1971: 37), "*un cordon sinueux*." For the added decoration on Type 2, cf. Wright 1958: 41*, "rope of clay"; Amiran 1970a: 47, "twisted rope of clay"; de Miroschedji 1971: 38, "*un cordon appliqué, a impressions digitales ou en trosade*." For the undecorated Type 3, cf. Wright (1958: 41*); Amiran (1970a: 47); and de Miroschedji (1971: 38).

Esdraelon Ware vessels with raised decoration have recently been published from *ʿEn Shadud* (Braun 1985: 111–12, 127, fig. 18:13, Pottery type 11 [Gray Burnished Bowl with

Projecting Sinuous Line]); *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (Gustavson-Gaube 1985: 51–52, fig. 15:75a–c); and the renewed excavations at *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi* (Helms 1984: 11:12; 1986: fig. 11:2).

[16] Pls. 23:27, 24:2 share similarities in form, fabric, description, and provenance, suggesting that they may be from the same vessel. They are, however, treated separately here, since this is not a certainty. The hypothetical continuation of the rim and base of pl. 23:25, drawn by the excavator, is not meant to be precise, and it is intended only to give an impression of the probable proportions of the piece.

[17] *Tell Farᶜah* (N), Tomb 12 (de Vaux 1951: fig. 11:10–12 [10 with square projections]). It should be noted, however, that the rope patterns on many of these vessels have rather angular segments (de Vaux 1951: pl. XXII). Cf. also Tomb 11 (de Vaux 1951): including fig. 11:2–4, which exhibit a brown surface; and Tomb 14 (de Vaux 1952): including fig. 12:18, with a brown slip. All of these tombs include a good sampling of red burnished vessels, while Tomb 14 also includes a small bowl with conical projections (de Vaux 1952: fig. 12:10) similar to larger examples from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi.

Bâb edh-Dhrâᶜ (Schaub 1973: fig. 37, p. 200). Interesting is a bowl (or chalice) from *Lachish* (Tufnell 1958: pls. 12:38, 56:13), which is similar in appearance to bowls from Bâb edh-Dhrâᶜ, but whose shiny red surface has "fired grey in patches."

[18] For a well-documented thesis for a northern source for this pottery, cf. Hennessy (1967: 35–36, pls. XXIX, XXX). Cf. also the material from *Tell es-Shuneh* (N), cf. above, pl. 8:1–6 (Mellaart's sounding); and de Contenson (1960a: fig. 9:1–7 ["grey burnished," p. 21]); and *ᶜAlayiq* (Pritchard 1951: 17–19). For the distribution of the pottery type, cf. Hanbury-Tenison (1986: 121–23, and esp. fig. 15).

[19] Wright 1958: 41*–42*, fig. 1:7 (his Type 4); de Miroschedji 1971: 38, fig. 13 (his Type 4, following Wright); and Amiran 1970a: 49, pl. 10:9. For examples, cf. *Jericho*, Proto-Urban Tomb K2ii (Kenyon 1965: 22: fig. 7:8 ["imitation Esdraelon Ware," coarse ware, pinkish-drab slip]); *Tell Gath* (Level IX) (Yeivin 1961: pl. VIII: top); *Beth Shan* (Level XV) (FitzGerald 1935: pl. V:28 [buff with red slip, p. 11]); *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. XII:2 [and 1?], with light brown ware and brown slip [p. 54]); *ᶜAi* (Marquet-Krause 1949: pl. LXXIV:1055); *Megiddo* (Engberg and Shipton 1934: 19, 63, fig. 6:18a [and b]), "Stages" IV–VI ("In addition to the grey ware, vessels of this form were found in Stage IV with a red high polish outside and over rim; in Stages IV–VI they occurred with a reddish brown wash," p. 19). Note also Guy (1938: pl. 3:31, 32; 22, fig. 21), a basalt bowl of similar type (Tomb 1106). Cf. two-knobbed bowls on which one knob has been pierced vertically for suspension, thereby further tying this class of pottery to the mainstream of the Proto-Urban/EB I ceramic repertoire. Cf. *Tell Farᶜah* (N) Tomb 14 (de Vaux 1952: fig. 12:10, pl. XX:7 [gray-black fabric with lustrous brown slip, p. 581]); and *Tell en-Nasbeh* (Wampler 1947: pl. 52:1124 [light orange fabric, wet smoothed]).

Note also the basalt bowl on a fenestrated stand from *Megiddo* (Engberg and Shipton 1934: 63, fig. 17). A rim similar to pl. 23:24 can be seen on an "Esdraelon Ware" bowl ("light brown ware, gray core, black slip, burnished") from *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: 22, pl. II:22).

[20] Glueck 1951: pls. 156:7, 157:9, 158:2; Glueck 1945: pl. 10:2, 3 and perhaps others on the plate. Cf. also p. 13, with references to Jericho VIII of Garstang.

[21] "*Pre-Urbaine D*": cf. de Miroschedji 1971: 38, fig. 14: top. Cf. also from *Tell Farᶜah* (N) (de Vaux 1947: fig. 2:1; 1948: fig. 5:12 [both "*énéolithique supérieur*"]; and de Vaux 1961: fig. 3:17 [*ancien bronze periode* 1]). Chalcolithic: cf. *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 15:8485); *Ḥorvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 9:1). "*Later*": cf. Glueck 1951: *Tell el-Arbain* (144) and *Tell Abu Hayet* (154). There does, however, seem to be some degree of confusion between the two sites. There is no discussion of the pottery from Tell Abu Hayet (p. 450), but pottery from Tell el-Arbain is discussed (pp. 450–53). The "list of Plates" lists pottery illustrated from Tell Abu Hayet on pl. 130:1–8 and pl. 131, and that from Tell el-Arbain on pl. 130:9–13. Pottery on pl. 131 is, however, described under the heading of Tell el-Arbain (pp. 450–53). To add to this confusion, Glueck dates the earliest material at Tell Abu Hayet to "MB I–II" (p. 259), while he parallels the Tell el-Arbain pottery to "Late Chalcolithic" (with references to similar pieces at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi) with a subsequent gap to MB II (p. 245). For a similar piece from *Tell Iktanu* (219), cf. Glueck (1951: 491, pl. 151:3), where it is also dated "MB II" but with parallels to Ghassul. End of Fourth Millennium: In addition to the *Tell Farᶜah* (N) references (above, n. 17), cf. also *Tell Kufr Yuba* (81) (Glueck 1951: pl. 152:1, and pp. 493–95, where dates are "EB I" or "EB I–II"); and *Khirbet Abu Habil* (Glueck 1951: pl. 121:25, and p. 434, where it is dated "Middle Chalcolithic"). A similarly treated rim, but with a shallow channel, is known in "Esdraelon Ware" from *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. II:22). Some of the fragments from the *Golan* (Epstein 1978), illustrated by photographs (only), are probably also of this type. The frequent use of the impressed cordon decoration is certainly well documented by Epstein at these sites. This type of decoration is also well known at *Kataret es-Samra* just to the north of Tell Umm Hamad (Leonard 1983: 40, fig. 8:23, 24).

[22] On tall jars: *Ḥorvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 8:20); *Meṣer* (Dothan 1957: fig. 3:6 [Stratum II]); *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:3 [XIV]). Possibly related to de Contenson 1956: fig. 2:7, from the *Beersheba* area. On straight-shouldered jars: *ᶜAlayiq* (Pritchard 1958: pl. 57:12); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 41:16, and p. 20). Cf. also the rim of a "cooking pot" from *Tell en-Nekheil* (179) (Glueck 1951: pl. 145:17), dated "MB IIb–c" (p. 482). Glueck compares some of the "MB I" pieces from Tell en-Nekheil with fragments from Tell Umm Hamad el-Gharbi (199a). On jars with rounded profile: *Jericho* (Garstang 1935: pl. XLI:4, from the "Chalcolithic" Area 188).

[23] Cf. *Arad* Stratum V (Amiran 1978: pl. 6:4 [and 6?]); *Wadi Rabah* (Kaplan 1958b: fig. 5:2 [Wadi Rabah culture]); *Lod* (Kaplan 1977: fig. 6:10); *Tell Farᶜah* (N) (de Vaux 1961: fig. 3:17 [*ancien bronze periode* 1]); and *Kataret es-Samra* (Leonard 1983:41, fig. 8:26).

[24] Cf. the similarities between pl. 30:9, 10, here treated as bowls, and the slightly more closed pl. 30:11, discussed under holemouth jars. Pl. 30:10 even exhibits the drooping interior rim of pl. 24:12, etc.

[25] Rounded profiles: de Vaux 1961: fig. 3:14, 15; de Vaux 1948: fig. 6:7; and possibly pre-urban *ᶜAi* (Callaway 1980: fig. 37:2). Some are similar to the more open example from the *Jericho tell*, used by Hennessy (1967: pl. II:23), illustrate his Proto-Urban holemouth jar type V with "plain flat rims" (p. 8). Related forms do, however, occur later in the Early Bronze Age; cf. *Arad* Stratum II (Amiran 1978: pl. 42:14); *ᶜAi*, Phase IV (Building B stratum) (Callaway 1972: figs. 39:27, 40:2, 3). Straight-sided: *Megiddo* (Engberg and Shipton 1934: Type 13 "holemouth bowls" [some spouted] in "Stages" VII–IV, p. 13, fig. 4:13a); and with rope decoration at the rim (Shipton 1939: pl. 16:25, Chart XIX:II). References to examples from *Beisan* (p. 44) are further from the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi type. *Tell Farᶜah* (N) (de Vaux 1947: fig. 3:6 [spouted jar], *ancien bronze* 1); and *Tell el-Mefaliq* (see below, pl. 34:7, 12). Cf. also the spouted jar with beveled rim at *Ḥorvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 10:1), from Stratum I, a deposit that also included coronets (fig. 10:6–13).

[26] Undecorated holemouth jars are frequent in early domestic contexts. Painted rim-bands on holemouth jars can be found in coronet-producing levels at *Ḥorvat Beter* Strata II–III (Dothan 1959a: fig. 14:2, etc.) It should also be noted that the holemouth jar on pl. 30:11 also seems to lead us into the vertical-rim holemouths as exemplified by pl. 30:16.

For other sites, cf. *Arad* Stratum IV (Amiran 1978: pl. 8:13, 15); *Jawa* (Helms 1981: fig. B3:2, 6, 10); *Meṣer* (Dothan 1957: fig. 3:2); *Tell Deir Saᶜaneh Mekhlediyeh* (112) (Glueck 1951: pl. 133:5, "EB I," pp. 458, 462); *Lod* (Kaplan 1977: fig. 7:6); and the *Jericho tell* (Hennessy 1967; pl. III:22, his Proto-Urban holemouth Type IV with "rounded, in-turned rims" [p. 8]); *ᶜAi* (Callaway 1980: fig. 37:4), from pre-urban Phase II (Site A).

[27] For pl. 29:15, 16, cf. *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi* (Glueck, 1951: pl. 162:7); *Jericho* (Kenyon 1952: fig. 5:3); *Kataret es-Samra* (Leonard 1983: 46, fig. 9:7, 8). Possibly *Ghrubba* (Mellaart 1956: fig. 4:36); *Tell el-Meghaniyeh* (261) (Glueck 1951: pl. 163:9); *Jawa* (Helms 1981: fig. B3).

For pl. 24:20, cf. Hennessy (1969: fig. 6:5), who notes biconical forms from secure Chalcolithic contexts from Ghassul, also with slight "handles" in a similar position.

[28] *ᶜAi* (Callaway 1972: fig. 15:9). The Tell Umm Hamad rims are even further removed from the pieces he cites from Proto-Urban *Jericho* (p. 61). Cf. also the example from *Gezer* (Dever 1974: pl. 4:11 [Stratum 13, EB IB]); *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi* (Glueck 1951: pls. 156:11, 157:17); *Arad* (Amiran 1978: pl. 8:12, 15 [Stratum IV], 20:5 [Stratum III]); *Tell Farᶜah* (N) (de Vaux 1961: fig. 2:3 [impressed cordon, *chalcolithique supérieur*], 1:8 [painted decoration, *chalcolithique moyen*]).

Note, however, the "more common" appearance of rope moldings on holemouth jars at *Gezer* in EB IIB Stratum 11 (Dever 1974: 27), a situation that can also be seen in the upper strata at *Tell Arad* (Amiran 1978: 49), while the combination of form and decoration continues late at *ᶜAi* (Callaway 1972: 198, etc.).

[29] Callaway 1972: fig. 15:9. For the Chalcolithic heritage of the type, as well as correlations with Hennessy's "plain, slightly everted rims" (holemouth type III) from Jericho, cf. p. 61. It seems best not to identify pl. 30:7 with the "rail rim" (Dever 1974: 16, pl. 4:9, with references) or the "cut rim" (Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. III:20, holemouth type II), since the "flange" above the cordon on the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi piece is created by an additive rather than a subtractive process. For the mechanics involved in producing a "cut" rim, cf. Callaway (1972: 66–67). The "everted" upper profile of pl. 29:20, closer to Hennessy's holemouth Type III (Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. III:21, "plain, slightly everted rim"), seems to be the product of the decorative treatment given to the rim.

[30] *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi* (Glueck 1951: pls. 156:10, 159:5); *Tell Farᶜah* (N) (de Vaux 1947: fig. 5:7 [*ancien bronze* I], 7:15 [*ancien bronze* II]; de Vaux 1948: fig. 6:7 [*ancien bronze* I]; de Vaux 1955: fig. 4:9 [*chalcolithique moyen*], 5:20 [*chalcolithique supérieur*]; de Vaux 1961: fig. 1:12 [*chalcolithique moyen*], 3:14 [*ancien bronze* I]).

[31] *ᶜAlayiq* (Pritchard 1958: pl. 22:13); *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IX:1a); *Wadi Ghaazeh* Site H (Macdonald 1932: pl. XL:68). Less specific parallels can be seen from Glueck's survey of *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi* (Glueck 1951: pl. 157:8); *Jericho* (Garstang 1935: pl. XLII:17); *Meṣer* (Dothan 1957: fig. 3:5 [Stratum II]). The Chalcolithic ancestry of the type may be in the *Beersheba* area (de Contenson 1956: fig. 2:3).

[32] For pl. 24:13, cf. Amiran (1970a: pl. 14:10, and p. 55). This vessel is also discussed by Callaway with regard to the holemouth profiles from Phase I at the *ᶜAi* Sanctuary (Callaway 1972: 61). For a loop handle on the rim of a holemouth jar with a different profile from *Arad* IV, cf. Amiran (1978: pl. 8:38). At *Megiddo*, cf. Engberg and Shipton (1934: 11, Chart: 12M ["Stage IV"]). A smaller vessel "which may be a holemouth jar" with small handle is known from Stratum II at *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor 1959: 81, fig. 6:39). Possibly related is a vessel from *ᶜAffula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. VIII:32).

[33] For function, cf. Callaway 1972: fig. 18:28, and p. 66, with references to Hennessy 1967: 11, pl. V:48 (Phase L).

For specific sites: *ᶜAi* (Callaway 1980: fig. 37:23 [Site C, pre-urban Phase II]); *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (de Contenson 1960a: fig. 11:4 ["Late Chalcolithic" Level II]); *Jericho* (Garstang 1935: pl. XXXVIII:21, "EB I"); *Tell en-Nasbeh* (Wampler 1947: pl. 11:166, and p. 6); *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor 1959: fig. 6:16, 20 [Stratum II, dated to the "Early Canaanite I" period]).

[34] Hennessy 1967: pls. V:48, XI:8, and p. 11, his holemouth jar Type VII: Kenyon's EB I being equated with Wright's former EB IB (p. 19). Incipient forms of the "drooping" rim were noted in pre-urban strata at *ᶜAi* (Callaway 1972: 66), but the developed Jericho type does not seem to appear there. For the Transjordan Survey, cf. Glueck 1951: at *el-Fakhat* (98), pl. 119:12, 14 (dated "EB," p. 427). Note the fragment of Khirbet Kerak ware at *el-Fakhat*, pl. 120:12; *Khirbet ᶜAin Riyashi* (270), pl. 123:14 (dated "EB I," p. 436);

Tell edh-Dhiyabeh (150), pls. 136:20, 138:12 (dated "EB I," with large quantities of "band-slip," p. 252); *Tell el-Handaquq* (168), pl. 140:6 ("EB I–II," p. 470). For the form at other sites, cf. *Tell esh-Shuneh* (N) (de Contenson 1960a: pl. 11:2 [Level II]); *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (de Vaux 1947: fig. 7:13, 14 ["*ancien bronze* II"]; de Vaux 1955: fig. 4:9 ["*chalcolithique moyen*"], fig. 13:8 ["*ancien bronze periode* 1"], fig. 14:7 ["*ancien bronze periode* 4"]; de Vaux 1961: fig. 3:15 ["*ancien bronze periode* 1"]); *Lod* (Kaplan 1977: fig. 7:5); *Lachish* (Tufnell 1958: pls. 56:5, 57:38); *Rosh Hanniqra* (Tadmor 1959: fig. 6:21, and p. 81 [Stratum II, "Early Canaanite I"]).

[35] Cf. Callaway 1972: 66–67 for a discussion on the technique, and Hennessy 1967: 8, pl. III:20 for its use. Wright originally referred to this general type as the "holemouth with ridge" (Wright 1937: 59, fig. A:VIII), a term also used by Hennessy in some instances (Hennessy 1967: 10, 19, pls. IV:40, XI:9). Dever refers to them as "rail rims" (Dever 1974: 16, pl. 3:13, etc.), a term that is applied to a different rim type at Megiddo (Engberg and Shipton 1934: Type 16S [pithos], 17, fig. 4). For the type at Megiddo cf. "Stages" V–IV: 12:H, J, K.

[36] Hennessy 1967: pl. IV:42, 43 (for pl. 24:14); pl. IV:41, 47 (for pl. 24:16); pl. IV:41, 43 (for pl. 24:17). Pl. 24:15 may simply be a variant of pl. IV:41.

[37] For pl. 27:9, 10: *Jericho* Tomb A94 (Kenyon 1960: fig. 14:8). Cf. Hennessy 1967: 30, pl. XXII:1, 2 for the Jericho vessel and a similar jar from Gerzeh (Egypt). For pl. 27:2: *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: fig. 14:12, 13, etc.); *Azor* (Ben-Tor 1975a: fig. 9:12, 13); and *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (among others, de Vaux 1951: fig. 4:1, 3). This method of attachment can be documented at *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (de Vaux 1951: fig. 11:24, an oval-mouthed jar from "*énéolithique*" Tomb 12); and on taller-necked jars from *Bâb edh-Dhrâ^c* (Schaub 1973: 268, fig. 52:1152, 1250 [EB IB]).

[38] Even the larger vessels from the later tomb F4 at *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: fig. 47:1, 2, 4, etc.) or the cave at *^{c}Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 16:184–86, 194, 196, etc.) do not exhibit the profile of the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi piece. Examples from *Azor* (Ben-Tor 1975a: fig. 8:4, 5) are similar morphologically, but quite different in appearance.

[39] For pl. 27:8, undecorated, cf., among others, *Arad* IV (Amiran 1978: pl. 9:7); *Azor* (Ben-Tor 1975a: fig. 8:2, 3); *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (de Vaux 1949: fig. 8:8 [*énéolithique* Tombe 5], fig. 13:20 [*énéolithique* Tombe 8]); *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: fig. 18:23 [round-bottomed, from Tomb A114(A)], fig. 21:6 [Tomb A13iii]): *^{c}Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 16:199); *Giv'atayim* (Sussman 1966: fig. 9:22, 25). Similar vessels with painted decoration can be found at *^{c}Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 16:195); *^{c}Ai* (Marquet-Krause 1949: pl. LXVII:23, 718); and *Tell en-Nasbeh* (Wampler 1947: pl. 9:131–33).

For pl. 27:15, see *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: fig. 14:10 [Tomb A94]); *Azor* (Ben-Tor 1975a: fig. 8:9, 10 [EB I Cave 4]); and *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (de Vaux 1955: fig. 1:6 [*chalcolithique* Tombe 15]). Related vessels from EB IA *Bâb edh-Dhrâ^c* exhibit a more vertical neck, and the handles are placed much lower on the body (cf. Schaub 1973: fig. 21:0120a, fig. 22: all, fig. 26:0220, 0224, etc.). This type appears to continue into EB IB (fig. 51:1123), where it is less common and the handles are higher.

[40] The extremely "flaring" rim of pl. 27:17 is common on jars from the *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) tombs; (cf., among others, de Vaux 1949: fig. 1:27 ["*énéolithique*" Tombe 3], 13:18 ["*énéolithique*" Tombe 8]).

[41] A possibly related type is found in an EB IB context at *Bâb edh-Dhrâ^c* (Schaub 1973: 268, fig. 52:1211); but note also a Khirbet Kerak Ware (EB III) vessel from *^{c}Affula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. XI:2).

[42] Cf. de Contenson (1956: fig. 4:20, 21), from the *Beersheba* area; and possibly related examples from *Ghassul* (Mallon 1934: fig. 52:4, 8), and later examples at *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. I:11 (Level XVI), 20 (Level XVIII]); *^{c}Affula* (Sukenik 1948: pl. IV:16, etc.); *^{c}Ai* (Marquet-Krause 1949: pl. LXVIII:120).

[43] *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (de Vaux 1952: fig. 10:23 ["*énéolithique supérieur*" Tombe 13]); *Bâb edh-Dhrâ^c* (Schaub 1973: fig. 20:0102, 0104c, etc., with a punctate band at the junction, EB IA; and fig. 50:1102, 1103, without the punctates [EB IB]).

[44] *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi* (Glueck 1951: pls. 157:6, 158:1, 3); *Iktanu* (Glueck 1951: pl. 151:1); *Beth Shan*, (FitzGerald 1935: pl. I:15 [Level XVIII]); the *Golan* (Epstein 1978: fig. 12: top, center).

[45] *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi* (Glueck 1951: pls. 156:6, 159:8); note that de Miroschedji 1971: fig. 14:B2 (from Garstang's work at Jericho) is similar, but it does not exhibit the main characteristics of the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi rims. In fact, the closest parallels for the present piece are from Stratum I at *Ḥorvat Beter* (Dothan 1959a: fig. 9:11) and possibly Stratum II at *Meṣer* (Dothan 1959b: fig. 6:14). It might be possible to consider the Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi rims as a variation on or combination of forms published by Hennessy from Proto-Urban levels of the *tell* at Jericho (Hennessy 1967: pl. II:13, 14). The distinctiveness of the present type is apparent when they are compared with similar vessels from other sites such as *Ghassul* (North 1961: fig. 15:8026); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 40:1–3); *Megiddo* (Loud 1948: pl. 2:44, 47); *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. I:11, 12, etc.)

[46] For pl. 30:4 cf. the *Golan* (Epstein 1978: fig. 11: center [Tell Turmus] 12: lower center [Rasm Harbush]). For Tell Turmus, cf. also Dayan 1969: fig. 4:1–3; *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (de Vaux 1947: fig. 2:2 ["*énéolithique supérieur*"]). The type was also collected at *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi* by Glueck (Glueck 1951: pl. 158:6, 7). A rim from *Azor* (Perrot 1961: fig. 41:16) and possibly from *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 16:1) may be related. Examples of pl. 30:2 were also collected at the site by Glueck (1951: pl. 158:6).

[47] *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. I:3 [Level XVI]); *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (de Vaux 1948: fig. 5:13 [*énéolithique supérieur*], de Vaux 1955: fig. 5:27 [*chalcolithique supérieur*], de Vaux 1961: fig. 2:9, 10 [*chalcolithique supérieur*]); *Azor* (Perrot 1961: figs. 40:16, 41:3, 6); *Delhamiyeh* (Amiran 1977: fig. 4:6); *Neve Ur* (Perrot 1967: fig. 17:6); and perhaps *^{c}Ai* (Callaway 1972: fig. 34:14), from Marquet-Krause's excavations. Similar

profiles on wider vessels are known from *Pella* (Smith 1973: pl. 34:717, 730).

[48] *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (de Vaux 1947: fig. 5:17 [*ancien bronze* 1]; de Vaux 1948: fig. 8 [*énéolithique supérieur*]; de Vaux 1955: fig. 5:17 [*chalcolithique supérieur*]); *Beth Shan* (FitzGerald 1935: pl. IV:26 [Level XV, "EB IA"]); *Tell Deir Sa^{c}aneh Mekhlediyeh* (Glueck 1951: pl. 134:7).

[49] For a discussion of the development of this type through Strata IV–II at *Arad*, cf. Amiran (1978: 43, 47). Cf. also Hennessy's "column or thumb handles," which begin on the *Jericho tell* in (Kenyon's) EB I Phases L and K and continue into Phase J (Hennessy 1967: 11, pls. V:49, XI:13). Note also the "column handled jars" that first appear at *Bâb edh-Dhrâ^{c}* in EB IB; cf. Schaub [1973: 277–78]. For the decorative treatment, cf. *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (de Vaux 1949: fig. 8:31 ["énéolithique"]); and *^{c}Arqub el-Dhahr* (Parr 1956: fig. 16:204). For lattice or net-burnishing on other vessels from *Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi*, cf. Glueck (1951: pls. 156:14, 159:3, and p. 509). "Cross-burnish decoration" first appears on the *Jericho tell* in Phase Pi (Hennessy 1967: 9, pl. III:25).

[50] For the foreign relations, cf. Kantor (1965: 8); Hennessy (1967: 30–31, pls. XXII, XXIII); Amiran (1970b: 86–89). For the vessels themselves, cf. *Tell Far^{c}ah* (N) (de Vaux 1949: fig. 13:8 [*"énéolithique" tombe* 13]); *Beth Shan* (Amiran 1970b: fig. 8:7 [redrawn]). Note the sharpness of profile on the vessel from Warka VII, also illustrated by Amiran (1970b: fig. 2:1). Another vessel from Beth Shan provides an almost exact parallel to the Tell Umm esh-Sherqi piece (Amiran 1970a: pl. 9:16), where it is thought to be an "entirely different form whose typological history (is) as yet unknown" (p. 43). Some vessels will have a carinated or semi-carinated profile, but in these instances the spout is often placed much higher on the body of the vessel; cf. *Jericho* (Kenyon 1960: fig. 14:14, 15 [Tomb A94]; 1965: fig. 4:34 [Tomb K2i]); *Azor* (Ben-Tor 1975a: fig. 10:1); and *Givatayim* (Sussman 1966: fig. 9:10 [Cave 4]).

[51] On the higher proportion of burnished red wares at Tell Far^{c}ah (N), as opposed to Jericho, cf. Kenyon (1960: 5).

[52] Kenyon 1960: 13–16; and Kenyon 1965: 7–8. Depending on the state of preservation, however, some of these juglets could be assigned to more than one of Kenyon's types. An apparent problem in the drawing of pl. 29:6 makes this piece difficult to classify.

[53] *Tell el-Mefaliq*, cf. pl. 35:3; *Kataret es-Samra*, from Leonard's 1985 excavations; and *Jawa* (Helms 1981: 223, fig. B4:6). For Chalcolithic seal stones from *Ghassul* (Mallon 1934: 75, fig. 28:I); and *Tell esh-Shemdin* (Tsori 1958: 47, pl. Va. Helms's recent excavations at Tell Umm Hamad have also produced seal-impressed handles (Helms 1984: 47, fig. 11:17).

Tell El-Mefaliq

Introduction

Tell el-Mefaliq is an extensive (500 m E–W × 200 m N–S), practically flat site that rises at its western end to a maximum of 1 m above the surrounding terrain (Mellaart 1962: 129, 137). The site is situated just to the southeast of Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, on the southern bank of the Wādi Fannush, immediately to the west of a large dolmen field and the East Ghor highway (fig. 23). Although surrounded on three sides by several small khirbets whose surfaces produced Roman-Byzantine artifacts, it is expressly stated by Mellaart that the main part of Tell el-Mefaliq contained no Roman pottery. In fact, the pottery found on the surface was noted as being exclusively "Late Chalcolithic," with strong similarities to that excavated in the basal Stratum I at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi.

Mellaart placed his sounding (Trench I) at the relatively higher western end of the site and recorded only a single thin soil layer between topsoil and the natural *ḥuwwar.* No trace of architecture was detected in this shallow sounding.

Layer	*Description*	*Period*
1	Surface: brownish-red earth	Late Chalcolithic
2	Red Earth	
3	Hard brown clay with white specks, natural	

The Ceramic Assemblage (pls. 34, 35)

Mellaart drew 22 potsherds from his sounding at Tell el-Mefaliq and noted two other pieces, including a fragment of "Esdraelon Ware." Because of the similarities between the Tell el-Mefaliq and Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi corpora, the following discussion will be in large part limited to parallels between the material from these two neighboring sites.

Bowls. The two large bowls in a gritty red fabric (pl. 34:6, 7) have ready parallels with "Proto-Urban D" vessels from Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi.

Jars. Three different types of jars can be distinguished in the collection.

Straight necked jar. Pl. 34:1, which displays a relatively vertical neck and a slight thinning of the vessel wall at the rim, can be compared to a thicker but similar piece from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pl. 27:19).

Everted rim jar. Four fragments represent vessels with everted or out-splayed rims (pl. 34:8–11). Pl. 34:8, 10 present an internal thickening at the point at which the rim was everted. At the sites sounded by Mellaart, this feature can be seen at Tell el-Mafjar (pl. 3:4), Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pls. 27:11, 18; 28:29), and possibly Jamid (pl. 6:26). The combination of this profile and the band of radial incisions on the inside of the rim of pl. 34:8, however, is unusual. It is known at Tell Umm Hamad (pl. 33:2–4) and might possibly be paralleled in the material from Marquet-Krause's excavations at ᶜAi.[1] Pl. 34:11, which exhibits an extreme thickening at the junction of the shoulder and rim, can be compared with a Proto-Urban D (i.e., decorated with impressed cordons) vessel from Garstang's "EB I" Layer VII at Jericho.[2]

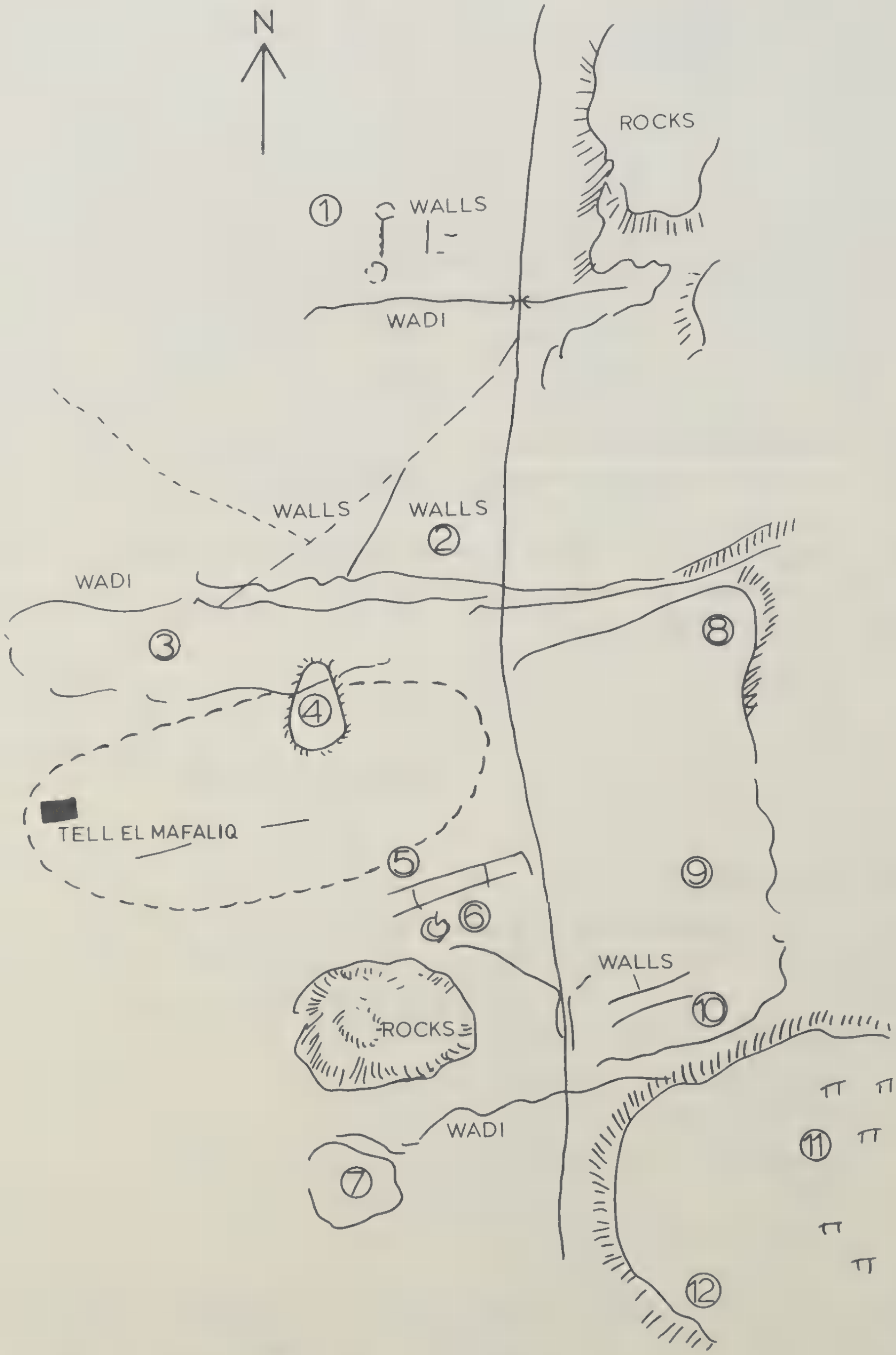

Fig. 23. Tell el-Mefaliq. Sketch map from the excavation notebook showing the location (solid square) of the small sounding at the western end of the site. Mellaart also recorded many other archaeological features in the immediate area: **No. 1** *is a small group of "cairns" to the east of a "thin scatter of Roman pottery";* **No. 2** *is a scatter of Roman pottery possibly associated with walling;* **No. 3** *is a small khirbet with Roman and Byzantine pottery;* **No. 4** *is a "green rise with Roman pottery";* **No. 5** *marks the remains of "a large building with Roman, Byzantine, Medieval, and Arabic pottery in association";* **No. 6** *indicates traces of a circular building ca. 10 in diameter;* **No. 7** *is a small rise with Roman and Byzantine pottery;* **No. 8** *marks a series of rock-cut tombs of unknown date;* **No. 9** *is a scatter of Roman, Byzantine, and Arabic pottery;* **No. 10** *indicates Arabic pottery in association with walling;* **No. 11** *marks a large dolman field; and* **No. 12** *is another series of rock-cut tombs of unknown date. (J. Mellaart and L. Kain).*

Pl. 34:9 does not display this internal thickening and the vessel wall retains the same thickness from shoulder to rim. Similar simple forms have been produced from Mellaart's soundings at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pl. 27:4, 5) and Jamid (pl. 6:25).

"Thickened" rim jar. Pl. 34:12, 13, in a gritty red ware, have thickened rims that were subsequently flattened horizontally. Both rims are decorated with a row of impressions that aligns them with de Miroschedji's *pré-urbaine* D class of pottery, and both find general parallels in material from Mellaart's soundings at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, as well as Glueck's earlier survey work at that site (Glueck 1951: pl. 158:6, 7).

Holemouth Jars. Of the four fragments of holemouth jars from the Tell el-Mefaliq corpus (pl. 34:2–5), two (pl. 34:2, 5) have simple rounded (or slightly flattened) rims. These are basic shapes without too much chronological specificity, and similar forms can be seen in the Jordan Valley at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pls. 24:10, 18; 30:6, 8) and elsewhere.

The extremity of the rim of pl. 34:3 has been more "flattened" and seems to be an angular variant of Hennessy's "drooping" rim, which he finds characteristic of Kenyon's EB I on the Jericho tell. The type was encountered in Mellaart's soundings at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pl. 24:11, 12), but not in Glueck's surface collection from the site. It did, however, appear elsewhere in his Transjordanian survey, and it has been frequently documented in EB I contexts at sites such as Tell esh-Shuneh (N) and Tell el-Far^{c}ah (N). Pl. 34:4 exhibits a more "sculptured" internal rim profile than the last. It can be documented at neighboring Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pl. 24:8) and also appears in Glueck's survey material from Tell edh-Dhiyabeh, Tell el-Handaquq, and possibly Tell Kufr Yuba.[3]

Handles. A large percentage of the sherds in the Tell el-Mefaliq corpus consists of handles, including ledge handles and "loop" handles, both round and flat in section.

Ledge handles. The seven ledge handles are subdivided here in the same manner that they were at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, where parallels for all of the Mefaliq pieces can be found.

1. *Plain margin.* Pl. 35:2, 7, 9, with plain margins, can be compared with pl. 31:10, etc., from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi.

2. *Thumb-impressed margin.* Pl. 35:4, described by the excavator as "waved," shows very slight "thumb" impressions on the margin, as do Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pl. 32:13, 18).

3. *Serrated margin.* Pl. 35:1, described by Mellaart as "ribbed," finds frequent parallels at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi in the category termed "serrated" in this book (cf. pl. 32:5, 12, etc.).

4. *Thumb-impressed at juncture with vessel wall.* Pl. 35:6 exhibits deep thumb or finger impressions where the handle was joined to the vessel, as do pl. 32:7, 14 from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi.

5. *Stamped.* The upper surface of pl. 35:3 bears four imprints of a circular seal (fig. 22c) with geometric "design." Similar handles, stamped with more oval stamps, were found by Mellaart at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pl. 32:4, 11) and represent a practice that we have also encountered at Jawa.

Non-ledge handles. Also present are two non-ledge handles (pl. 35:5, 8). Pl. 35:8, from a vessel with a red wash, is round in section and most probably connected the shoulder and rim of a juglet similar to those from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pl. 29:1–6, 7–10) and Proto-Urban contexts such as Jericho Tomb A94 (Kenyon 1960). It is not, obviously, a chronologically specific element and is found on juglets of many periods. Pl. 35:5, from a vessel in a gritty red clay comparable to many pieces in the present assemblage, is more flat in section and was attached to the body of an ovoid jar. Similar handle placement can also be seen at Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi (pl. 27:1), but the combination of handle and body profile is best seen in later contexts such as Tomb C at ^{c}Ai (Callaway 1964: pl. 17, upper left) and Tomb F4 at Jericho (Kenyon 1960: fig. 47:1–4).

Summary

The present review of the material culture amply demonstrates the similarities between the Tell el-Mefaliq and Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi corpora. Because these finds were not associated with architecture, however, they can only give us an impression of how densely populated this part of the Jordan Valley was during the Proto-Urban/EB I period.

Tell El-Mefaliq: A Postmortem

During the winter of 1983–1984, while an NEH/ASOR fellow at the American Center for Oriental Research in Amman, I had another chance to visit Tell el-Mefaliq. It was quite a shock! The many small khirbets and other topographical features on Mellaart's sketch map of the site (fig. 23) no longer existed. Everything had been bulldozed and leveled. In an attempt to save something, a brief survey of the area was conducted and a new map of the area drawn (fig. 24). Here are some of our observations, based on my brief report to the Department of Antiquities dated December 15, 1983.

a. The area marked "rock" on Mellaart's sketch plan from the 1950s, west of the N–S highway and dolmen field (cf. fig. 23), is still basically intact, but quite disturbed around its perimeter (fig. 24:1). This rocky outcrop contains many rock-cut tombs and small niches that were not recorded by Mellaart. The few non-diagnostic body sherds found on the badly denuded surface appear to date to the Late Byzantine period.

b. Extending from the northern foot of the rock outcrop (fig. 24:1) and extending between and under the recently constructed greenhouses, we encountered an intensive scatter of sherds that consisted primarily of "sugar pots." The few diagnostic sherds that were not of this type can be assigned to the Ayyubid-Mameluk period. This suggests the presence of an Arabic sugar factory here (fig. 24:2), a fact supported by its designation on the topographical map (Tiwahin el-Sukkar). It should be noted that there exists on Mellaart's plan (fig. 23) both round (ca. 10 m diameter) and rectangular structures in this area. Unfortunately, none of these walls were visible during our work and this complex seems to have been destroyed by recent plowing.

c. To the north and west of Tiwahin el-Sukkar, the area is under cultivation of two types: permanent planting (banana and citrus groves) and short term crops (tomatoes, squash, etc.). At the time of our visit, the latter were in the process of being covered with large greenhouses to increase productivity, but this is also adding to the destruction of the site. In those areas where the planting allowed us to survey (which should have placed us over Mellaart's Chalcolithic/EB I site many times) the sherd scatter was primarily Late Byzantine with an occasional Roman fragment. Only rarely could a sherd be assigned to the fourth millennium B.C. This fact caused us a great deal of concern, for Mellaart described the Chalcolithic/EB I remains at Mefaliq as having an east–west extent of one kilometer. Also troubling was the flatness of the area! Although the modern map exhibits only slight variations in the topography, many of the landmarks that should have been identifiable were not to be found. These facts, combined with the looseness of the soil and hints by local farmers, suggest that the series of small, Roman-Byzantine khirbets had been bulldozed in order to create an even layer of planting soil and a level area for the construction of the greenhouses. This would account for the wide scatter of late material and the almost complete absence of early artifacts. As if to prove this point, in an area west of the banana field, water diverted from a canal had cut randomly through the loose topsoil, leaving a channel ca. 0.30–0.50 m wide and ca. 0.10–0.20 m deep. In the banks of this small stream (fig. 24:4) was the only place that we were able to find fourth millennium artifacts in any quantity. They included a good range of incised and cordon decorated sherds from domestic vessels and several very long flint

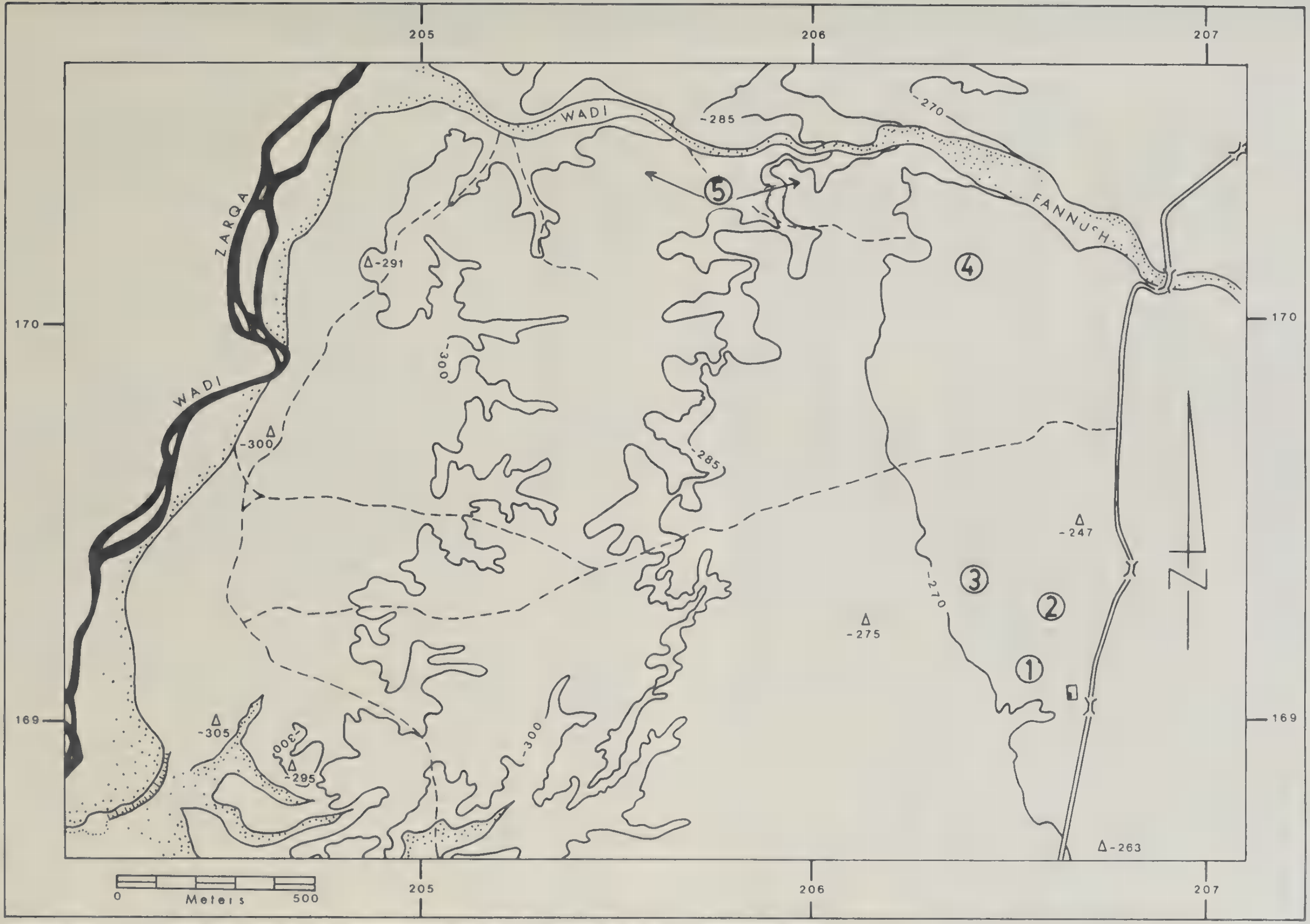

Fig. 24 Tell el-Mefaliq. Plan made during the survey of 1983. **No. 1** *is a rock outcrop cut by Byzantine(?) tombs and niches;* **No. 2** *marks a large scatter of sugar pot fragments in the area known as "Tiwahin el-Sukkar";* **No. 3** *is a large area of Late-Roman/Byzantine pottery plowed over the underlying Early Bronze I settlement noted by Mellaart; and* **No. 4** *marks an area of extremely disturbed Byzantine occupation (C. Romy and A. Leonard, Jr.).*

blades. North and south of this cutting a few early sherds were found, but again the predominant period represented on the present surface was Byzantine.

d. The small *khirbet* noted by Mellaart between his Chalcolithic/EB I site and the Wadi Fannush has also been severely disturbed by plowing and seems to have been spread around (even into the wadi) to increase the level planting space. Squared and dressed blocks of stone are frequent along the southern edge of the wadi (fig. 24:5). The tops of walls, evidently undisturbed and *in situ* at the southern lip of the wadi, can be seen from both the planted area and the bottom of the wadi. Visual inspection of the ceramic material below them suggests that they belong to what remains of the Late Byzantine occupation of the site.

The material collected during this brief survey easily and quickly separates itself into two main groups. First, there are Proto-Urban/EB I domestic wares, often with impressed cordon (PUD) decoration (pl. 36:1–17). They, as well as the ground stone (pl. 36:18) and knapped flint (pl. 38:26–32) artifacts, are quite at home with the assemblage produced by Mellaart's Trench I at Tell el-Mefaliq and in contemporary levels of other sites that he tested in the Jordan Valley.

In addition, later Roman-Byzantine artifacts were quite frequent in the "surface" collection, the result of the absolute leveling of the small khirbets that had once been so numerous adjacent to the earlier Bronze Age part of the site. For the sake of completeness, both the pottery (pl. 37:1–25, 38:1–21) and ground stone (pl. 38:22–25) from this later occupation are included here.

When considering the destruction and demise of Tell el-Mefaliq, one can only wonder why Mellaart's warnings of the 1950s had gone unheeded for so long.

Notes

[1] Marquet-Krause 1949: pl. LXVIII:43a. This would, however, require a radical redrawing of the sherd.

[2] De Miroschedji 1971: 39, 144, fig. 37:B2, after Garstang 1936: pl. XXXIV:19.

[3] Cf. references to vessels from Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi above and Glueck 1951: *Tell edh-Dhiyabeh* (150), 656, pl. 138:4; *Tell el-Handaquq* (168), 658, pls. 140:1, 2; 141:4; *Tell Kufr Yuba* (81), 670, pl. 152:2.

Appendix

In the spring of 1982, through a Weldon Springs Grant administered through the University of Missouri (Columbia, Missouri), I had the opportunity to study firsthand the material from Mellaart's soundings that is housed in the Citadel Museum in Amman. Aided by the kindness of the museum's director, Ms. Sirnan, and its curator, Mr. Musa, I was able to examine the following sherds from Tell esh-Shuneh (north), Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi, and Tell el-Mefaliq. Notes taken during that visit form the basis of the present appendix in which the Citadel Museum's registration numbers are equated both with the excavator's sherd numbers and the illustration numbers used in this text. It is hoped that this information will facilitate future study of this important material. For those unable to study in the Citadel Museum, the right-hand column contains fabric descriptions based on notes taken by me and should make the material more accessible to those accustomed to working with descriptions utilizing the Munsell Color Chart.

Information appearing between quotation marks (" ") represents data either written on the sherd itself or on a slip of paper packed with the artifacts. It is not known whether these notes were made by the excavator or added later. It is not impossible that some of these notes may have been made by G. E. Wright, who is one of the few scholars to have studied the material in the Citadel Museum firsthand (Wright 1961: 127, n. 32).

Tell Esh-Shuneh

Plate No.	*Sherd No.*	*Museum No.*	*Description*
10:21	447	J4718	"Tell esh-Shuneh II; Round House, on floor." Moderately well-levigated clay. Fine white and gray grit to 1 mm, fine straw casts (break exterior surface). Thin 7.5YR 6/2 (Pinkish Gray) core. 7.5YR 8/2 (Pinkish White) slip interior/exterior Splashes of 5R 4/3 (Weak Red)–4/2 (Dark Reddish Gray) paint on interior, "*grain wash*" exterior, 10R 3/3 (Dusky Red) where thick, through 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red) where thin.
10:22	448	J4718	"Tell esh-Shuneh II; floor," Round House O." Moderately well-levigated clay. White grit to 1 mm, infrequent gray grit to 2 mm. Partial 7.5YR 5/6 (Red) wash, partial "*grain wash*" to 5R 4/3–4/4 (Weak Red) *Handmade?*
13:9	92	J4683	Very coarse 7.5YR 8/4 (Pink) fabric. Light gray to buff core. Large, 3–5 mm white and gray grit with frequent straw and chaff casts. Straw casts break surfaces. 10R 4/6–4/8 (Red) slip interior/exterior Burnished (to lustre at rim).
13:11	156	J4683	Similar to pl. 13:9 (92) above, but much finer. Straw casts do not break surface. Highly burnished.
13:13	105	J4683	Fine, well-levigated fabric. Infrequent sand-sized to 1 mm white grit. Gray core. Interior and upper ¾ of exterior covered with ca. 10R 5/8–4/8 (Red) slip. Burnished. Exterior lower ¼ is 5YR 7/4 (Pink) with some trace of burnishing.

Tell Esh-Shuneh—(continued)

Plate No.	*Sherd No.*	*Museum No.*	*Description*
13:14	108	J4683	Moderately well-legivated 5YR 5/6 (Yellowish Red) fabric. Infrequent sand-sized white grit. Surfaces slipped: interior 5YR 5/6 (Yellowish Red); exterior 5YR 5/6–4/6 (Yellowish Red).
13:16	109	J4683	Completely gray core. Interior/exterior slipped ca. 10R 4/8 (Red). Little trace of burnish. Sherd abraded.
13:18	84	J4685	Identical to 13:9 (92) above.
15:1	150	J4683	Moderately well-levigated 5YR 5/6 (Yellowish Red) fabric. Infrequent sand-sized white grit. Surfaces slipped: interior, ca. 7.5YR 7/4 (Pink); exterior, ca. 5YR 6/6 (Reddish Yellow) to 5/6 (Yellowish Red). Burnished.
15:5	9	J4670	"Tell esh-Shuneh II.4." Well-levigated clay. Occasional white grit to 1 mm. Core 5YR 6/4 (light Reddish Brown). Slipped interior/exterior 7.5YR 4/6–5/8 (Red) but varies. Burnished.
15:27	32	J4683	"Tell esh-Shuneh II." Fabric and temper as pl. 15:1 (150) above. Interior and upper 2 cm of exterior covered with ca. 7.5R 5/8–4/8 (Red) slip. Lower portion of exterior is "buff" (no Munsell equivalent).
16:18	73	J4718	"Tell esh-Shuneh, ft for Wall D." Poorly levigated clay. "Soft ca. 7.5YR 8/2 (Pinkish White) fabric, fired gray in places. Gray grit, 1–2 mm. Highly burnished 7.5YR 4/6–4/8 (Red) slip.
17:4	44	J4683	Moderately well-levigated "buff" fabric. White and gray grit to 2 mm. Slipped 10R 4/6–4/8 (Red).
17:12	63	J4683	"Surface find." Completely gray core. Interior slipped 5YR 7/6 (Reddish Yellow) unburnished; exterior black and burnished.
17:20	54	J4683	Moderately well-levigated. Thick gray core in "buff" (no Munsell equivalent) sandwich. Surfaces slipped, interior 10R 5/6 (Red); exterior between 5YR 6/8 (Reddish Yellow) and 5/6 (Yellowish Red) above black. Burnished.
18:2	51	J4683	Moderately well-levigated but gritty fabric. Completely gray core. Surfaces slipped, interior 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red) to 5/6 (Red) and unburnished exterior: black and lustrous.
19:21	141	J4682	"Tell esh-Shuneh II.2; 141." Note: Mellaart notebooks list as sherd no. 90. Moderately well-levigated clay. Frequent white and gray grits ca. 1 mm; occasional grits to 3 mm break surfaces but are not noticeable in core. Core 5YR 6/6 (Reddish Yellow) to 6/4 (Light Reddish Brown). Surfaces mottled 7.5YR 7/4 (Pink) through 6/4 (Light Brown) to gray. Difficult to Munsell.
19:22	142	J4682	"Tell esh-Shuneh IV, 142." Note: Mellaart notebooks list as sherd No. 91. Well-levigated clay. White sand-sized grit and gray grit ca. 1 mm. Core 5YR 6/8–6/4 (Light Reddish Yellow). Surfaces as pl. 19:21 (141) above. Burnished but not to a lustre.

Tell Umm Hamad Esh-Sherqi

Plate No.	*Sherd No.*	*Museum No.*	*Description*
23:21	108	J4629	"TUHS I.8" on one sherd, "TUHS I.9" on joining sherd. Surfaces 5YR 8/3 (Pink). Unburnished.
23:22	110	J4629	Fabric and slipped surfaces ca. 10R 6/6 (Light Red). No trace of burnish (hand smoothed?).
23:23	107	J4629	Moderately well-levigated clay. Fabric and (slipped?) surfaces ca. 10R 6/6 (Light Red). White grit to 1–2 mm. Interior and top of rim burnished, traces of burnishing on exterior.
24:11	76	J4629	Surfaces between 10R 6/6–6/8 (Light Red).
24:12	74	J4629	Surfaces ca. 10R 6/6 (Light Red).
24:13	81	J4629	Poorly levigated clay. Large gray grit 2–3 mm break surfaces. interior surface (slipped?) 10R 6/6 (Light Red); exterior surface (slipped?) fired 10R 6/1–5/1 (Reddish Gray).
25:3	89	J4731	"I.9." Moderately well-levigated clay. White and gray grit 1–2 mm. Surfaces slipped 10R 5/6 (Red) appearing as 10R 6/4 (Pale Red) in places.
25:12	135?	J4731	"I.8." Fabric and surface treatment as 25:3 above but surfaces can be nearer 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red) in places.
27:1	47	J4619	Moderately well-levigated clay. White, gray, and red grit to 1 mm. Fabric 5YR 7/3–7/4 (Pink). Surfaces 10R 6/6–6/8 (Light Red) appearing as 10R 4/6 (Red) in places. Burnished.
27:2	31	J4619	Moderately well-levigated clay. White and gray grits to 1 mm. Occasionally 2 mm. Core ca. 5YR 6/4 (Light Reddish Brown). Surfaces 10R 6/6 (Light Red) to 5/6 (Red). Good indication of burnishing at rim, rest of sherd abraded.
29:9	34	J4619	Moderately well-levigated clay. White, gray and red grit to 1 mm. Core 5YR 7/4 (Pink) through 7/6 (Reddish Yellow) to 10R 5/6 (Red) just below exterior surface. Surfaces slipped 10R 4/8 (Red) but 4/6 in burnish strokes.
29:10	44	J4619	Moderately well-levigated clay. White grit to 1 mm. Fabric 10R 6/6 (Light Red) to 5/6 (Red).
29:16	120	J4629	Poorly levigated clay. Large gray grit 2–3 mm breaks surfaces. Interior 10R 6/6 (Light Red), exterior fired 10R 6/1–5/1 (Reddish Gray).
30:2	67	J4731	Moderately well-levigated clay. White and gray grit 1–2 mm. Surfaces slipped 10R 5/6 (Red). Nearer 10R 6/4 (Pale Red) in places.
30:5	79	J4629	Moderately well-levigated clay. Core 7.5YR 6/2 (Pinkish Gray). White and gray grit to 1 mm painted "Band Slip" decoration in 5R 4/3 (Weak Red) to 4/2 (Dark Reddish Gray) on 7.5YR 8/2 (Pinkish White) slip.
30:8	82	J4627	Well-levigated clay. White and gray grit to 1 mm. Fabric and surfaces between 10R 6/6 (Light Red) and 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red) slightly mottled to black.
30:11	88	J4627	Moderately well-levigated clay. White and gray grit 1–2 mm. Surfaces slipped between 10R 6/6 (Light Red) and 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red).

Tell Umm Hamad Esh-Sherqi—(continued)

Plate No.	*Sherd No.*	*Museum No.*	*Description*
31:1	206	J4566	"TUHS I.2." Moderately well-levigated clay. Sandy fabric with sand size white and less frequently gray grit. Thick gray core. Surfaces ca. 10YR 8/3–7/3 (Very Pale Brown).
31:2	207	J4566	Moderately well-levigated clay. Sand size white grit. Fabric 5YR 7/4 (Pink)–7/6 (Reddish Yellow). Slip (difficult to Munsell) ca. 2.5Y 8/2 (White).
31:5	202	J4566	Moderately well-levigated clay. Fabric 10R 6/4 (Pale Red). Fine white grit sand size to 1 mm. Interior 10R 5/6 (Red) wash/slip, exterior 5YR 7/3 (Pink) wash/slip.
31:6	204	J4566	Similar to pl. 31:2 (207) above.
31:8	203	J4561	"TUHS II.2." Similar to pl. 31:2 (207) above.
31:11	149	J4620	Moderately well-levigated clay. White and gray grit ca. 1 mm. Fabric and surfaces ca. 5YR 8/3 (Pink) to 7.5YR 8/4 (Pink).
31:14	156	J4620	10R 5/4 (Weak Red) fabric covered with ca. 10R 5/6 (Red) slip. Possible burnish on exterior.
31:15	147	J4620	"I.7." Similar to pl. 31:11 (149) above.
31:16	158	J4620	Similar to pl. 31:11 (149) above.
31:20	157	J4620	Probably originally a red ware because, although fired gray in many places, there are still large areas of 10R 6/2 (Pale Red) through 6/3–6/4 (Pale Red).
35:2	15	J4645	Moderately well-levigated clay. Gray core. White and gray grit 1–2 mm. Surfaces (slipped?) ca. 10R 6/6 (Light Red).
35:3	16	J4645	Moderately well-levigated clay. White and gray grit 1–2 mm. Fabric 7.5YR 8/6–7/6 (Reddish Yellow) to 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red) on parts of interior.
35:4	19	J4645	Moderately well-levigated clay. Frequent white and gray grit ca. 2 mm, occasionally to 3 mm. Fabric 5YR 6/4 (Light Reddish Brown)–6/6 (Reddish yellow). Slip abraded, but ca. 2.5YR 6/6–6/8 (Light Red) where present.
35:5	13	J4645	Moderately well-levigated clay. Core 5YR 6/4 (Light Reddish Brown). Surfaces 2.5YR 5/6 (Red).
35:6	21	J4645	"I.2." Moderately well-levigated clay. Gray and white grit 1–2 mm. Fabric and surfaces ca. 7.5YR 7/6–7/8 (Reddish Yellow).
35:7	20	J4645	Moderately well-levigated clay. Core 10YR 7/3 (Very Pale Brown). White and gray grit to 1 mm. Surfaces 10R 6/8 (Light Red).
35:8	14	J4645	Similar to pl. 35:7 above. Surface color nearer 10R 5/6 (Red).
35:9	18	J4645	Well-levigated clay. Core ca. 10R 6/8 (Light Red). White and gray grit to 1 mm. Surfaces 10R 6/8 (Red).

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Plates

Plate 1 Jiftlik

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	8	Hand-made; buff ware, medium-large grits, red wash outside and over rim	--
2.	11	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits, hard fired, (criss-cross?) smoothed	--
3.	21	Hand-made; buff gritty ware, large grits, hard fired, smoothed	--
4.	22	Hand-made; buff, gritty ware, gray core, hard fired; grits inside surface deep red paint, smoothed	--
5.	3	Wheel-made; buff ware, minute grits, hard fired, brown paint outside	--
6.	9	Wheel-made (slow wheel), buff ware, medium-large grits, hard fired. Buff wash outside and rim	--
7.	2	Wheel-made; buff ware, minute grits, hard fired, red paint outside	--
8.	15?	Wheel-made; buff ware, small grits, hard and fired	--
9.	1	Wheel-made, buff ware, minute grits, hard fired, dull red-brown painted triangles outside	--
10.	4	Wheel-made (slow wheel); buff ware, gray grits, hard fired, red paint outside, band at rim	--
11.	7	Wheel-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, red wash outside and rim inside	--
12.	6	Hand-made; buff gritty ware, gray and white grits, hard fired, fine	--
13.	5	Wheel-made (slow wheel), buff ware, grits, red paint outside/inside	--
14.	16	Wheel-made; buff ware, large grits, hard fired, red on rim outside	--
15.	12	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed	--
16.	13	Hand-made; gray-buff ware, medium grits, hard fired, red paint	--
17.	14	Hand-made; gray-buff ware, small grits, hard fired, red paint	--
18.	18	Hand-made; buff ware; large grits, red surface outside, smoothed	--
19.	17	Hand-made; red ware, large grits, soft-fired, coarse	--
20.	20	Hand-made; gray gritty ware; hard fired, red surface coarse	--
21.	19	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits, hard fired; red paint on rim outside, smoothed	--
22.	10	Wheel-made; red-buff ware, small-medium grits, hard fired	--
23.	23	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; small gray grits, hard fired, wiped	--
24.	27	Gray gritty ware, porous texture, wet-smoothed outer surface, red paint	--
25.	26	Gray-buff ware, large grits, red-orange surface, coarse	--
26.	25	Hand-made; buff ware, medium grits, hard fired, red paint	--
27.	24	Hand-made; buff ware, medium grits, hard fired, red paint	--

PLATE 1

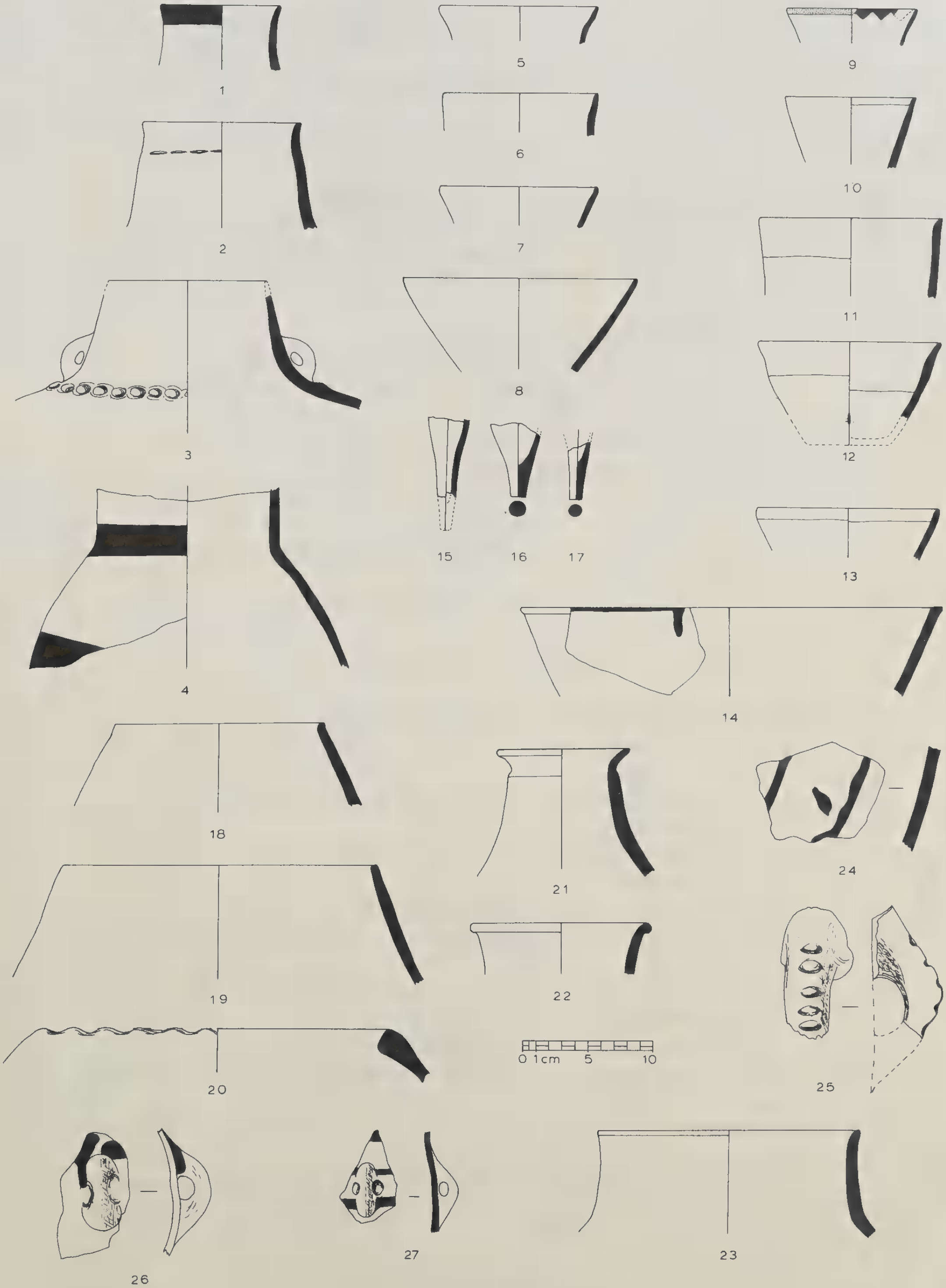
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PLATE 2 Tell el-Mafjar

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	46	Wheel-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired, pale red wash inside/outside polished (i.e., smoothed)	I.5
2.	103	Buff ware, small white grits; buff surface, red wash inside/outside, incised before wash, and smoothed	Surface
3.	48 (98)	Hand-made; buff ware, medium grits; soft fired, smoothed	I.4/I.5
4.	49	Hand-made; buff ware, medium grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.3
5.	50	Hand-made; buff ware, medium white grits; hard fired, coarse	I.6
6.	45	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired, pale red wash, interior smoothed	I.5
7.	102	STONE, serpentine, smoothed	Surface
8.	14	Hand-made; gray gritty ware; hard fired, buff surface, smoothed	I.2
9.	47	Hand-made; buff ware, medium grits, medium fired, pale red wash inside/outside smoothed	I.2
10.	54	Wheel-made; buff ware, medium gray grits; soft fired, exterior smoothed	I.4
11.	56	Wheel-made; buff ware, medium gray grits; medium fired	I.5
12.	9	Hand-made; buff ware, very small grits; hard fired, orange (?) red slip outside and over rim, fine	I.7 (?)
13.	8	Hand-made; buff ware, very small grits; hard fired, red slip outside and over rim, fine	I.6
14.	4	Hand-made; sandy red ware, very small white grits; hard fired, rough surface, coarse	I.4
15.	10	Hand-made; buff ware, gray core, very small grits; hard fired, red-brown slip, fine	I.5
16.	19	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired, red wash rim, smoothed	I.4
17.	7	Hand-made; buff ware, small white and gray grits; hard fired, red slip outside and over rim, fine	I.6
18.	6	Hand-made; buff ware, small white and gray grits; hard fired, buff slip outside and over rim, fine	--
19.	3	Hand-made; buff ware, small white and gray grits; hard fired, red slip outside and over rim, fine	I.5
20.	1	Hand-made; sandy red ware, very small grits; hard fired, rough surface, coarse	I.4
21.	5	Hand-made; buff ware, small white and gray grits; hard fired, red sip outside and over rim, fine	--
22.	2	Hand-made; buff ware, small white and gray grits; hard fired, yellow-brown slip (polished outside) and over rim, fine	I.7
23.	13	Hand-made; very gritty buff ware; hard fired, buff surface, smoothed	I.2
24.	29	Wheel-made (?); buff ware, white grits; red wash outside and inside, polished (worn)	I.5
25.	104	Wheel-made (?); buff ware, gray core, small white grits; smoothed, hard fired	Surface
26.	71	Hand-made; buff ware, black grits; hard fired, red wash inside and outside	I.6
27.	77	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired, brown wash, coarse, pockmarked	I.2
28.	106	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired, smoothed, mat-impression on base	Surface
29.	79	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired, coarse	I.2
30.	78	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired, coarse	I.2
31.	51	Hand-made; buff ware, medium white grits; hard fired, coarse, straw	I.2
32.	53	Hand-made; buff ware, gray core, straw; hard fired, coarse outside, smoothed inside	I.4
33.	44	Hand-made; buff ware, medium grits, straws; soft fired	I.6
34.	52	Wheel-made; buff ware, medium white grits; hard fired, red wash	I.4

PLATE 2

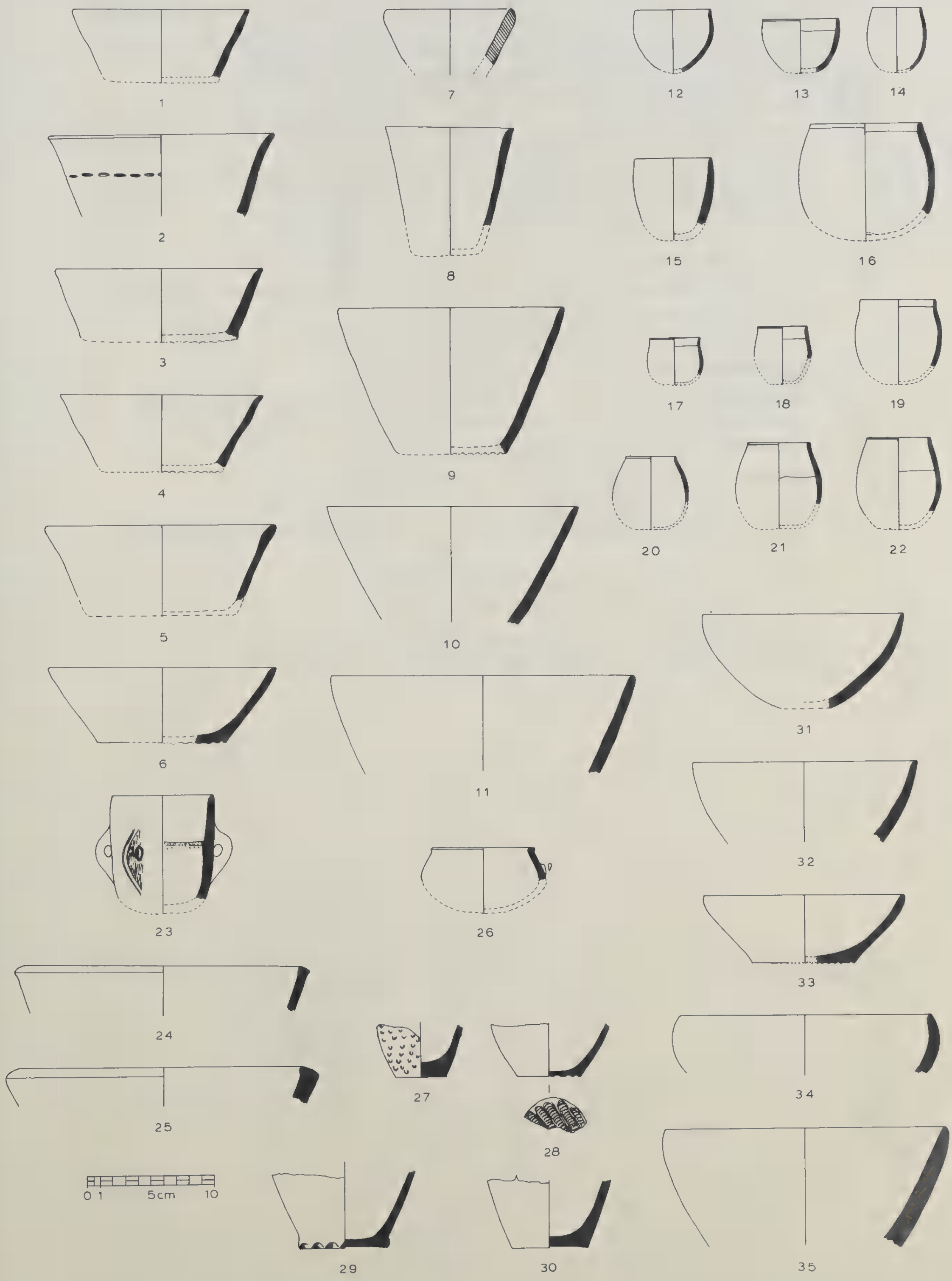
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PLATE 3 Tell el-Mafjar

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	62	Wheel-made; coarse red ware, white grits; hard fired, buff wash	I.5
2.	63	Hand-made; white-buff ware, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
3.	66	Hand-made; buff ware, straw, small grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.6
4.	68	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
5.	67	Hand-made; red ware, white grits; hard fired, gray surface, smoothed	I.6
6.	69	Hand-made; gray-buff ware, small white grits; hard fired	I.2
7.	70	Hand-made; black core, small white grits; red surface, hard fired, coarse	I.5
8.	58	Hand-made; buff ware, black and white grits; hard fired	I.3
9.	16	Hand-made; gray ware, red surface, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.6
10.	59	Hand-made; buff ware, black and white grits; hard fired	I.6
11.	72	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired, brown wash inside and outside	I.2
12.	84	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired	I.4
13.	61	Hand-made; red ware, small black and white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.4
14.	60	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired, rough	I.2
15.	17	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired, buff surface, smoothed, mending hole	I.6
16.	11	Hand-made; gritty buff ware, white grits; hard fired, red wash outside, fine	I.4
17.	23	Gray ware, large white grits; buff surface, rough	I.2
18.	64	Hand-made; white-buff ware, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
19.	65	Hand-made; white-buff ware, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
20.	57	Wheel-made (?); white-buff ware, large white grits; hard fired, smoothed only on exterior	I.2
21.	20	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
22.	21	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired, smoothed	I.4
23.	85	Hand-made; buff-brown ware, medium white and black grits; hard fired, coarse	I.2
24.	86	Hand-made; buff-brown ware, large black grits; hard fired, coarse	I.3

PLATE 3

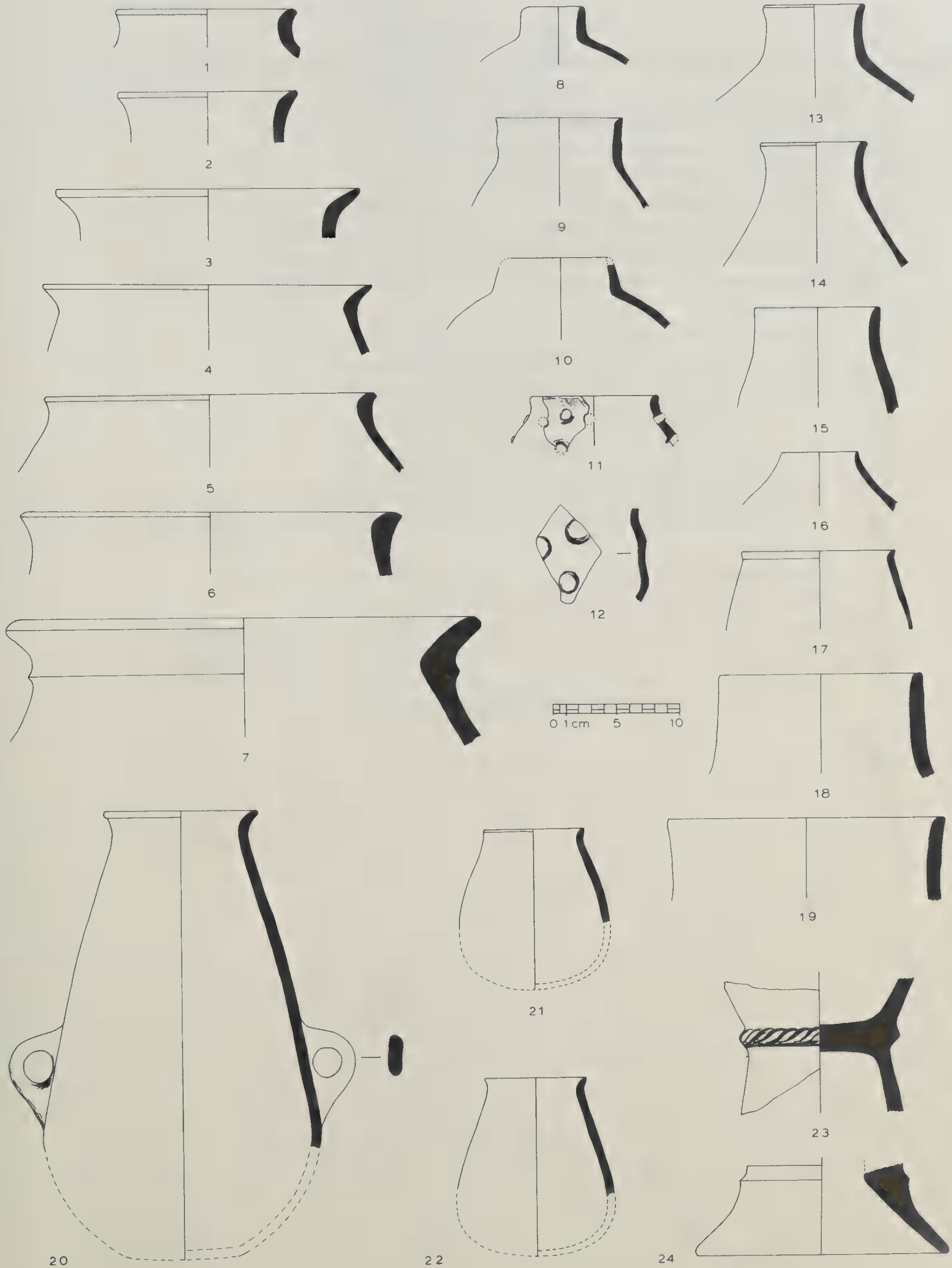

PLATE 4 Tell el-Mafjar

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	43	Hand-made; buff ware, medium grits; hard fired, red wash	I.4
2.	40	Hand-made; red ware, white grits; hard fired	I.2
3.	41	Hand-made; buff ware, huge grits; hard fired	I.3
4.	27	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired, smoothed, burnt rim	I.3
5.	28	Hand-made; gray-buff ware, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
6.	35	Hand-made; buff ware, large white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.3
7.	36	Hand-made; red ware, large white and black grits; hard fired, red surface, smoothed	I.4
8.	18	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; high fired, red wash, smoothed, fine	I.2
9.	24	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; high fired, smoothed	I.6
10.	25	Hand-made; red ware, white grits; high fired, smoothed	I.2
11.	26	Hand-made; gray ware, white grits; hard fired, coarse	I.2
12.	42	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits; hard fired	I.6
13.	30	Hand-made; buff ware, white and black grits; high fired	I.2
14.	34	Hand-made; buff ware, white and black grits; hard fired, red wash outside, rim	I.2
15.	32	Hand-made; buff ware, white and black grits; hard fired, red wash inside/outside	I.2
16.	31	Hand-made; buff ware, white and black grits; hard fired, red wash	I.3
17.	22	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
18.	33	Hand-made; buff ware, white and black grits; hard fired, red wash outside	I.2
19.	39	Wheel marks interior; buff ware, small grits; hard fired, smoothed outside	I.2
20.	38	Wheel-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
21.	37	Buff ware, white and black grits; smoothed surface	I.4

PLATE 4

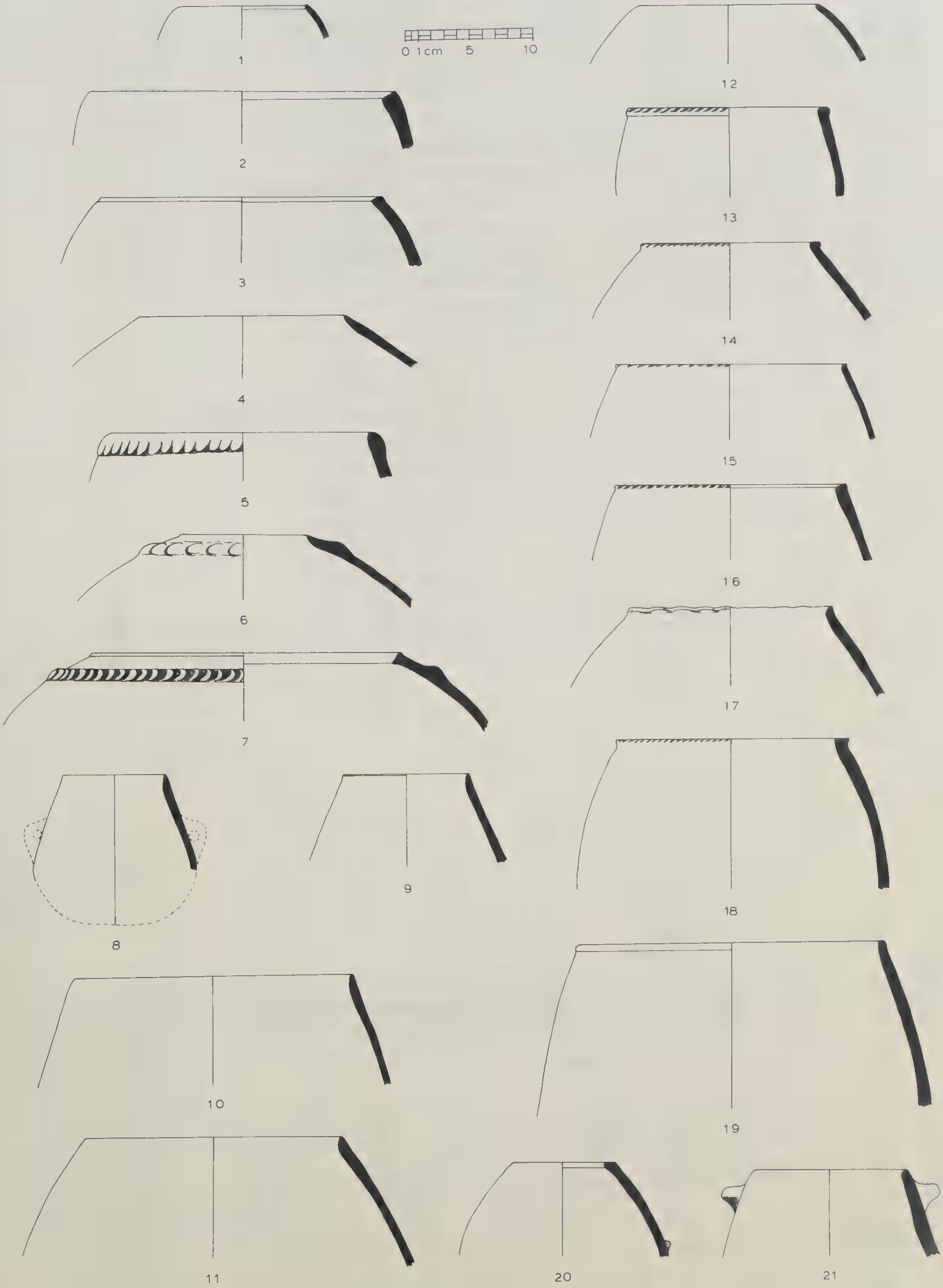

Plate 5 Tell el-Mafjar

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	76	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; coarse, hard fired	I.2
2.	75	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; coarse, hard fired	I.5
3.	73	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; coarse, hard fired	I.2
4.	74	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; coarse, hard fired	I.5
5.	15	Hand-made; buff ware, gray grits; hard fired, buff slip, smoothed	I.2
6.	91	Hand-made; buff ware, white and black grits; hard fired, red "washy"	I.2
7.	88	Hand-made; gray-brown ware, large grits; hard fired, rough surface	I.2
8.	93	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
9.	90	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired	I.2
10.	89	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired; rough red slip	I.3
11.	87	Hand-made; red-buff ware, grits; hard fired, scored surface	I.2
12.	94	Hand-made; buff ware, small black grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
13.	92	Hand-made; buff ware, white and black grits; hard fired, coarse surface	I.2
14.	111	Hand-made; buff clay, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.3
15.	96	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
16.	98	Hand-made; buff ware, black grits, straw; hard fired, coarse	I.2
17.	97	Hand-made; buff ware, black grits, straw; hard fired, coarse	I.6
18.	95	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.2
19.	83	Hand-made; buff ware, small white and black grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.6
20.	105	Hand-made; gray-buff ware, grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.4
21.	82	Hand-made; buff ware, small white and black grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.3
22.	107	Hand-made; reddish ware, large white grits, hard fired, buff-red surface, smoothed	Surface
23.	81	Hand-made; buff ware, small white and black grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.3
24.	112–119		
	112	a. brown polished bone	I.6
	113	b. yellow polished awl	I.2
	114	c. brown polished awl	I.2
	115	d. brown polished awl	I.5
	116	e. brown polished awl	I.5
	117	f. yellow polished awl	I.4
	118	g. yellow fire-polished borer	I.2
	119	h. yellow; bone splinter, point polished; borer	I.2
25.	108	Hand-made; gray clay, black grits, hard fired, figurine body	I.4
26.	110	Hand-made; light gray clay, white and gray grits; hard fired, rough smoothed	I.6
27.	109	Hand-made; gray clay, black grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.4
28.	101	Stone, serpentine, smoothed	Surface
29.	100	Stone, serpentine, smoothed	Surface
30.	121	Spindle whorl, polished white limestone	I.4
31.	120	Spindle whorl, smoothed white limestone	I.4
32.	99	Stone, white limestone, roughly carved	I.3

PLATE 5

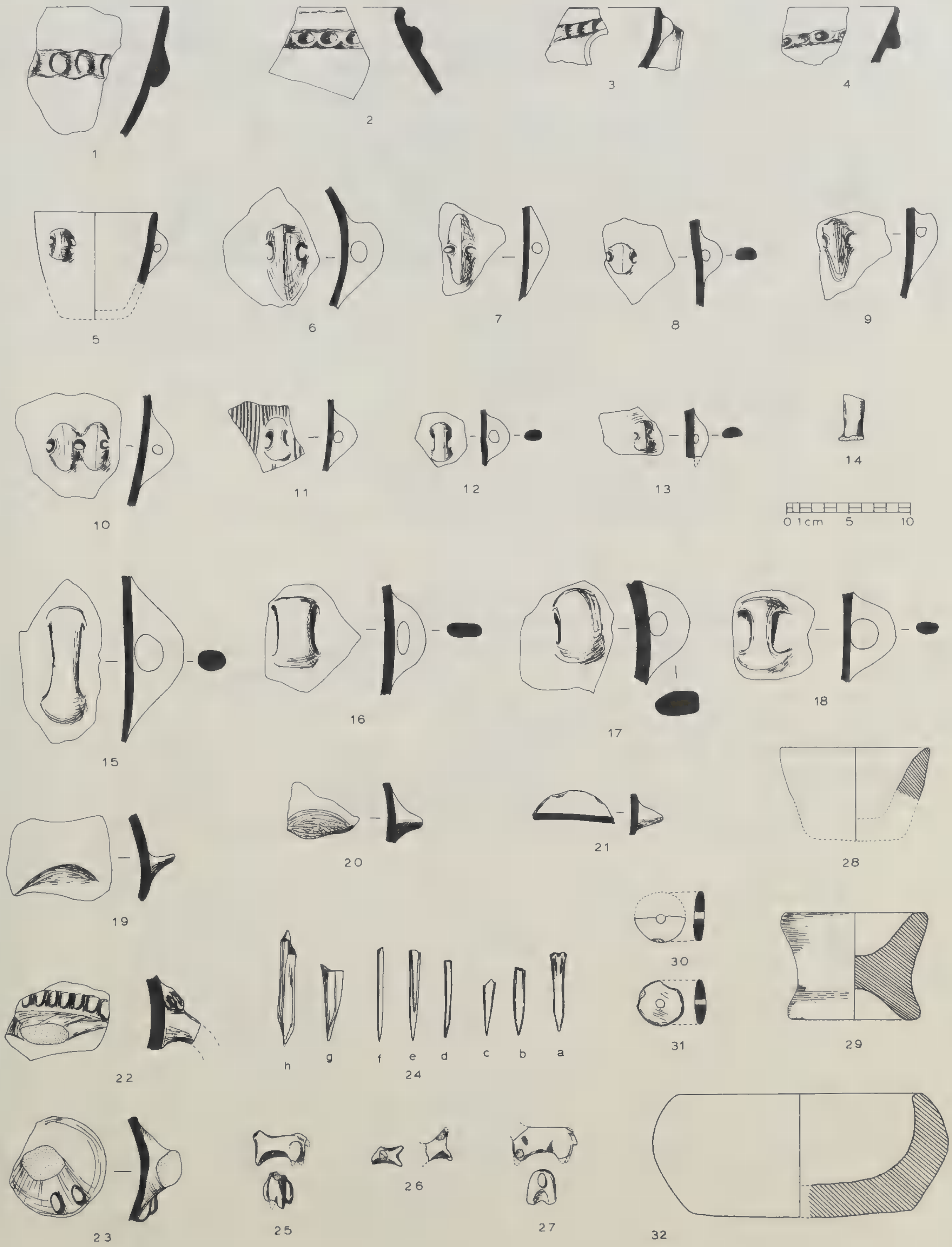
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PLATE 6 Tell Jamid

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	521	Wheel-made; buff ware, black grits; traces red wash outside	II.2
2.	527	Wheel-made; buff ware, minute grits; smoothed, traces red wash	II.1
3.	526	Wheel-made; buff ware, white and black grits; hard fired	II.1
4.	525	Wheel-made; buff ware, minute grits; hard fired; buff slip, polished	II.1
5.	524	Wheel-made; brown/red ware; hard fired; red polished surface outside	I.2
6.	528	Wheel-made; buff ware, black grits; soft fired, red wash at rim outside	I.2
7.	523	Buff ware, gray core, black grits; at rim outside: crimson-red wash, polished, worn	I.1
8.	JA 010	Buff ware, white and black grits; red wash inside; worn off outside	I.1
9.	JA 011	Wheel-made; buff ware; hard fired, red burnished slip inside and outside, worn	II.1
10.	JA 012	Wheel-made; brown ware, white grits; hard fired	II.1
11.	508	Wheel-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired	--
12.	519	Wheel-made; buff ware, black grits; hard fired; traces band slip	I.2
13.	520	Hard fired; buff ware, black grits; brown band slip	II.1
14.	517	Wheel-made; buff ware, black and brown grits; hard fired	II.1
15.	515	Wheel-made; buff ware, grits; hard fired, red wash	II.1
16.	516	Wheel-made; buff ware, large black grits; hard fired; buff band slip outside and over rim	I.2
17.	512	White grits; buff ware, gray-green core; wheel made, plain	I.2
18.	514a	Wheel-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired; red wash	II.1
19.	513	Wheel-made; buff ware, black core, white grits; hard fired	II.1
20.	514b	Wheel made; buff ware, small black grits; hard fired; band slip, brown wash	II.1
21.	518	Wheel-made; brown ware, gritty (mica?); hard fired; brown surface, plain	II.1
22.	JA 006	Wheel-made; buff ware, no grits; hard fired; fine buff reserved slip	I.2
23.	510	Wheel-made; buff ware, white grits, red wash	II.2
24.	509	Wheel-made; hard buff ware, white grits; smoothed	--
25.	JA 004	Wheel-made; gray ware, mica grits; brown surface, plain	I.2
26.	JA 005	White grits; brown surface, black core; wheel made, plain	I.2
27.	511	White grits; buff surface, gray core; wheel-made, hard fired, smoothed	--

PLATE 6

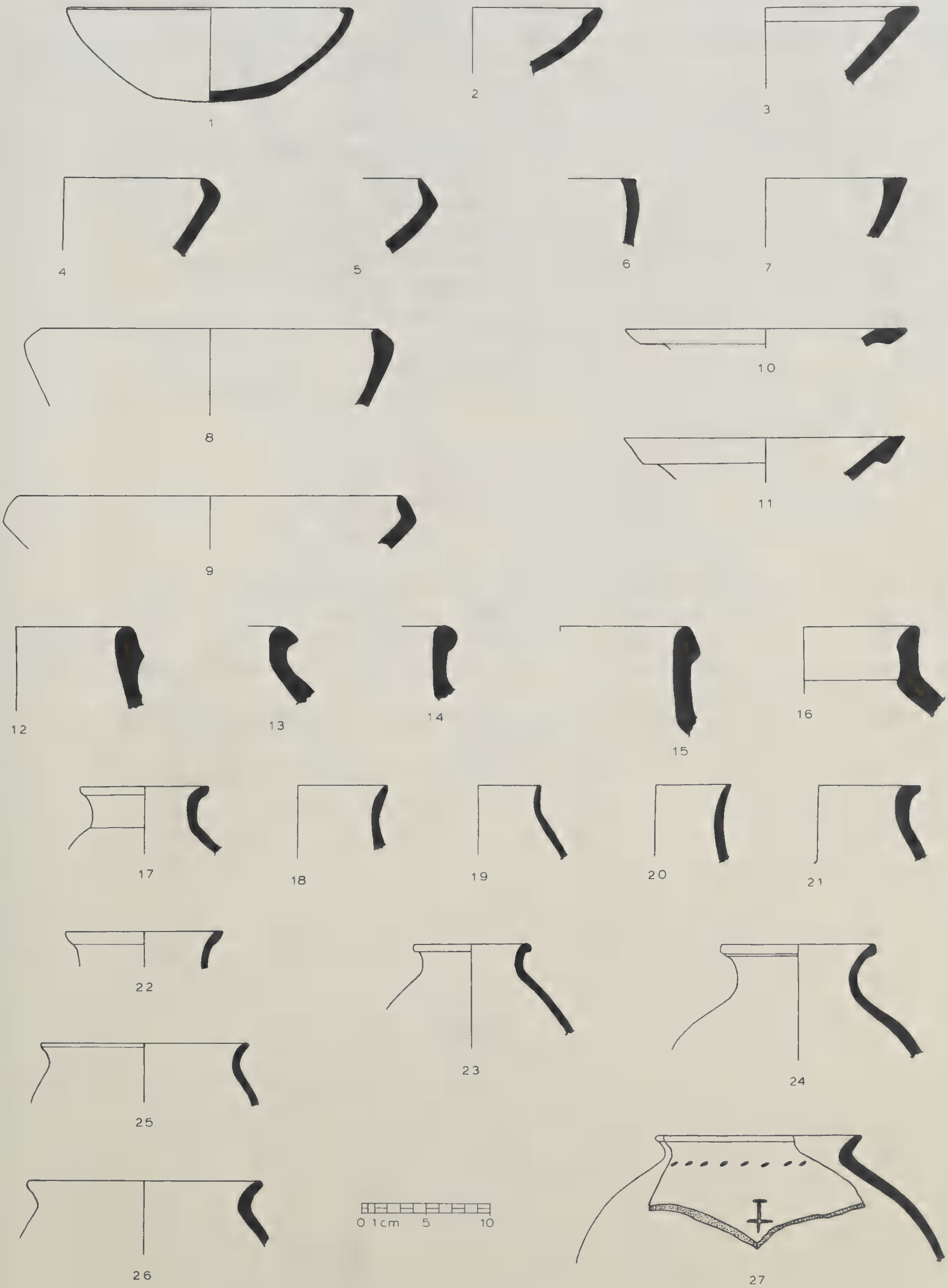
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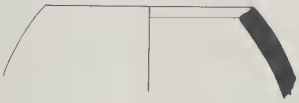
Plate 7 Tell Jamid

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	JA 013	Wheel-made; brown ware, white grits; brown surface	II.2
2.	522	Wheel-made; buff ware, white grits; soft fired; red wash	II.1
3.	529	Buff ware, black and white grits; hard fired; buff surface, polished, worn	II.1
4.	JA 014	Wheel-made; brown ware, white grits; brown surface	II.2
5.	JA 008	Brown ware, white grits, crumbly; red surface	II
6.	JA 009	Wheel-made; brown ware, white grits, soft fired; black surface	II
7.	JA 007	Brown ware, white grits, crumbly; medium fired; red surface, smoothed	II
8.	534	Wheel-made; brown ware; fine smoothed black surface	II.2
9.	535	Wheel-made; brown ware, gritty; brown surface	II.2
10.	530	Wheel-made; brown ware, grits; brown surface	II.2
11.	533	Wheel-made; buff ware, small grits, medium fired	II
12.	507	Wheel-made; black ware, white grits; buff surface inside, red outside; scored	II.2
13.	531	Red ware, black grits; plain	I.2
14.	532	Buff ware, large white grits; brown wash, band slip	I.2
15.	JA 003	Wheel-made; black gritty ware; hard fired; red surface, combed	I.2
16.	JA 002	Buff ware, wheel-made, very hard; combed, then smoothed	I.2
17.	JA 001	Buff ware, large black & red grits; pink surface, combed	I.2
18.	506	Gray ware, grits; red surface, combed	I.2
19.	JA 015	Buff ware, large black and white grits; medium fired; brown band slip	II.2
20.	502	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; buff surface; red paint	Surface
21.	501	Hand-made; red ware, white grits; white slip outside, matt red paint	II.2
22.	503	Khirbet Kerak Ware; ribbed stand; buff surface, black core, small white grits; worn red burnished slip	Surface
23.	505	Wheel-made (heavy wheel marks inside); brown ware, small white grits (lime inclusions?); red burnished slip outside	II.2
24.	504	Wheel-made; red ware, black grits; hard fired; orange-buff slip, burnished	II.2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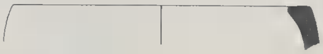
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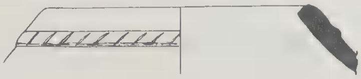
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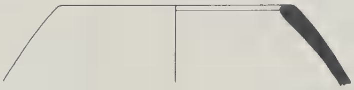
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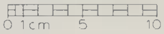

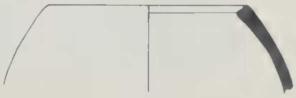
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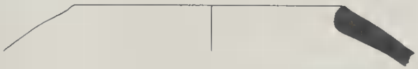
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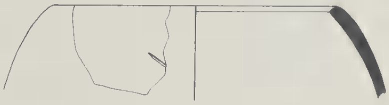
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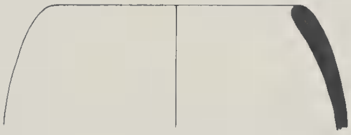
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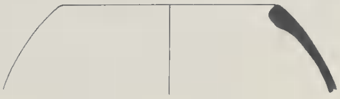
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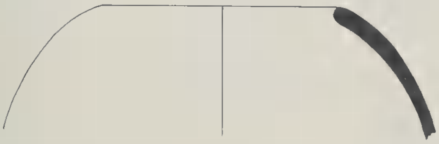
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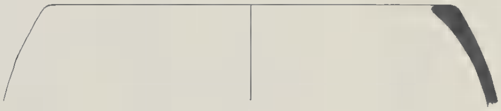
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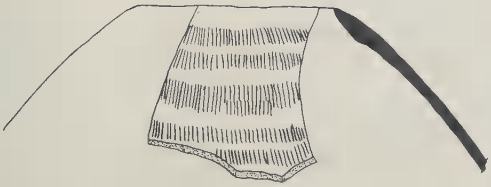
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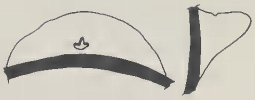
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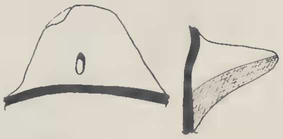
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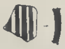
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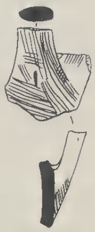
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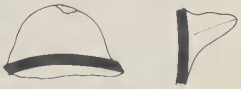
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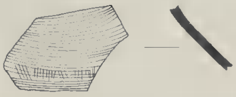
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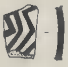
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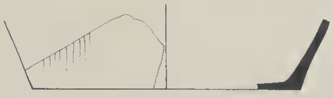
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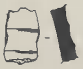
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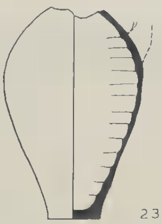
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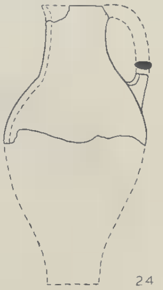
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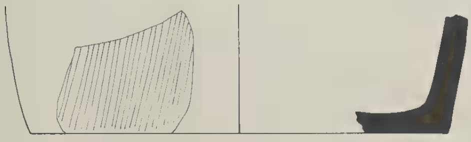
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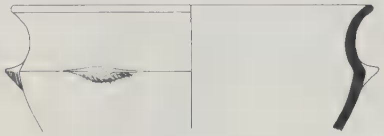
PLATE 8 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	--	Hand-made, deep brown clay, fine grits; black/brown slip, medium fired, very highly polished, fine	I.15?
2.	--	Hand-made soft, gray-brown ware thin black/brown wash, polished (?) now worn off	I.15?
3.	--	Hand-made, brown ware, minute grits, hard fired, thin slip (almost wash) black with patches of brown. Highly polished inside/outside, fine	I.15?
4.	--	Gray ware, medium-soft, pale gray surface. No slip, polished outside or just smoothed, worn	I.15?
5.	--	Dark gray ware, medium fired, fine gray slip, burnished inside/outside, crackled(?) surface	Surface
6.	--	Gray ware, medium-soft fired, pale gray surface; no slip; smoothed/polished inside/outside	I.15?
7.	413	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits, hard fired, smoothed, incisions	II.19
8.	415	Wheel-made; buff ware, small black and white grits, hard fired, good red wash inside and outside	II.19
9.	S029	Wheel-made; black gritty ware, black smoothed surface	?
10.	S027	Wheel-made; buff ware, red wash, polished	II.19
11.	S028	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, dull black wash	II.19
12.	S030	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; red wash outside and at interior rim	II.19
13.	S022	Wheel-made; black core	II.19
14.	409	Wheel-made; buff ware, very small grits; red wash inside and outside	II.19
15.	410	Wheel-made; buff ware, very small grits, red wash	II.19
16.	411	Wheel-made; buff ware, hard fired, red wash inside and outside	II.19
17.	412	Wheel-made; buff ware, hard fired, red wash outside	II.19
18.	426	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, black wash	II.19
19.	427	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, black wash inside and outside	II.19
20.	482	Wheel-made; black core, buff surface, gritty, medium fired, wet smoothed	II.19
21.	480	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, hard fired, red paint outside, over incisions, grain-wash painted	II.19
22.	481	Wheel-made; buff ware, black core, gritty, hard fired, red paint inside and outside, grain-wash painted. Band of horizontal slashes on exterior below rim	II.19

PLATE 8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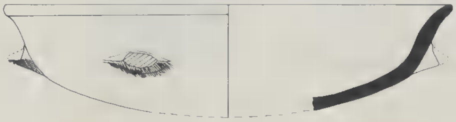
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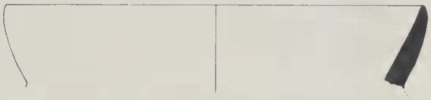
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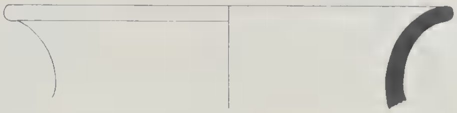
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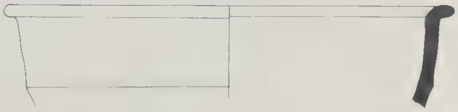
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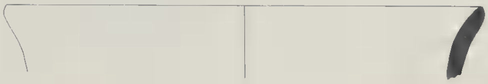
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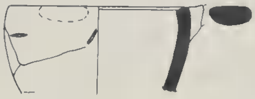
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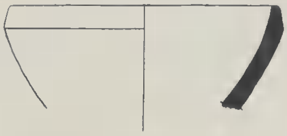
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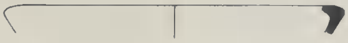
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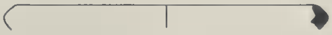
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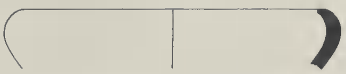
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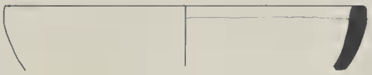
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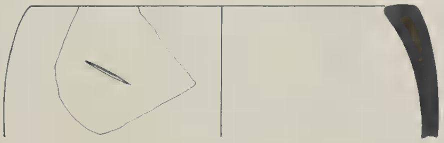
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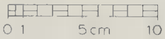

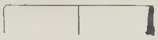
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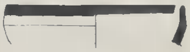
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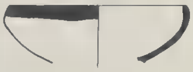
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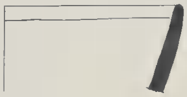
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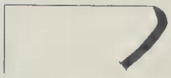
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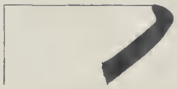
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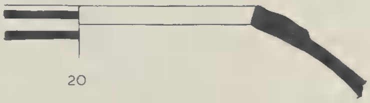
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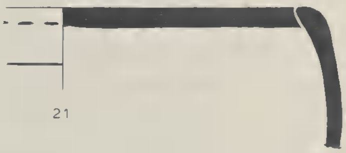
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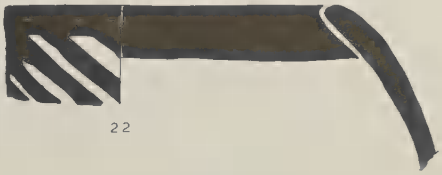
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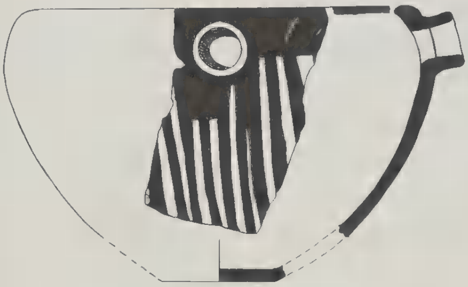
PLATE 9 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	455	Wheel-made; buff ware, small white and black grits, hard fired, brick red surface, red/brown paint on buff wash over incisions outside, at rim inside, round spout	II.19
2.	417	Hand-made, buff ware, large white grits, matt red paint	II.19
3.	S015	Hand-made, buff ware, large white grits, matt red paint	II.19
4.	S025	Wheel-made; buff ware, large grits, hard fired, painted outside and at interior rim over buff slip, grain wash	II.19
5.	406	Fine buff ware; hard fired, red wash, polished	II.19
6.	405	Wheel-made; buff ware, hard fired, red wash, highly burnished	II.19
7.	418	Hand-made; buff gritty ware, large white and black grits, red painted bands—Late Chalcolithic	II.17
8.	419	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, medium fired, buff paint, grain wash/Northern Painted	II.19
9.	420	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, hard fired, brown washy paint over incisions/Northern Painted	II.19
10.	S019	Wheel-made; red/buff ware with grits, medium fired, red washy surface/Northern Painted	II.19
11.	478	Hand-made; black core, red sandwich, buff surface, gritty, hard fired; incisions on smoothed surface	II.19
12.	479	Wheel-made; black core, red sandwich, buff surface, gritty, hard fired, buff to red grain wash outside and at interior rim, over incisions	II.19
13.	476	Hand-made; buff crackly ware, large grits, brown wash outside and at rim inside	II.19
14.	477	Wheel-made; buff crackly ware, large grits, hard fired, smoothed	II.19
15.	421	Grain wash (Northern painted ware). Wheel-made, buff ware, very gritty, red wash	II.19
16.	422	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, soft fired, red wash/Northern Painted	II.19
17.	424/423a	Wheel-made; gray core, gritty, soft fired, red to buff wash inside and outside/Northern Painted	II.19
18.	423b	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, soft fired, red/brown wash/Northern Painted	II.19
19.	425	Wheel-made; red gritty ware, hard fired, red/black wash on rim, black wash outside, "wash painted"	II.19
20.	407	Esdraelon ware, hand-made; black gritty ware, soft fired, polished-gray burnished	II.19
21.	404a	Wheel-made (?); buff ware, small grits, hard fired, red wash. String-cut base (?). Reconstructed drawing above IX:21 shows a hypothetical composite with IX:22	II.19 (?)
22.	S023	Hand-made; buff ware, hard fired, red wash, polished	II.17
23.	S034	Hand-made; buff gritty ware, hard fired, red wash, polished	II.19
24.	S033	White to red cream slip, polished	II.18
25.	S032	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, red wash	II.19

PLATE 9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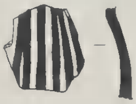
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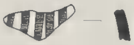
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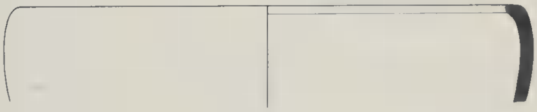
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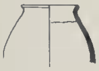
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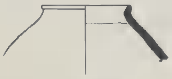
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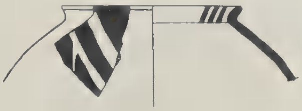
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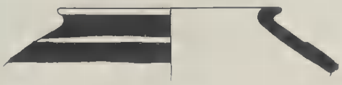
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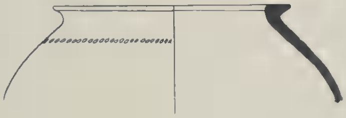
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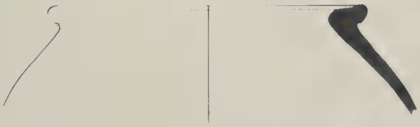
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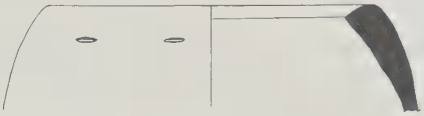
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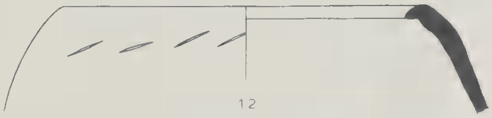
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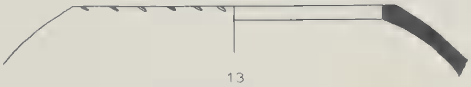
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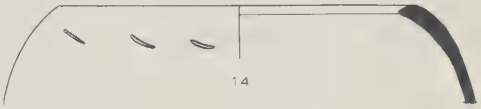
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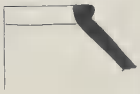
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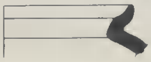
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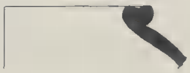
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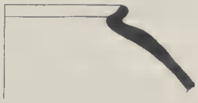
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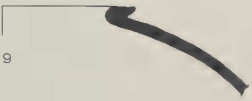
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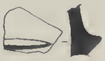
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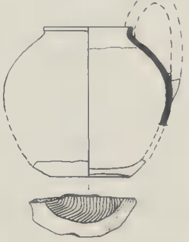
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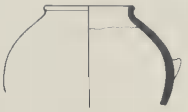
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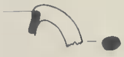
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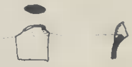
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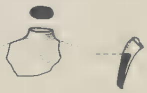
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PLATE 10 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	436	Wheel made; buff gritty ware; soft fired; red/brown wash outside and inside	RHO 12 (on floor)
2.	440	Buff crumbly ware, miniscule grits; brown wash	RHO 12 (on floor)
3.	439	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; red wash outside	RHO II:12
4.	S003	Wheel-made; buff ware, small grits; red wash; string cut	RHO 12
5.	445	Buff ware, hard fired; smoothed, red wash at rim inside, black wash outside	II.17
6.	438	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired, red wash inside and outside; string cut	RHO 12 (on floor)
7.	441	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; red wash outside; string cut	RHO II:12
8.	437	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; brown wash inside and outside; lime coated; potter's mark	RHO 12 (on floor)
9.	S001	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; red wash inside and outside; wet smoothed; string cut	RHO 12 (on floor)
10.	431	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; thick red wash outside and inside at rim	II.11a
11.	432	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red wash	II.17
12.	S002	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; brown wash	RHO 12 (on floor)
13.	S004	Wheel-made; buff crumbly ware, small grits; brown wash; string cut; lime concretions	RHO II.12
14.	S005	Wheel-made; buff crumbly ware, small grits; brown wash inside and outside	RHO 12
15.	446	Buff ware, hard fired, red/brown wash	II.11
16.	S014	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired	RHO II.19
17.	430	Slow wheel; buff gritty ware; buff/red slip outside; polished	RHO (on floor at doorway)
18.	428	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired, red wash outside, burnished, string cut	RHO 12 (on floor)
19.	429	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; smoothed, string cut	RHO (on floor near hearth)
20.	S013	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red polished wash	RHO
21.	447	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired: red/brown paint on smoothed surface (= band slip/"grain wash"), splash of paint at interior rim	RHO II.11b (on floor)
22.	448	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red/purple wash, band slip	RHO 11b (on floor)
23.	444	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; buff to black slip	Level 16
24.	435	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red wash inside	II.11a
25.	434	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; black wash inside and outside	Level 14
26.	443	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; black wash inside and outside	II:14
27.	442	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; red wash-traces	II.11a
28.	433	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; wheel marks, burnt	RHO II.11b (on floor)

PLATE 10

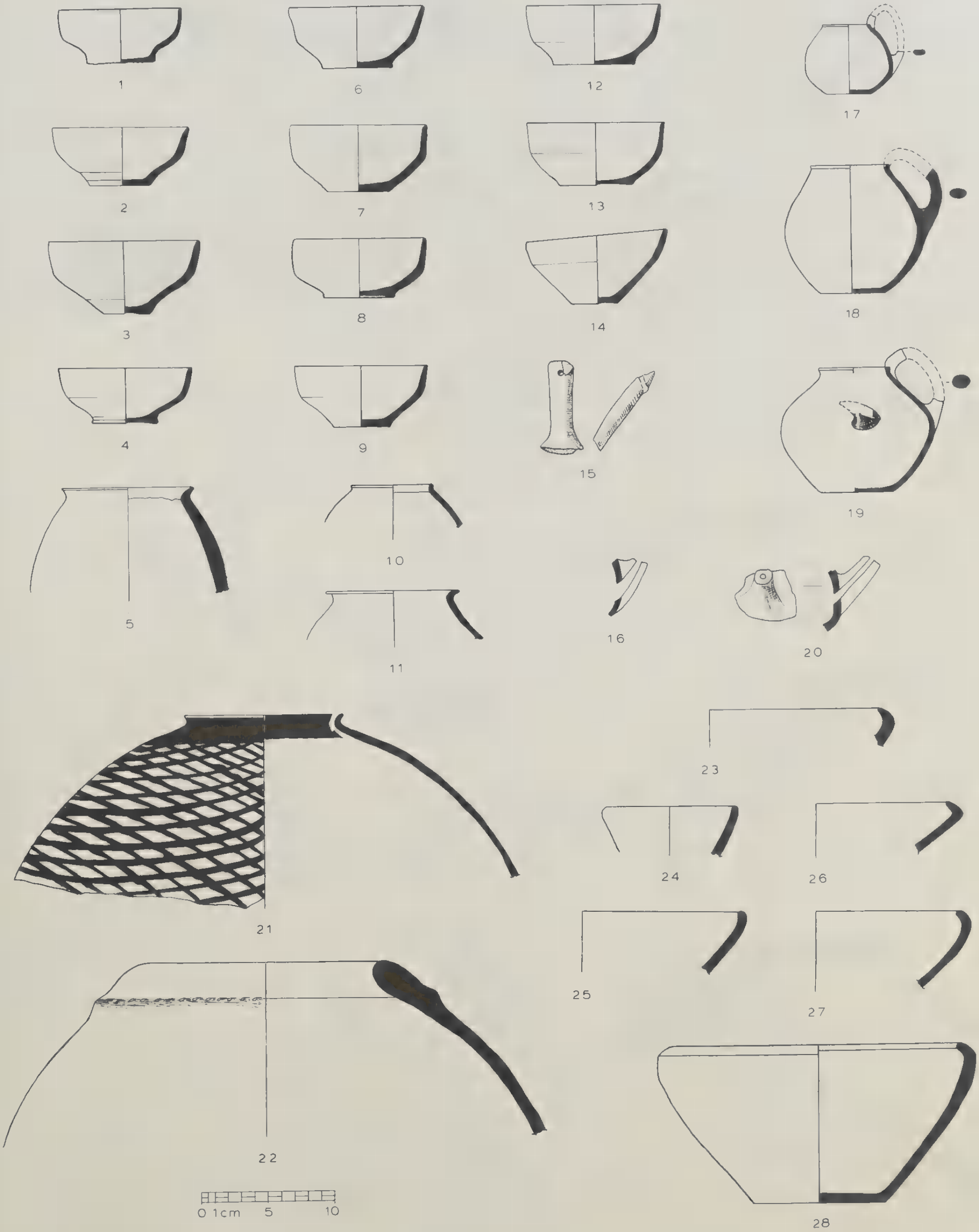
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Plate 11 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	465	Buff gritty ware, red wash; coarse	II.6–10
2.	464	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red wash worn	II.6
3.	459	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; smoothed; string cut base	II.6
4.	465A	Wheel-made; buff ware; smoothed; brown wash outside	II.6
5.	466	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; red wash inside and outside	II.7
6.	458	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red/buff washy slip inside and outside (band slip)	II.10
7.	S006	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; wet smoothed, traces of red wash	II.6–10
8.	S024	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; black core; medium fired; red wash	II.6
9.	460	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red/brown wash	II.6
10.	462	Wheel-made; buff crumbly ware, black grits; soft fired	II.6
11.	S020	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; smoothed	II.5
12.	463	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red/brown band slip	II.10
13.	S021	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired	II.11
14.	456	Wheel-made; red/buff gritty ware; hard fired; wet smoothed; matt brown/gray washy paint; band slip	II.6–10
15.	S026	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; incised	II.19
16.	S007	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired	II.6
17.	467	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; red wash inside and outside	II.7
18.	461	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; buff/brown streaky paint-grain wash	II.6
19.	S018	Wheel-made; brown gritty ware; soft fired; polished self slip	II.6
20.	S016	Gray gritty ware, buff surface, grain wash	II.10
21.	S017	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; buff/brown grain wash	II.6
22.	457	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; brown wash outside, red at interior rim; pattern wash	II.6–10
23.	454	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; thin buff wash outside; lattice-patterned grain wash (brown) outside	II.10
24.	474	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; brown washy band slip	II.11
25.	473	Buff gritty ware, black core; red/brown washy paint/Northern Painted	II.19

PLATE 11

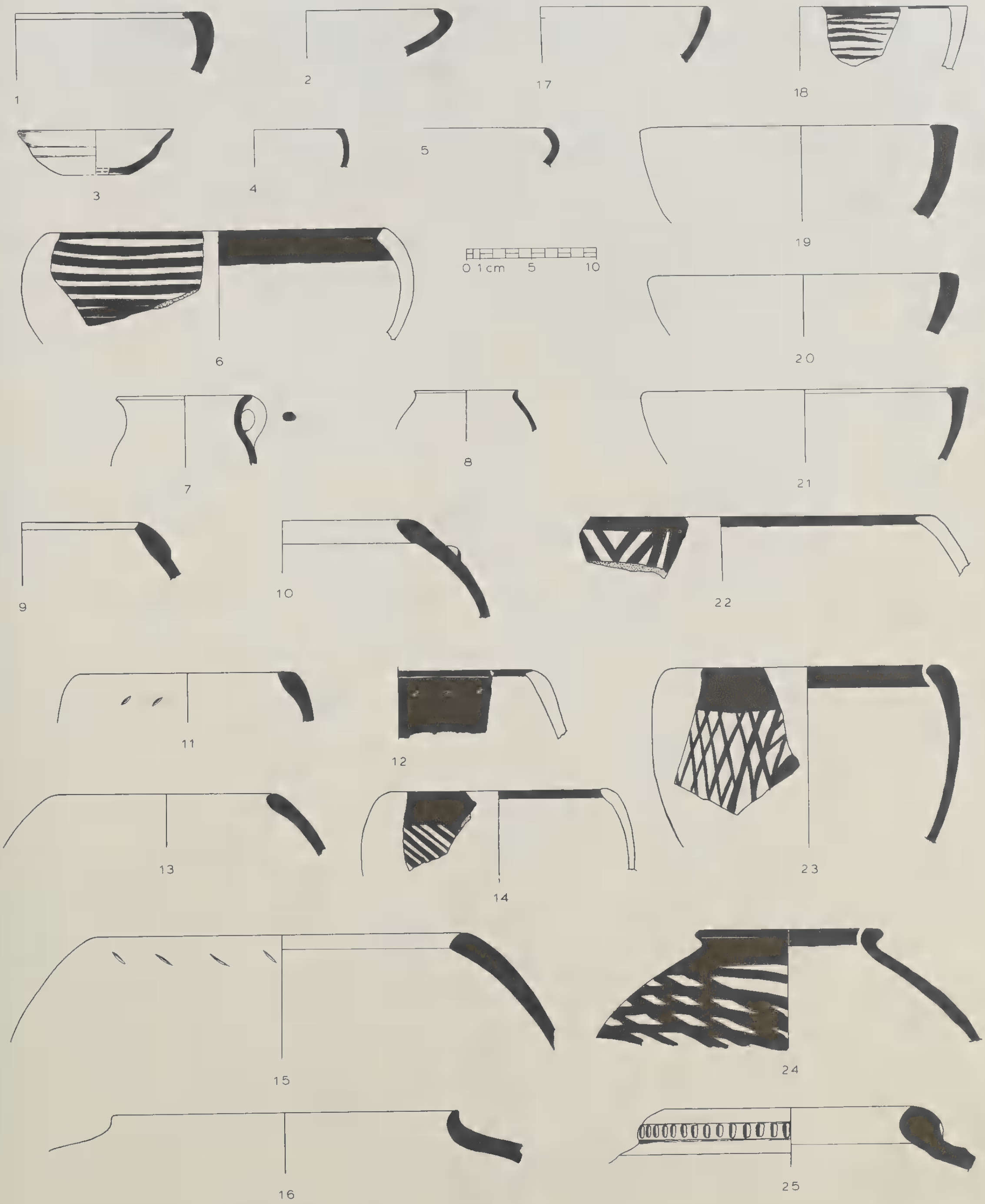

PLATE 12 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	469	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, medium fired, brown washy paint on polished cream surface	II.9
2.	471	Wheel-made; buff ware, soft fired; buff/brown wash inside and outside	II.6
3.	475	Buff gritty ware, soft fired, red burnished slip outside and interior rim	II.6
4.	468	Stump base, burnished red slip	II.6
5.	472	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, hard fired, red washy paint	II.6–10
6.	470	Wheel-made, buff gritty ware, hard fired	II.6
7.	S031	Black gritty ware, white slip, buff/red paint	II.7
8.	495	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, wet smoothed, band slip?	III.3
9.	496	Hand-made; buff gritty ware, hard fired, smoothed	III.3
10.	497	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, smoothed	III.2
11.	498	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, black core; hard fired, smoothed	III.2
12.	499	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, smoothed, incised	Room 3:4
13.	500	Wheel-made; buff ware, medium black grits, hard fired, plain inside, dull red wash outside	II.3
14.	S008	Hand-made; black core, very small grits, red surface, smoothed	IV.3
15.	S009	Wheel-made; black core; buff surfaces, wet-smoothed	II.3
16.	483	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, black wash	IV.2
17.	484	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, hard fired, red/brown matt wash	--
18.	485	Hand-made; buff gritty ware, soft fired, black core	--
19.	486	Hand-made; buff ware, hard fired, polished buff slip	--
20.	487	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, polished red slip	IV.3
21.	488	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware, hard fired, smoothed	III.3
22.	489	Gray burnished ware; medium fired	III.3
23.	490	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red wash	III.3
24.	491	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; smoothed	IV.3
25.	492	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; smoothed	IV.3
26.	493	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; smoothed	"P.3"
27.	494	Wheel-made; buff gritty ware; smoothed	"P.3"
28.	414	Gritty buff washed ware, brown paint outside	II.19(RH)
29.	S010	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red wash	II.6–10
30.	S011	Buff gritty ware, hand made, hard fired; smoothed, red wash	II.4
31.	S012	Hand-made; brown gritty ware; hard fired; brown/gray surface, smoothed, burnt	RHO II:19
32.	416	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; red wash	II.19

PLATE 12

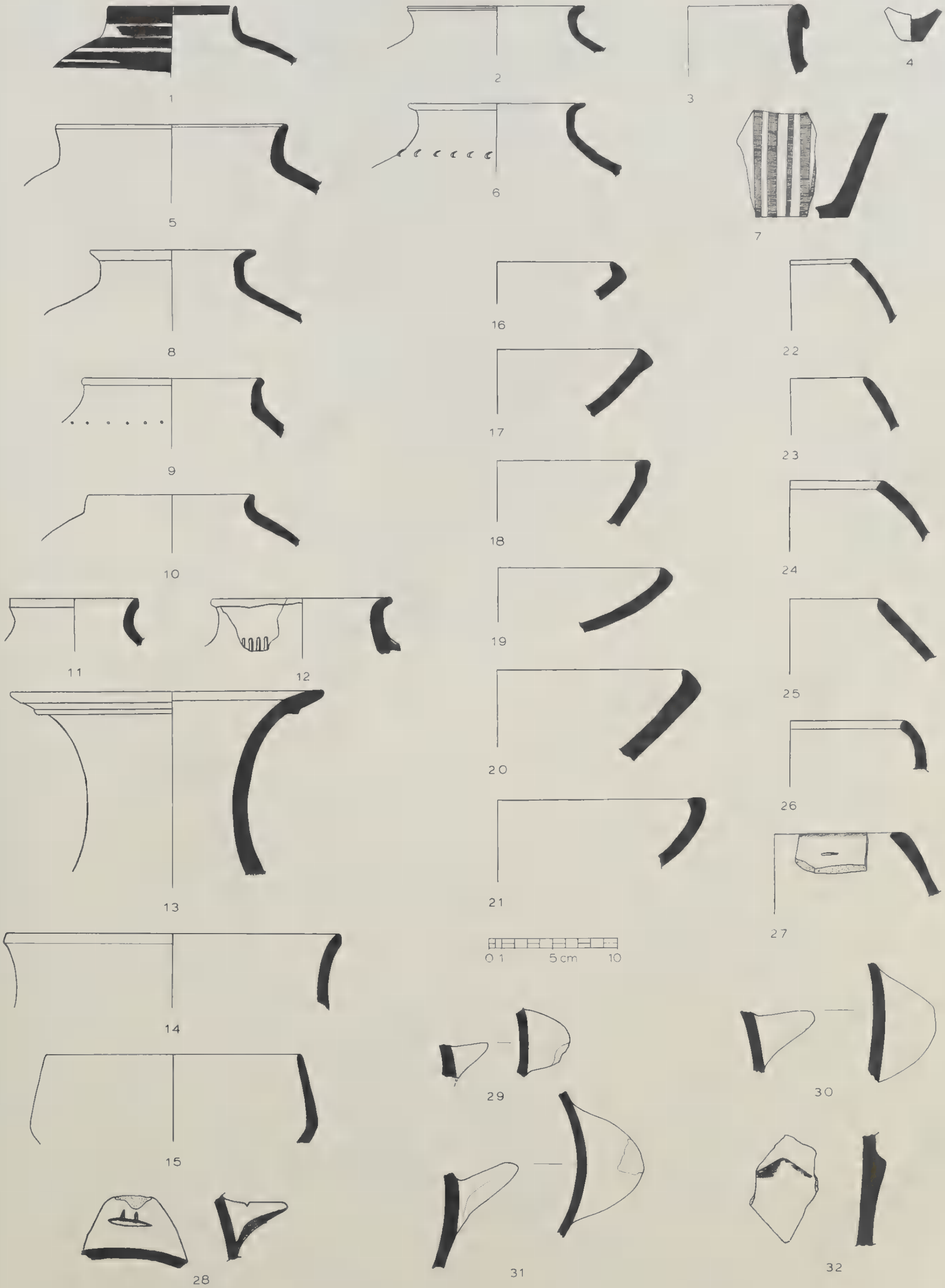
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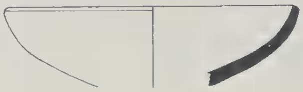
PLATE 13 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	82	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
2.	83	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
3.	88	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
4.	87	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.1
5.	89	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
6.	85	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
7.	90	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.1
8.	86	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
9.	92	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
10.	98	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
11.	156	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
12.	106	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
13.	105	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
14.	108	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
15.	107	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
16.	109	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
17.	110A	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
18.	84	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
19.	104	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
20.	97	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2

PLATE 13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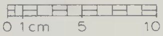

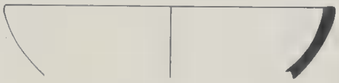
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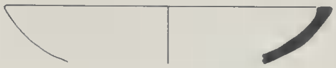
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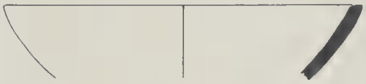
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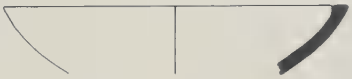
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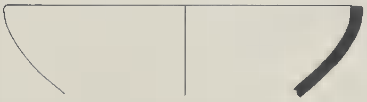
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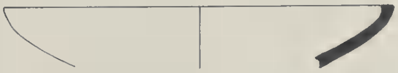
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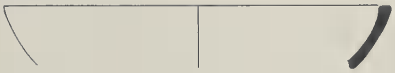
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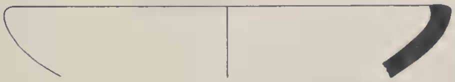
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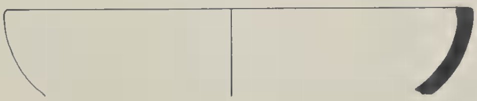
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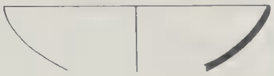
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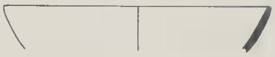
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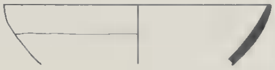
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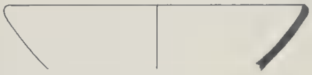
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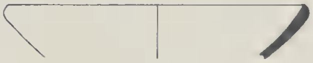
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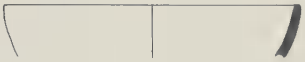
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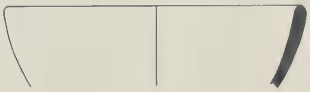
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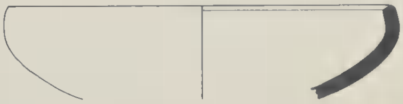
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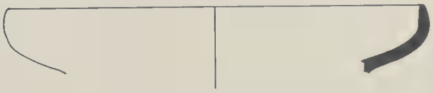
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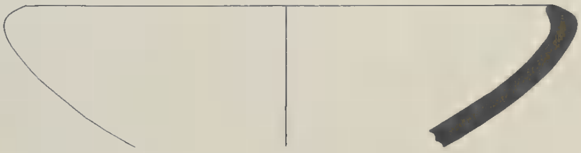
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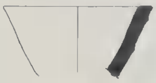
PLATE 14 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	143	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.1
2.	93	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
3.	91	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
4.	94	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.1
5.	95	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
6.	103	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
7.	100	Khirbet Kerak Ware	--
8.	96	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
9.	99	Khirbet Kerak Ware	--
10.	22	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
11.	6	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
12.	2	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
13.	1	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
14.	153	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.1
15.	7	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
16.	27	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
17.	29	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2

PLATE 14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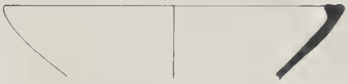
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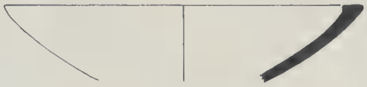
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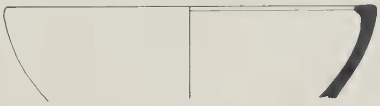
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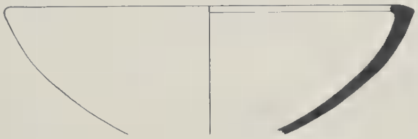
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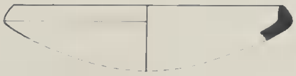
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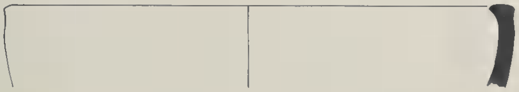
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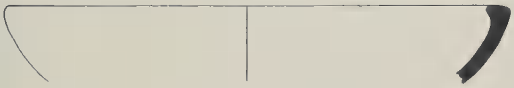
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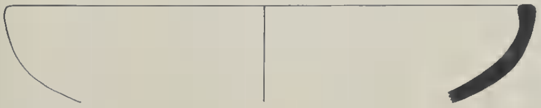
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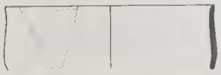
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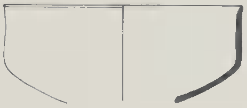
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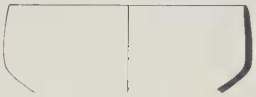
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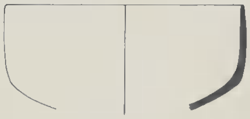
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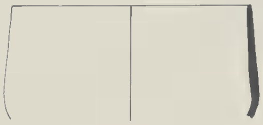
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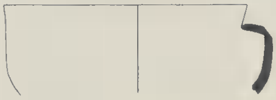
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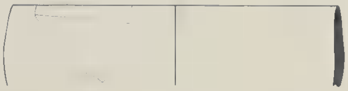
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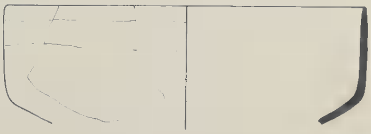
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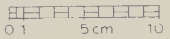

PLATE 15 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	150	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
2.	17	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
3.	23	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
4.	3	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II
5.	9	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
6.	8	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
7.	102	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
8.	34	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
9.	33	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
10.	12	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
11.	13	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
12.	15	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
13.	14	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
14.	16	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
15.	11	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
16.	26B	Khirbet Kerak Ware	--
17.	37	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
18.	40	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
19.	152	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/4
20.	151	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
21.	24	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
22.	154	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
23.	4	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
24.	28	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
25.	101	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
26.	36	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.1
27.	32	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3

PLATE 15

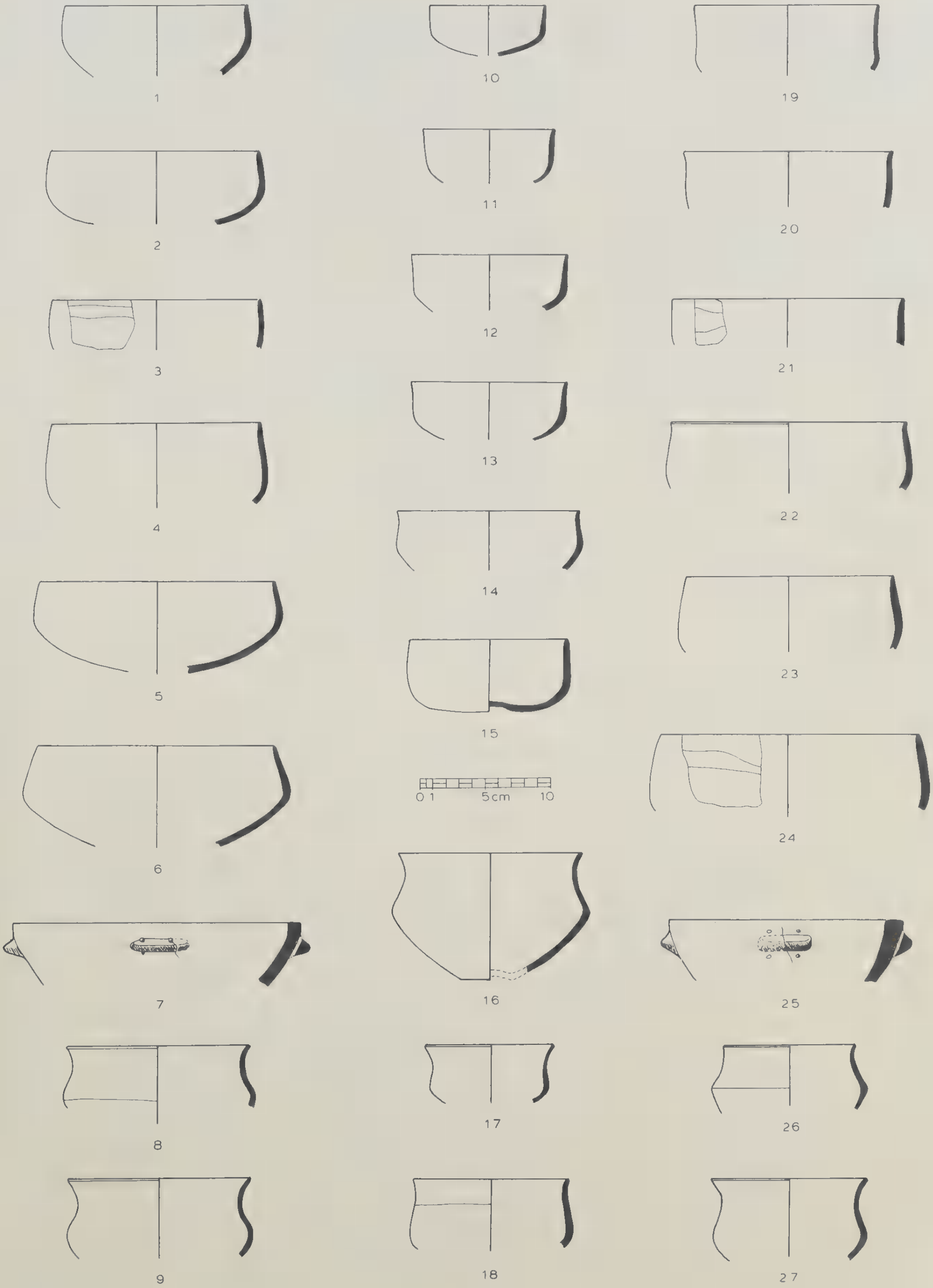
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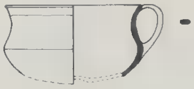
PLATE 16 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	41	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
2.	42	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
3.	77	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
4.	76	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
5.	68	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/6
6.	70	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
7.	72	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
8.	69	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
9.	35	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.1
10.	110B	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4(?)
11.	43	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
12.	67	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
13.	74	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
14.	31	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
15.	25B	Khirbet Kerak Ware	--
16.	39	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.1
17.	30	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
18.	73	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.5
19.	71	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
20.	66	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
21.	61	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/4

PLATE 16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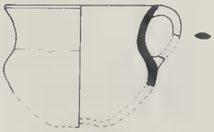
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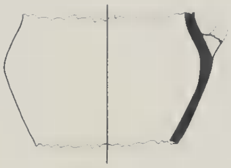
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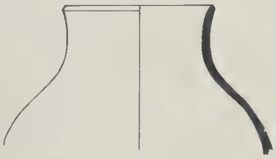
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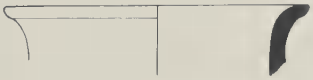
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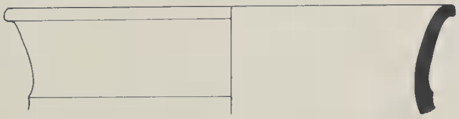
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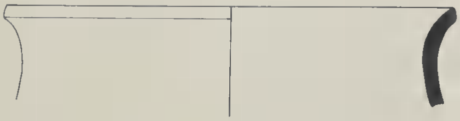
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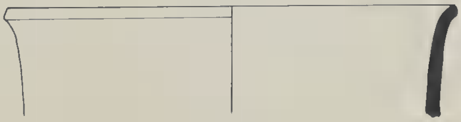
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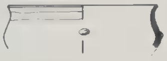
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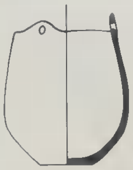
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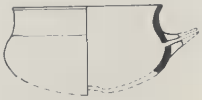
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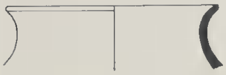
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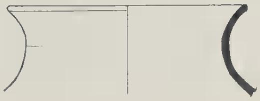
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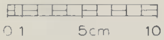

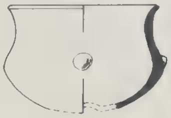
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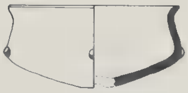
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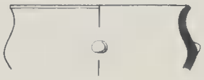
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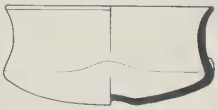
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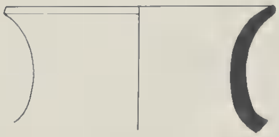
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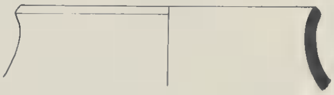
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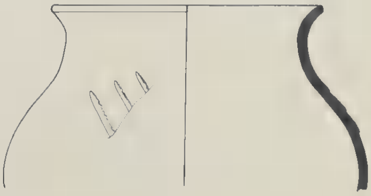
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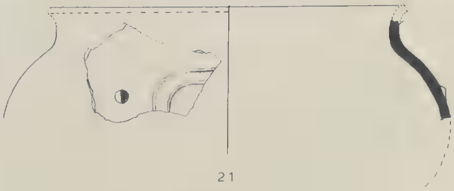
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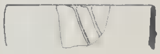
PLATE 17 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	19	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
2.	18	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
3.	20	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
4.	44	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
5.	45	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/4
6.	65	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/4
7.	56	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.1
8.	57	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/4
9.	10	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
10.	64	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
11.	62	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
12.	63	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
13.	149	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
14.	21	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
15.	5	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
16.	155	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/4
17.	26A	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
18.	25A	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
19.	53	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
20.	54	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
21.	55	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3

PLATE 17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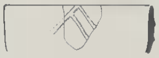
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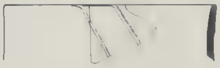
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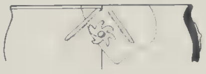
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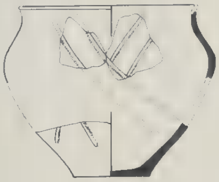
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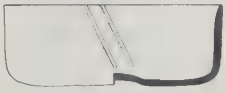
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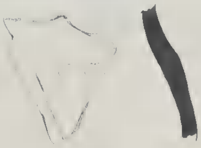
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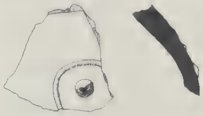
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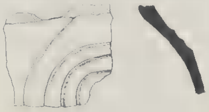
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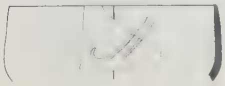
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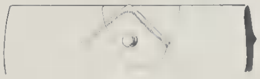
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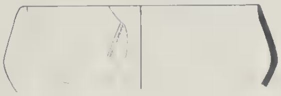
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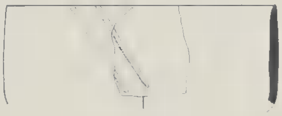
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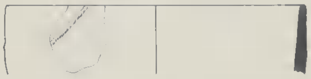
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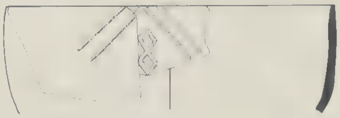
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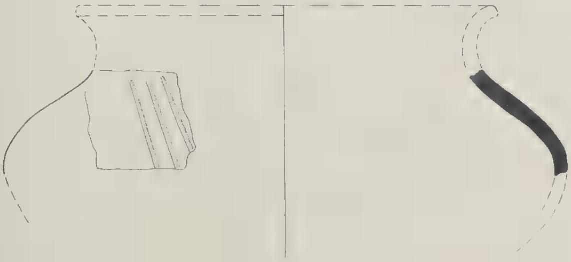
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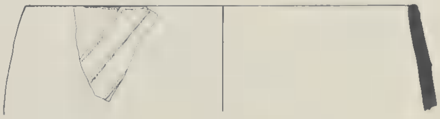
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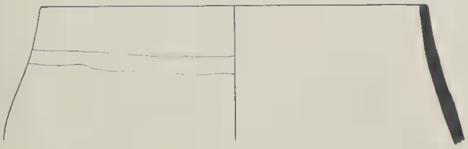
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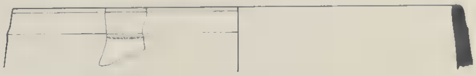
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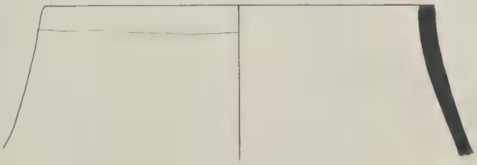
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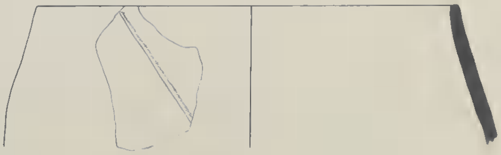
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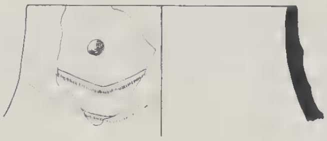
Plate 18 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	50	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
2.	51	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
3.	52	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
4.	121	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
5.	122	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
6.	123	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
7.	137	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
8.	124	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
9.	46	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
10.	48	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.1
11.	157	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
12.	80	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
13.	79	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
14.	78	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/4
15.	81	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
16.	129	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
17.	132	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
18.	131	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
19.	130	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
20.	136	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
21.	138	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3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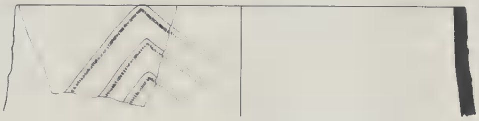
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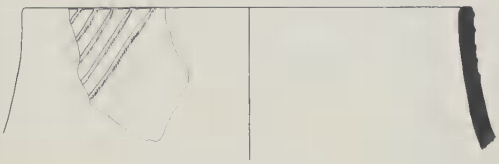
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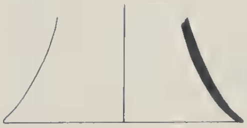
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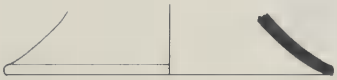
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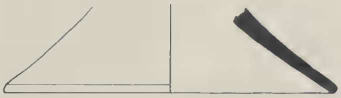
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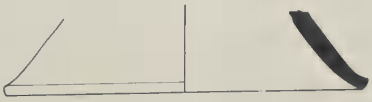
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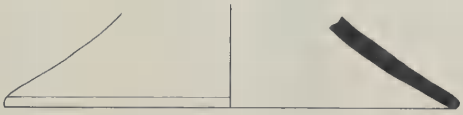
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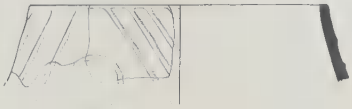
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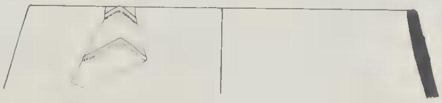
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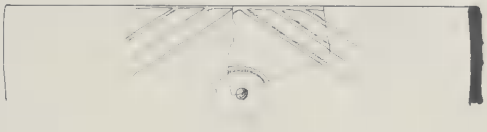
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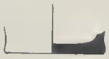
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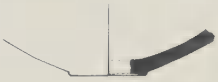
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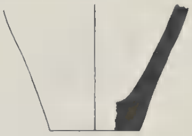
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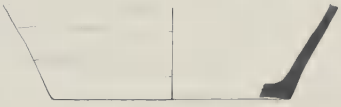
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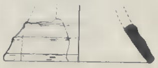
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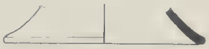
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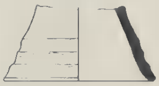
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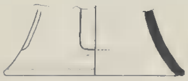
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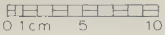

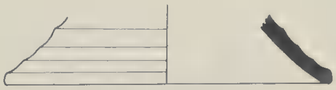
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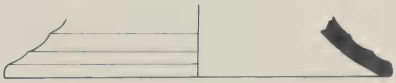
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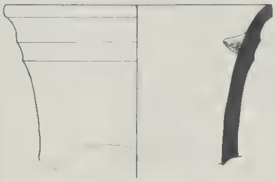
PLATE 19 Tell esh-Shuneh

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	133	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
2.	134	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
3.	135	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
4.	116	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
5.	118	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
6.	119	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
7.	120	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
8.	127	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
9.	128	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
10.	111	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
11.	112	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/4
12.	114	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/4
13.	113	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3/4
14.	115	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.4
15.	148	Khirbet Kerak Ware	Surface
16.	117	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
17.	125	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.3
18.	126	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
19.	147	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II
20.	144	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
21.	90	Khirbet Kerak Ware	--
22.	91	Khirbet Kerak Ware	--
23.	140	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
24.	145	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2
25.	146	Khirbet Kerak Ware	II.2

PLATE 19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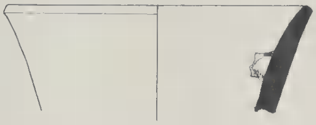
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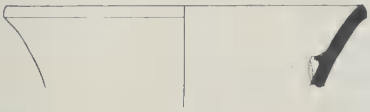
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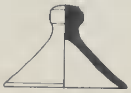
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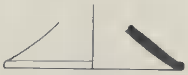
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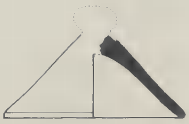
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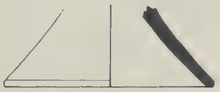
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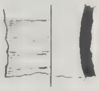
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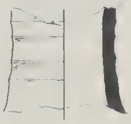
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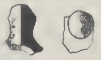
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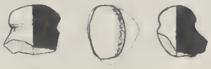
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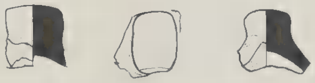
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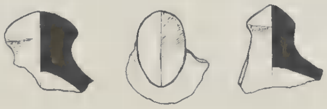
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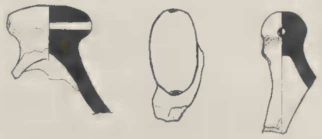
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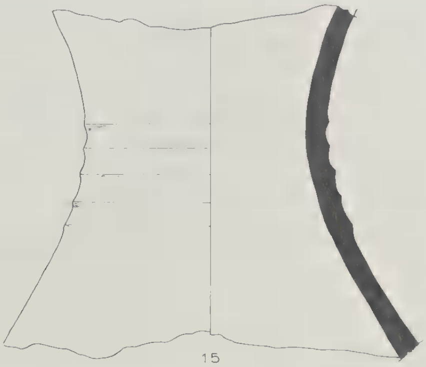
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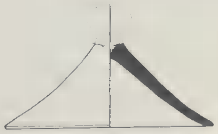
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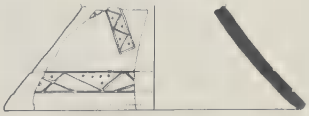
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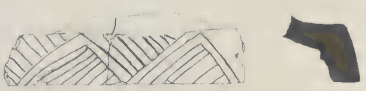
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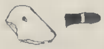
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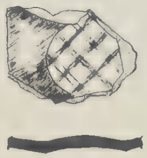
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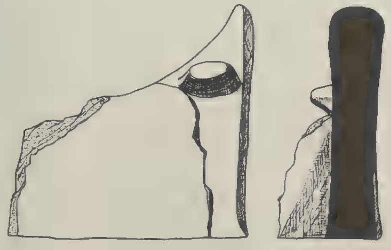
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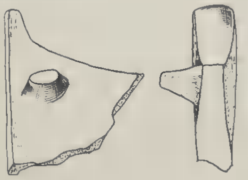
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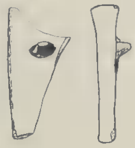
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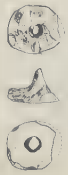
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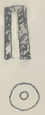
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PLATE 20 Tell Abu-Habil

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	--	Hand-made; gray core, buff ware, large grits; smoothed inside and outside, red wash outside	I.11
2.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, very small grits; red/brown wash inside and outside; polished outside	I.4
3.	--	Buff ware, small grits; medium fired; yellow outside, red paint inside	I.11^2
4.	--	Buff ware, small grits; soft fired, smoothed; brown/gray paint	I.11^2
5.	--	Buff ware, small grits; medium fired; smoothed	I.11^2
6.	--	Buff ware, very small grits; medium fired, smoothed, red paint	I.11
7.	--	Hand-made; black core, red surface, grits; hard fired; smoothed; red wash outside; worn	I.12
8.	--	Buff ware, gritty, hard fired; wet smoothed; washy red paint inside and outside	I.12
9.	--	Buff ware, medium grits; smoothed; red paint, outside and inside	I.11
10.	--	Gray core, buff ware, large grits; hard fired; smoothed, red paint	I.7
11.	--	Gray ware, many grits; hard fired; smoothed, red paint inside and outside	I.7
12.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, grits; soft fired; matt red paint; mat-impressed base	I.11A
13.	--	Hand-made, buff-red ware, large grits, hard fired; red paint/wash inside/outside, smoothed, worn	I.7
14.	--	Gray ware, grits, dull brown/black slip/wash outside/inside	I.12
15.	--	Gray/brown gritty ware; wet smoothed	I.11
16.	--	Buff ware, large grits; cream slip inside; red paint inside and outside	I.4(?)
17.	--	Buff ware, grits; traces of red paint on rim; worn	I.11^2
18.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.4
19.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits; hard fired; smoothed, red/brown paint	I.7
20.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed; matt red paint inside and outside	I.11
21.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, few grits; hard fired; smoothed, buff paint/wash inside and outside	I.12
22.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, very gritty; hard fired, red wash; fire-blackened inside/outside	I.3
23.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits; hard fired; smoothed; red paint inside and outside	I.3
24.	--	Buff ware, large grits; hard fired, smoothed; buff paint inside and outside	I.11
25.	--	Hand-made; buff gritty ware; hard fired; smoothed; traces of red wash outside	I.2
26.	--	Gray core, red/buff surface, grits; hard fired; smoothed, red paint on lip	I.3

PLATE 20

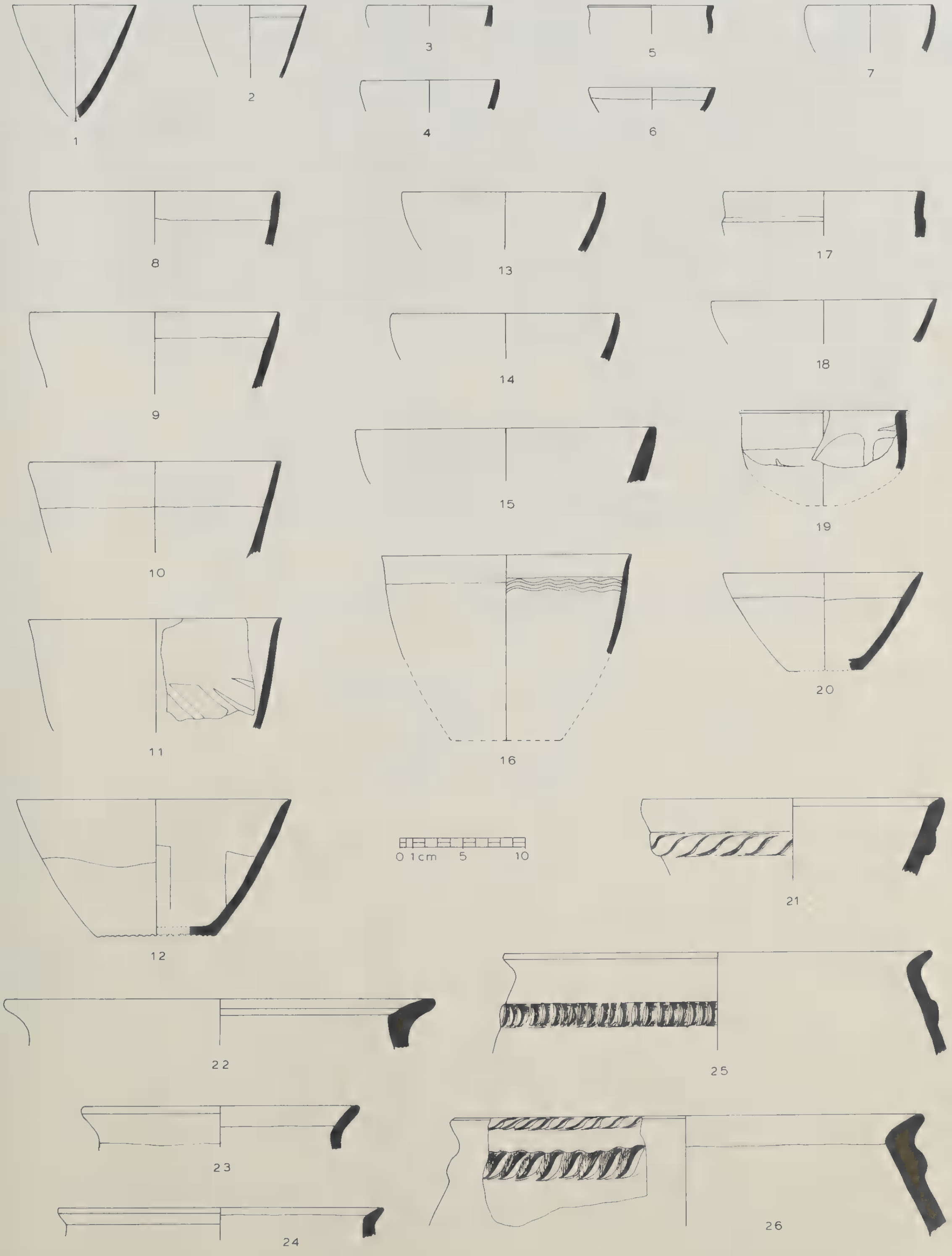
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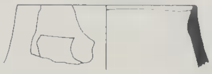
PLATE 21 Tell Abu-Habil

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, grits; medium fired; smoothed; matt brown paint	I.7
2.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits; medium fired; smoothed, matt red paint inside and outside	I.4
3.	--	Buff ware, large grits; smoothed, buff paint outside	I.3
4.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, very small grits; hard fired; smoothed, matt buff/red paint	II.8
5.	--	Hand-made; fine buff ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed, washy red paint	I.11
6.	--	Buff ware, white grits; underfired; smoothed; red paint	I.7
7.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits; hard fired; smoothed, thick red paint inside and outside	I.4
8.	--	Hand-made; thick black core, buff surface, large grits; medium fired, smoothed, red paint; fire blackened	I.11
9.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits; soft fired; brown wash outside	I.11
10.	--	Hand-made; gray core, buff surface, very large grits; smoothed; red wash	I.4
11.	--	Gray ware, large grits, crumbly; smoothed; red paint; burnt	I.3
12.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, gritty; soft fired; smoothed; washy red paint	I.3
13.	--	Hand-made; gray core, red surface, medium grits; hard fired; red wash outside; burnt	I.11
14.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits; hard fired; smoothed; red surface	I.12
15.	--	Buff ware, large grits; soft fired; smoothed; black to brown surface	I.12
16.	--	Hand-made; thick gray core, buff surface, grits; medium fired; matt brown paint	I.11
17.	--	Buff ware, medium grits; hard fired; smoothed, red paint	I.3
18.	--	Buff ware, large grits; red paint outside/inside; smoothed	I.3
19.	--	Hand-made; gray core, buff ware, grits; hard fired	I.12
20.	--	Hand-made; gritty buff ware; underfired; dark red to brown paint	I.3
21.	--	Black/gray ware, large grits; smoothed; red wash outside; fire blackened	I.11
22.	--	Buff gritty ware, red slip	I.11

PLATE 21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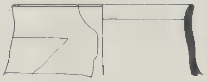
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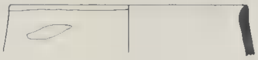
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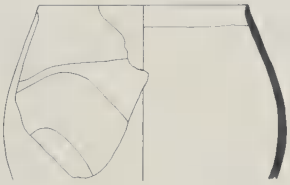
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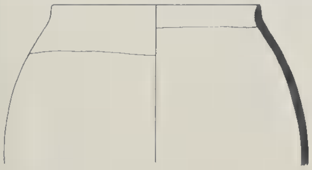
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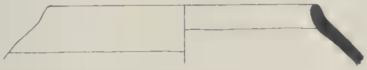
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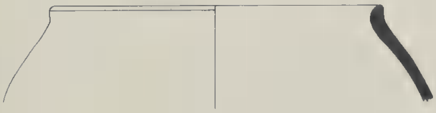
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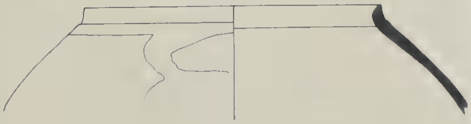
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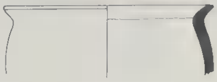
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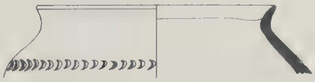
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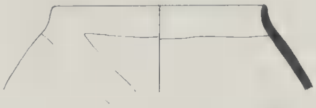
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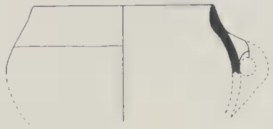
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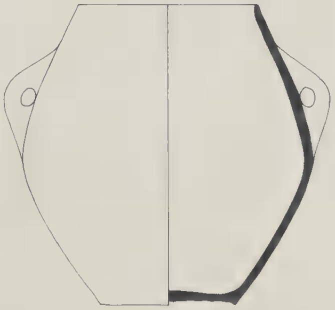
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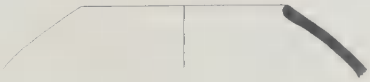
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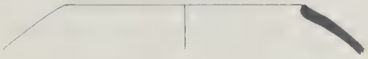
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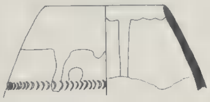
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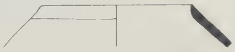
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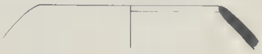
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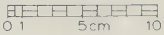

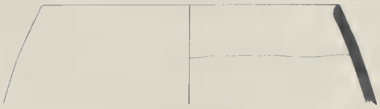
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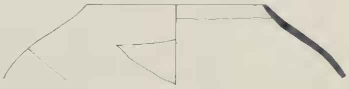
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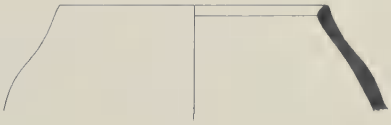
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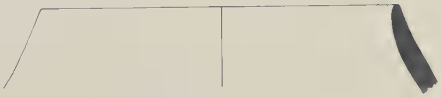
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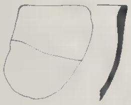
PLATE 22 Tell Abu-Habil

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, gritty; soft fired; brown/red paint inside and outside; misfired?	I.7
2.	--	Buff ware, grits; soft fired, smoothed; orange surface; faded black to purple paint	I.11
3.	--	Buff ware, gritty; light buff surface, deep red paint	II.8
4.	--	Buff ware, large grits; hard fired, smoothed; red paint	I.4
5.	--	Red ware, no grits; cream slip, red and black (polychrome) paint	I.12
6.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; red wash inside and outside; partially burnt	I.11
7.	--	Buff ware, very small grits; smoothed; matt red paint	I.11
8.	--	Buff ware, small grits; matt impressed base	I.11
9.	--	Buff ware, large grits; smoothed surface, red paint	I.3
10.	--	Hand-made; buff gritty ware, hard fired; traces of red wash	I.12
11.	--	Buff ware, grits; smoothed, red paint	II.8
12.	--	Red ware, very gritty; brown to black surface	I.11
13.	--	Buff ware, hard fired, wet smoothed	I.11
14.	--	Buff ware, small grits; smoothed, red paint	I.2
15.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.11
16.	--	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; red paint inside and outside	I.7
17.	--	Unbaked clay	I.11
18.	--	Gray core, buff ware; large grits; red paint	I.6
19.	--	Red ware, grits; smoothed	I.3
20.	--	Basalt	Surface
21.	--	Basalt	Surface
22.	--	Basalt or serpentine	I.3
23.	--	Basalt	Surface
24.	--	Basalt	Surface
25.	--	Basalt	Surface

PLATE 22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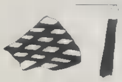
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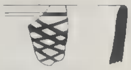
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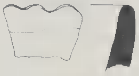
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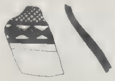
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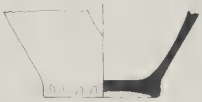
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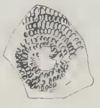
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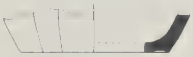
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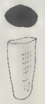
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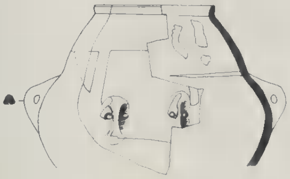
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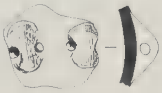
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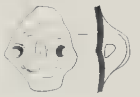
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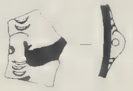
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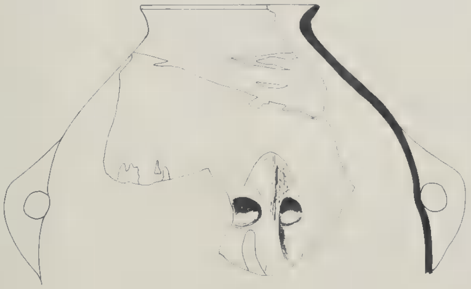
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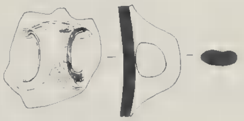
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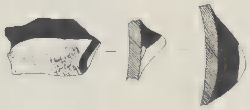
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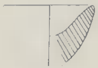
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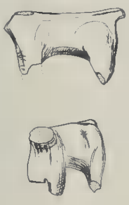
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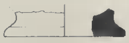
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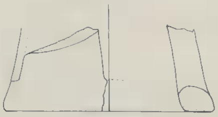
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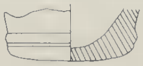
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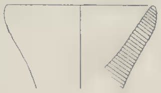
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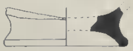
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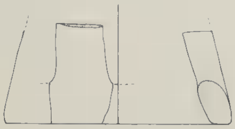
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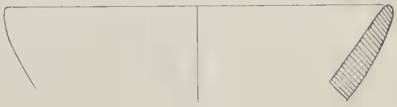
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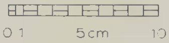
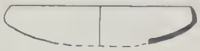


Plate 23 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	2	Wheel-made; buff ware, no grits; hard fired; brown slip and highly burnished exterior	I.8
2.	4	Wheel-made; buff ware, no grits; hard fired; brown slip inside and outside; highly burnished exterior; blackened rim suggests use as lamp	III.4
3.	5	Wheel-made; buff ware, no grits; hard fired; deep red slip inside and outside; finely burnished	III.3
4.	14	Wheel-made; gray core, buff surface; hard fired; self-slipped, polished exterior	III.3
5.	1	Wheel-made; buff ware, no grits; hard fired; brown slip and highly burnished, exterior	I.9
6.	3	Wheel-made; buff ware, no grits; hard fired; red wash, polished exterior	I.7
7.	8	Wheel-made; buff ware, minute grits; soft fired; red slip inside and outside, polished surface	I.9
8.	11	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed surface	I.9
9.	17	Hand-made; buff ware with grits; hard fired; roughly smoothed exterior	I.7
10.	12	Hand-made; gray core, buff surface, small grits; hard fired; coarsely smoothed exterior	III.3
11.	15	Hand-made; gray core, red surface, small grits; hard fired; used as lamp	I.9
12.	9	Buff ware, no grits; red to buff slip outside, over rim; polished	I.9
13.	6	Hand-made; red ware, no grits; hard fired; surface not preserved; (or: no surface treatment); used as lamp	III.3
14.	18	Hand-made; red ware; hard fired; smoothed surface	I.8
15.	19	Hand-made; buff ware; hard fired; smoothed surface	III.3
16.	20	Hand-made; pink ware with grits; hard fired; smoothed surface	I.7
17.	7	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; no surface treatment	I.8
18.	16	Red ware, white grits; red burnished self-slip inside and outside	I.9
19.	10	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired smoothed surface	III.5
20.	13	Hand-made; buff ware, no grits, soft fired, coarsely smoothed	I.9
21.	108	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits, hard fired, smoothed surface	I.9
22.	110	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired, smoothed surface	I.9
23.	107	Hand-made; red ware, white grits, hard fired, rough surface	I.7
24.	106	Hand-made; red ware, white grits, hard fired, rough surface	I.7
25.	54	Brown Esdraelon ware; black core, grits, hand-made, soft fired, brown slip, highly burnished inside/outside	III.5
26.	58	Wheel-made; buff ware, very small grits; soft fired, wheel marks, washed rim	I.9
27.	53	Hand-made; red Esdraelon ware, medium grits, hard fired, highly burnished surface inside and outside	III.5 pit.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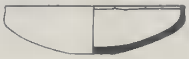
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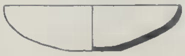
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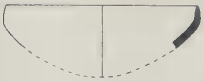
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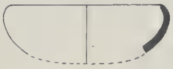
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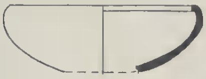
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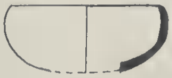
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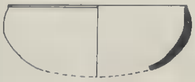
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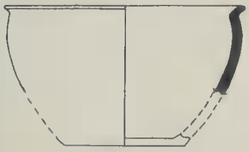
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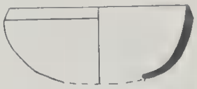
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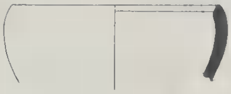
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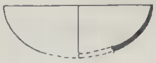
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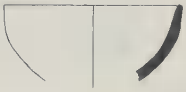
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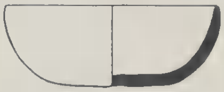
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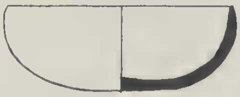
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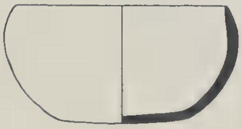
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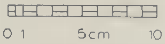

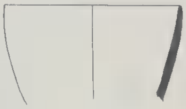
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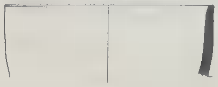
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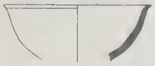
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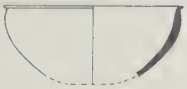
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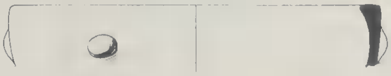
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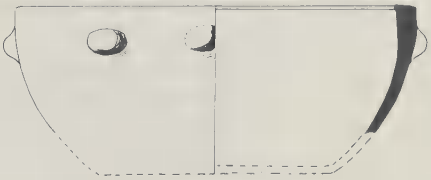
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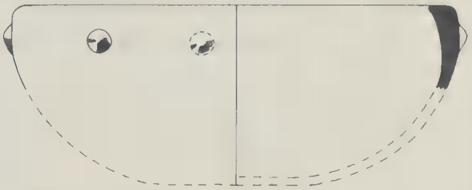
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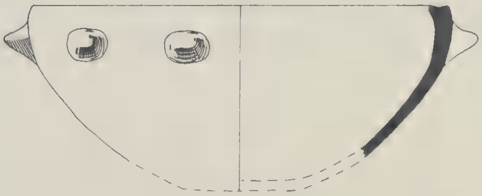
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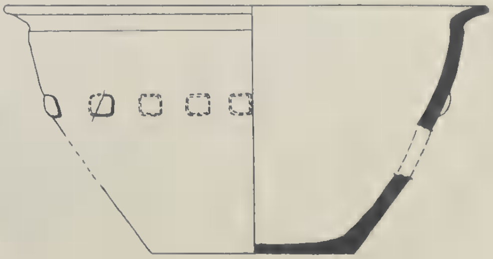
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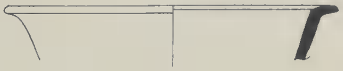
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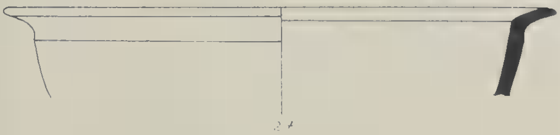
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PLATE 24 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	55	Light gray Esdraelon ware; buff ware, small grits, light gray surface, highly burnished inside and outside	I.9
2.	53	Red Esdraelon ware; red ware, medium grits, hand made; hard fired, highly burnished inside/ outside	III.5 pit
3.	56A	Light gray Esdraelon ware; buff ware, white grits, self-slip, light gray surface, highly burnished inside/outside	--
4.	57	Black Esdraelon ware; buff ware, small grits, self-slip, highly burnished surface inside and outside	I.7
5.	56B	Same as No. XXIV: 3 (56A) above	III.3
6.	80	Red ware, small white grits, slow wheel, hard fired, smoothed surface	I.7
7.	76	Hand-made; buff ware, large black grits, medium fired, brown wash outside, smoothed surface	I.9
8.	196	Wheel-made; buff ware, large grits, polished	II.5
9.	77	Hand-made; red-brown ware, white grits, hard fired, smoothed surface	I.7
10.	78	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits, medium fired, red painted band at rim inside and outside	I.7
11.	75	Hand-made; red-buff ware, white grits, hard fired, smoothed red surface	I.7
12.	74	Hand-made; red ware, black grits, medium fired, smoothed red surface	I.7
13.	81	Hand-made; brown ware, small white grits, hard fired, smoothed surface	I.8
14.	71	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed surface	I.7
15.	197	Wheel-made; buff ware, large grits; polished surface	II.5
16.	73	Hand-made; red ware, large white grits, hard fired, smoothed purple surface	I.7
17.	70	Slow wheel; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed gray to pink to red surface	I.8
18.	72	Hand-made; buff ware, small white grits, hard fired, smoothed buff surface	I.8
19.	210	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits, hard fired, light white-yellow wash, yellow band-slip	II:2/III:2 (?)
20.	178	Hand-made; buff ware, medium to small grits; hard fired; red wash/slip, very worn	III.2

PLATE 24

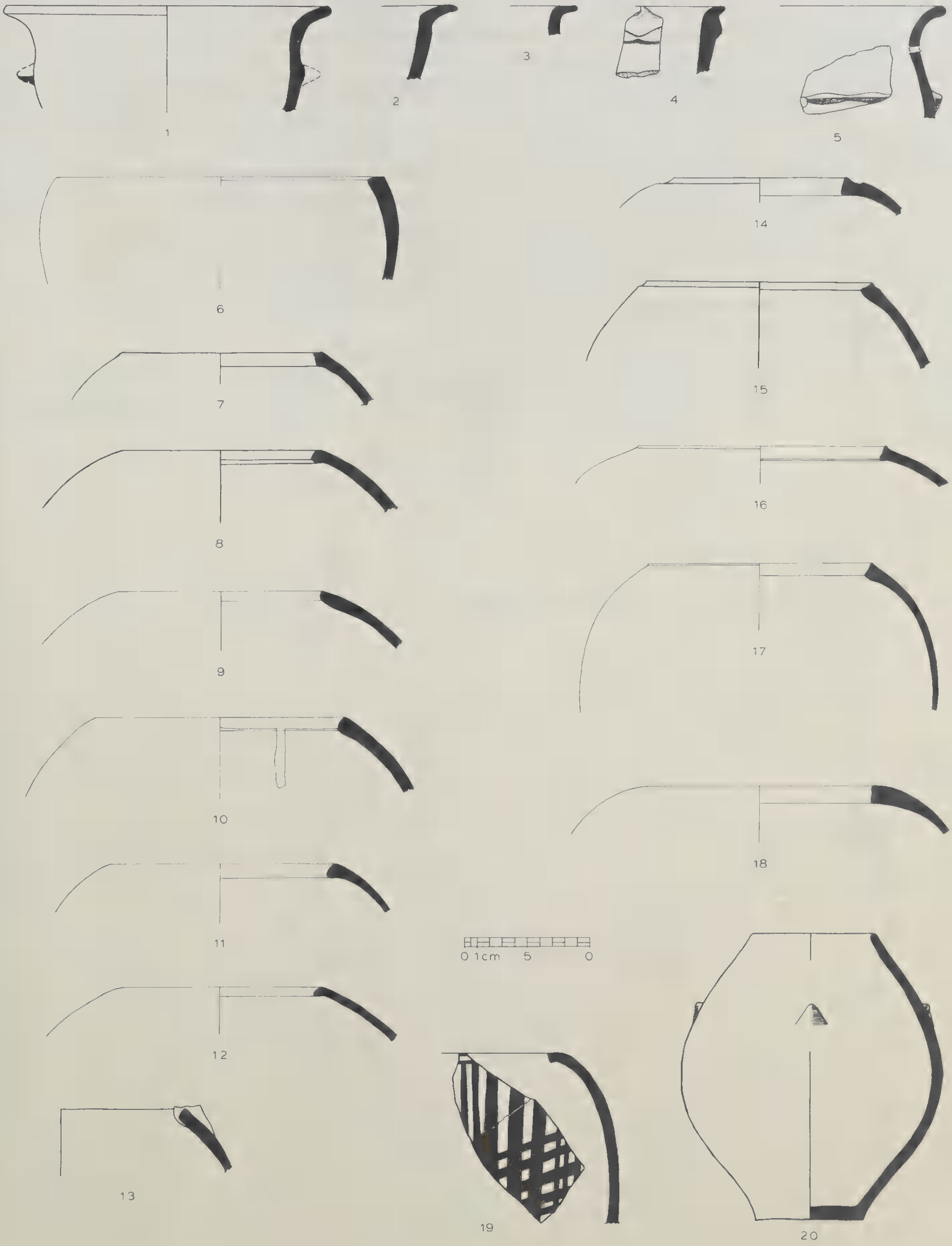
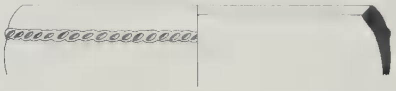


PLATE 25 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	101	Hand-made; buff ware, very small grits; hard fired, polished inside and outside	I.8 pit
2.	102	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; medium fired; burnished red self slip inside and outside	I.9
3.	89	Hand-made; gray core, red ware; gritty, hard fired, smoothed surface	I.7
4.	114	Slow wheel; gray ware, small white grits, hard fired, smoothed surface	I.8
5.	118	Slow wheel; red ware, gray core, no grits, hard fired, smoothed surface	III.3
6.	116	Wheel-made; red-buff ware, no grits, hard fired burnished self slip	I.8
7.	95	Slow wheel; red ware, small grits, hard fired, finely smoothed	I.9
8.	109	Slow wheel; red ware, gray core, hard fired, smoothed surface	I.9
9.	104	Wheel-made; buff ware, grits, hard fired	I.9
10.	135	Hand-made; red ware, small white grits, hard fired	I.9
11.	--	Variant reconstruction of XXV:5 (?). Drawn at half scale	--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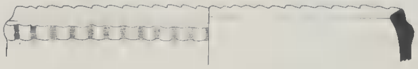
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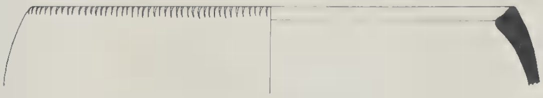
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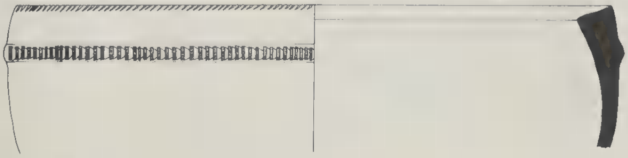
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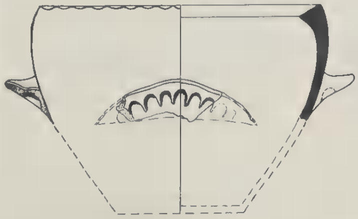
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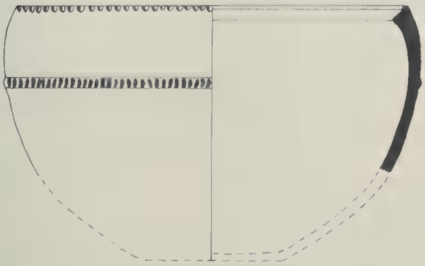
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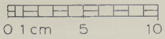

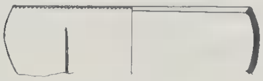
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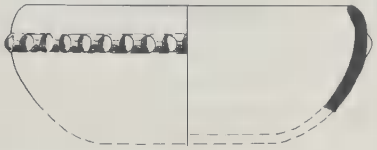
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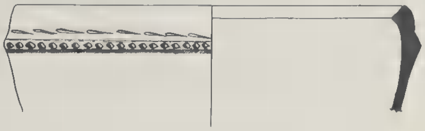
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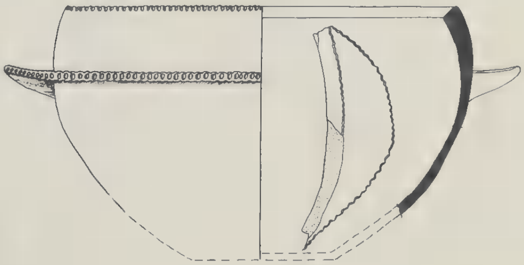
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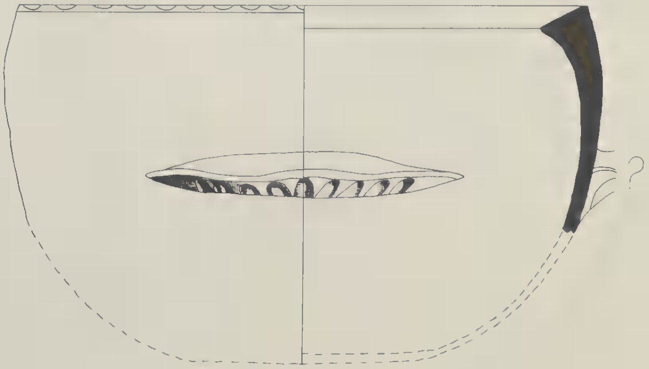
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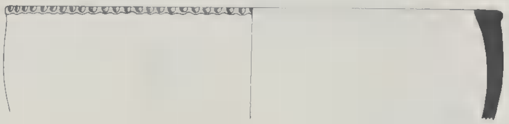
PLATE 26 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	94	Slow wheel; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.7
2.	112	Slow wheel; red ware, small white grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.8
3.	91	Hand-made; red ware, small grits, hard fired smoothed	I.7
4.	113	Slow wheel; red ware, small white grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.7
5.	123	Hand-made; red ware, white grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.7
6.	115	Slow wheel; buff ware, small dark grits; soft fired; smoothed	I.7
7.	117	Slow wheel; red ware, no grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.7
8.	96	Hand-made; red ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.7
9.	97	Hand-made or slow wheel; red ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.8
10.	111	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired	--
11.	103	Buff ware, small grits, red burnished self-slip inside and outside	I.9
12.	93	Wheel made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, finely smoothed	I.8
13.	--	Variant reconstruction of No. XXVI:6(?). Drawn at 1/2 scale	--
14.	--	Variant reconstruction of XXVI:7(?). Drawn at 1/2 scale	--
15.	174	Hand-made; gray core, buff surface, grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.7

PLATE 26



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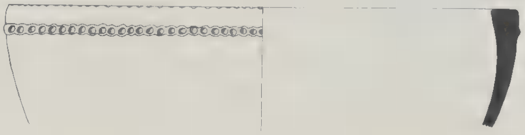

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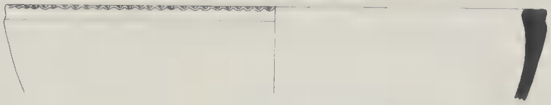

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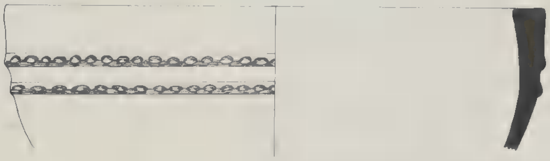

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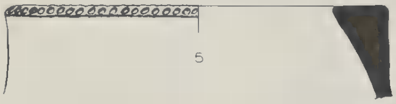

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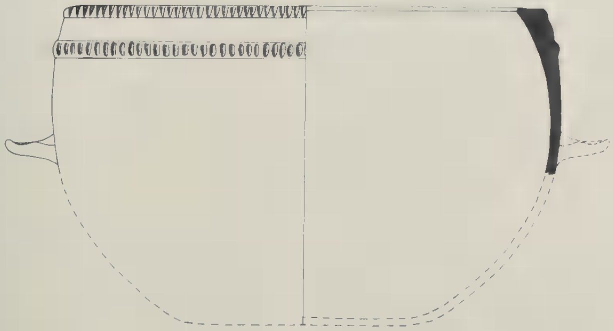

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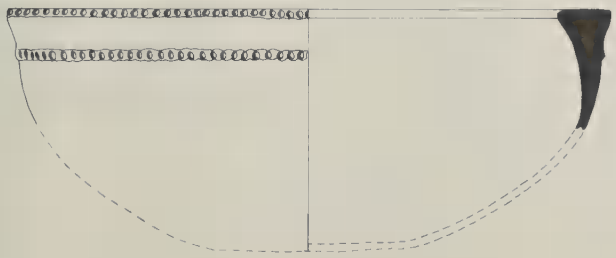

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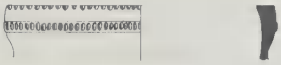

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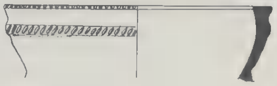

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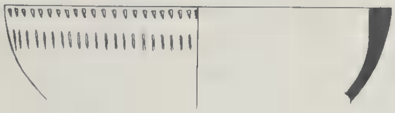

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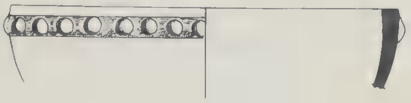

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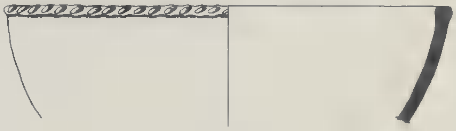

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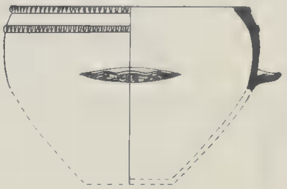

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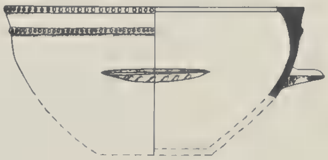

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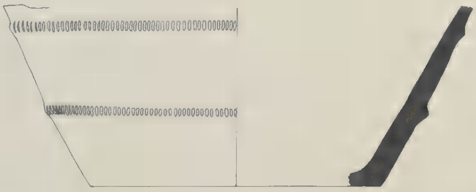

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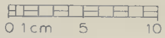

PLATE 27 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	47	Buff ware, small grits; red-brown wash, highly polished	I.9
2.	31	Hand-made; buff ware, very small grits; hard fired, red surface; oval mouth	I.9
3.	22	Hand-made; red ware, no grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.8
4.	32	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; smoothed, pebble-burnished, red surface	III.3
5.	21	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	III.3
6.	25	Hand-made; buff ware, very coarse, large grits; soft fired	III.3
7.	27	Hand-made; red ware, very small grits; hard fired; smoothed	III.2
8.	42	Hand-made; buff ware, small gray grits; hard fired; deep red wash, worn	III.4
9.	43	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; creamy red to gray-brown wash, vertical burnishing marks	I.7
10.	46	Buff ware, small grits; red wash, polished	I.9
11.	49	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.9
12.	48	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.8
13.	51	Wheel-made; buff-cream ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.7
14.	45	Buff ware, small grits; red wash, stroking burnish	I.7
15.	41	Hand-made; buff ware, small gray grits; hard fired; deep red wash, shading to buff outside; polished rim, worn	III.3
16.	26	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits; hard fired; red washed; smoothed	I.8
17.	23	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; burnish outside and interior rim	I.7
18.	24	Hand-made; light buff coarse ware, large grits; hard fired	I.9
19.	61	Slow wheel; buff ware, small grits; soft fired; red paint	I.7
20.	62	Wheel-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.8
21.	28	Hand-made; light gray core, buff ware, medium to large grits; very soft; smoothed	III.2(?)

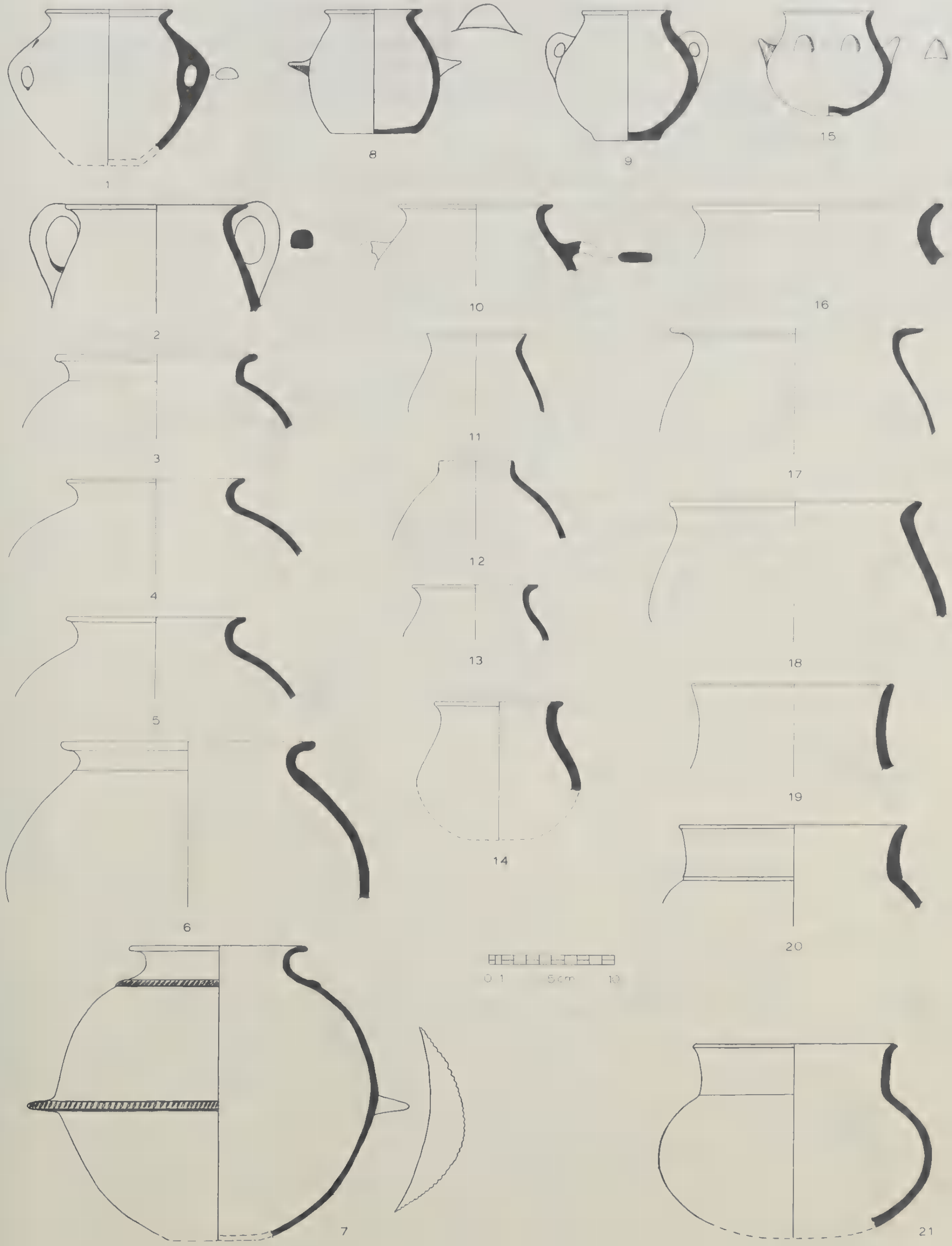
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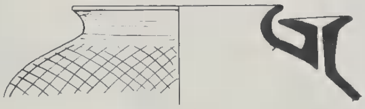
PLATE 28 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	31	Hand-made; buff ware, very small grits; hard fired; red surface; burnished at rim and handle	--
2.	59	Hand-made; buff ware, grits; smoothed	I.9
3.	63	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.9
4.	128	Hand-made; gray core, red ware; hard fired	I.7
5.	60	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.9
6.	66	Hand-made; brown ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.7
7.	65	Hand-made; brown ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.9
8.	64	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.7
9.	29	Hand-made; buff cream ware, grits; hard fired; yellow slip, burnished outside, at rim	I.7
10.	30	Hand-made; buff ware, gritty, poor, soft fired; red burnished wash	III.2
11.	50	Hand-made; gray core, red ware, black and white grits; hard fired; red paint inside, red slip outside; highly burnished	I.9
12.	130	Wheel-made; pink ware, black and white grits; hard fired	I.7
13.	131	Hand-made; red ware, black and white grits; hard fired	I.8
14.	132	Hand-made; red ware, black and white grits; hard fired	I.7
15.	133	Hand-made; red ware, black and white grits; hard fired	I.8
16.	134	Wheel-made; red ware, black and white grits; hard fired	I.9
17.	98	Hand-made; buff ware, many large grits; smoothed	III.2
18.	127	Hand-made; gray core, red ware, grits; hard fired; smoothed	Surface
19.	99	Wheel-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.7
20.	124	Hand-made; gray core, red ware, white grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.9
21.	100	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; medium fired; smoothed	I.9

PLATE 28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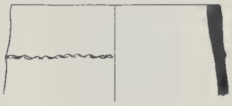
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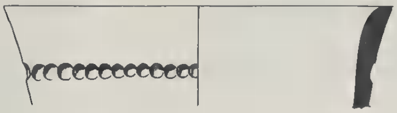
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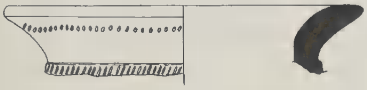
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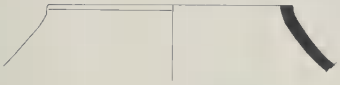
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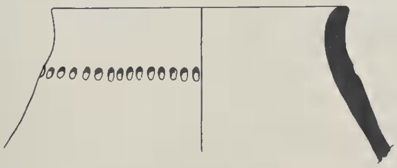
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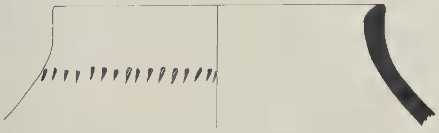
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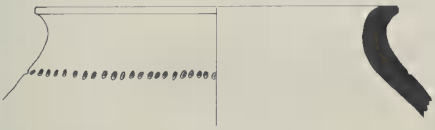
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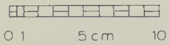

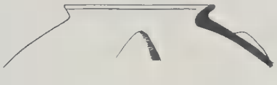
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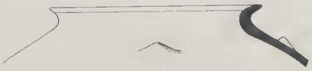
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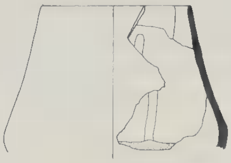
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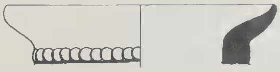
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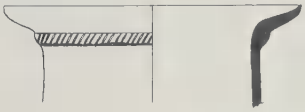
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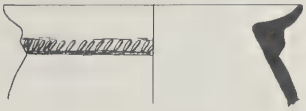
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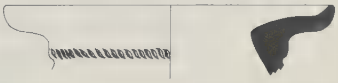
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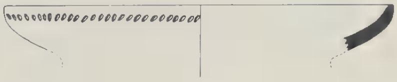
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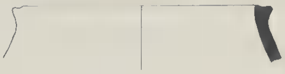
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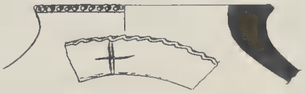
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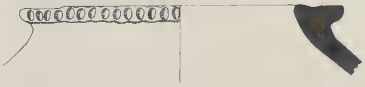
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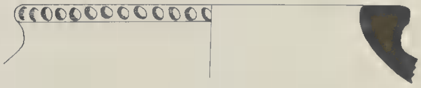
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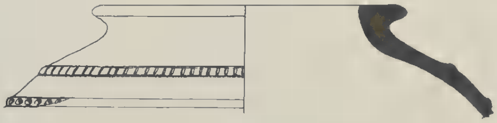
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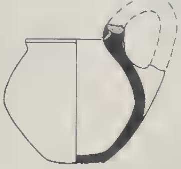
PLATE 29 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	52	Hand-made; buff cream ware, small grits; hard fired; red wash outside; wet smoothed	I.8
2.	40	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; red paint inside	I.8
3.	36	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; fine red-buff wash, polished; partly burnt	III.4
4.	38	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; slight polish	I.7
5.	37	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; fine red polished surface	I.9
6.	35	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; fine red-buff wash, polished	III.3
7.	39	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.7
8.	177	Hand-made; gray core, buff ware, minute grits; hard fired; pale red slip, burnished	III
9.	34	Buff ware, small black grits; red paint; slight burnish	I.9
10.	44	Hand-made; red ware, small white grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.9
11.	181	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.6
12.	180	Hand-made; red-buff ware, small white grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.7
13.	--	--	--
14.	184	Hand-made; gray-buff ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed; mat impressed	I.9
15.	119	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired	I.9
16.	120	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired	I.9
17.	170	Hand-made; red ware, small white grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.7
18.	171	Buff ware, small white grits; buff surface, cream interior; brown paint outside; grain washed or band slipped	I.8
19.	173	Hand-made; pink-buff ware, small white grits; pale buff surface; dull red paint; hard fired	I.9
20.	199	Hand-made; buff ware, gray and white grits; hard fired	II.3
21.	86	Hand-made; gray ware, small white grits; medium fired; smoothed	I.9

PLATE 29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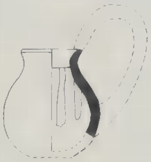
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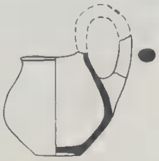
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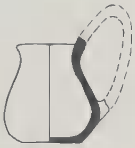
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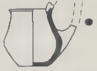
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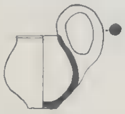
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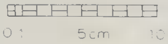

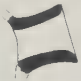
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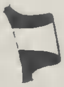
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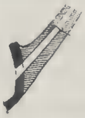
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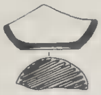
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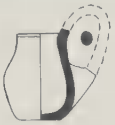
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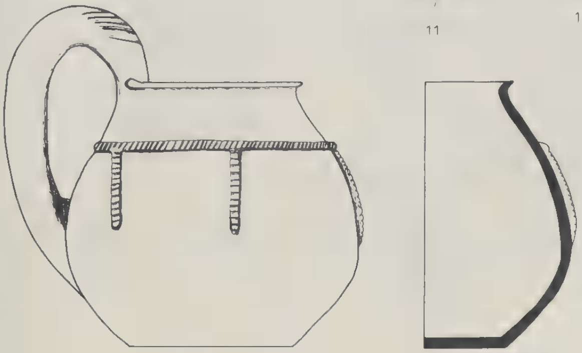
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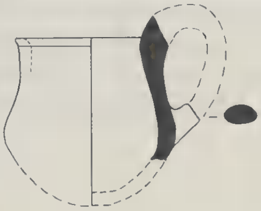
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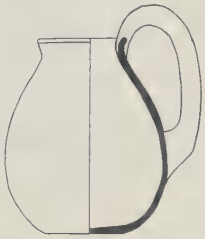
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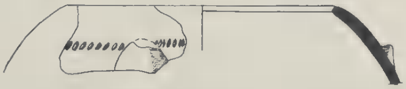
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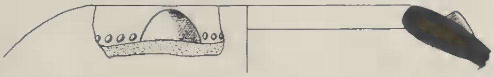
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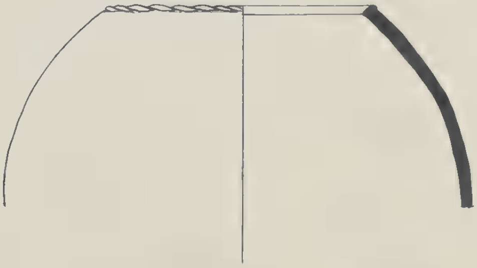
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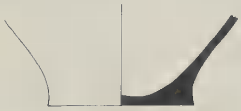
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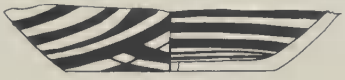
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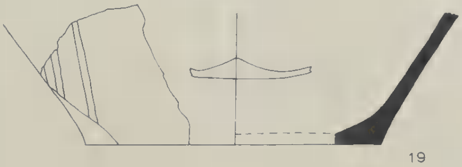
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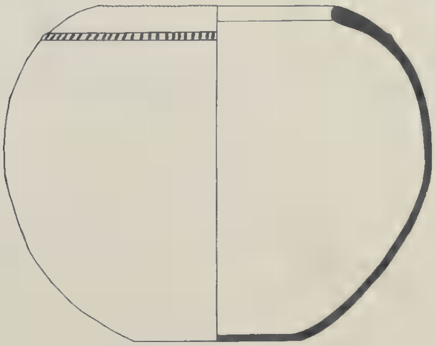
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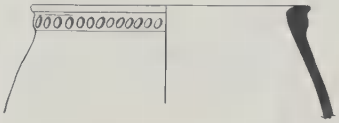
PLATE 30 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	126	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; soft fired; worn surface	I.9
2.	67	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.7
3.	68	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.8
4.	69	Slow wheel; gray core, buff ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.8
5.	79	Wheel-made; buff ware, black and white grits; self slip; buff-red band slip; smoothed	III.3
6.	87	Wheel-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.8
7.	198	Wheel-made; buff ware, small grits; medium fired	I.4
8.	82	Hand-made; red ware, small white grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.7
9.	92	Hand-made; red ware, burnt black; hard fired; smoothed	I.9
10.	90	Slow wheel; red ware, grits; hard fired; polished	I.9
11.	88	Wheel-made; red ware, small grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.7
12.	121	Hand-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired	I.7
13.	122	Wheel-made; buff ware, white grits; hard fired	I.7
14.	84	Hand-made; red ware, small white grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.9
15.	83	Hand-made; red ware, small white grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.8
16.	85	Hand-made; red ware, small white grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.8

PLATE 30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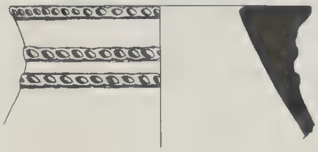
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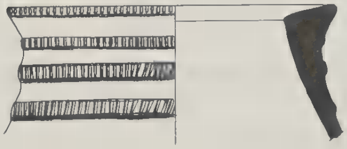
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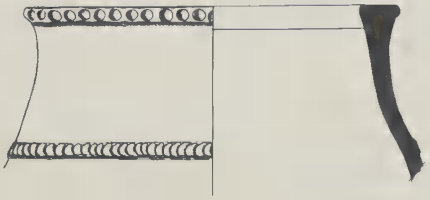
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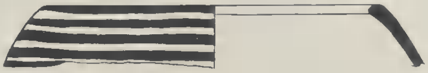
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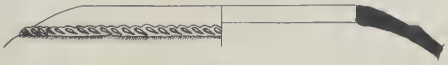
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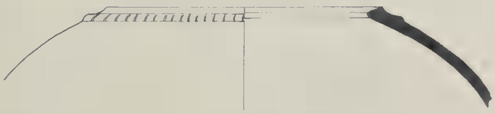
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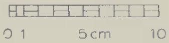

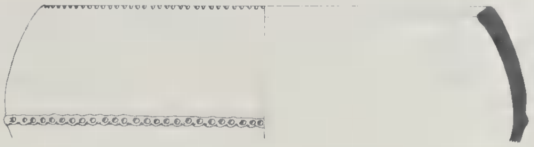
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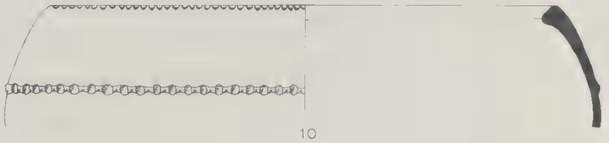
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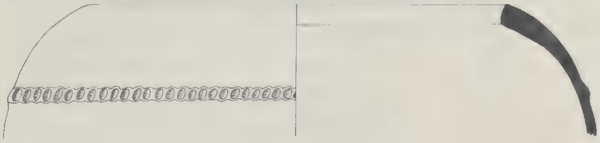
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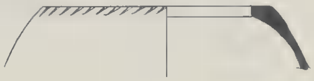
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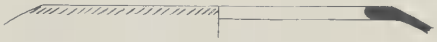
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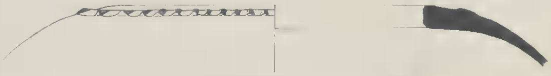
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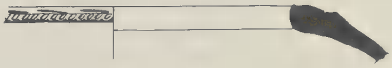
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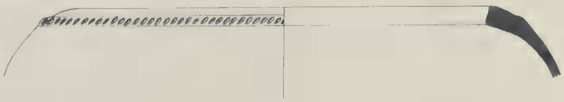
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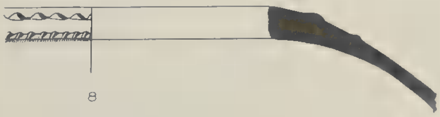
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PLATE 31 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	206	--	I.2
2.	207	--	II.2
3.	209	Wheel-made (slow wheel) Buff ware. White grits, hard fired, buff-gray surface, slight polish	III.2
4.	200	Wheel-made; green-buff ware, minute grits, hard fired, not smoothed, thin metallic	II.2
5.	202	Wheel-made; red/pink ware, hard fired	I.2
6.	204	Wheel-made; red/pink ware, hard fired	II.2
7.	201	Wheel-made; green-buff ware, hard fired	II.2
8.	203	Wheel-made, red/pink ware, hard fired	II.2
9.	205	Wheel-made; red/pink ware, hard fired	II.2
10.	137	Hand-made; buff ware, small black and white grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.7
11.	149	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.8
12.	140	Hand-made; red ware, gray core, small grits, hard fired; smoothed	I.9
13.	--	--	--
14.	156	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, red wash outside, worn	I.9
15.	147	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.7
16.	158	Hand-made; buff ware, small white grits, hard fired	I.7
17.	143	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, red wash	I.9
18.	154	Hand-made; buff ware, gray grits; hard fired, red slip, polished	I.7
19.	155	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, red wash outside, worn	I.8
20.	157	Hand-made, gray ware, large white grits, hard fired, coarse gray surface	Surface
21.	169	Buff ware, large white and gray grits, painted: dull red/brown to black	III.4

PLATE 31

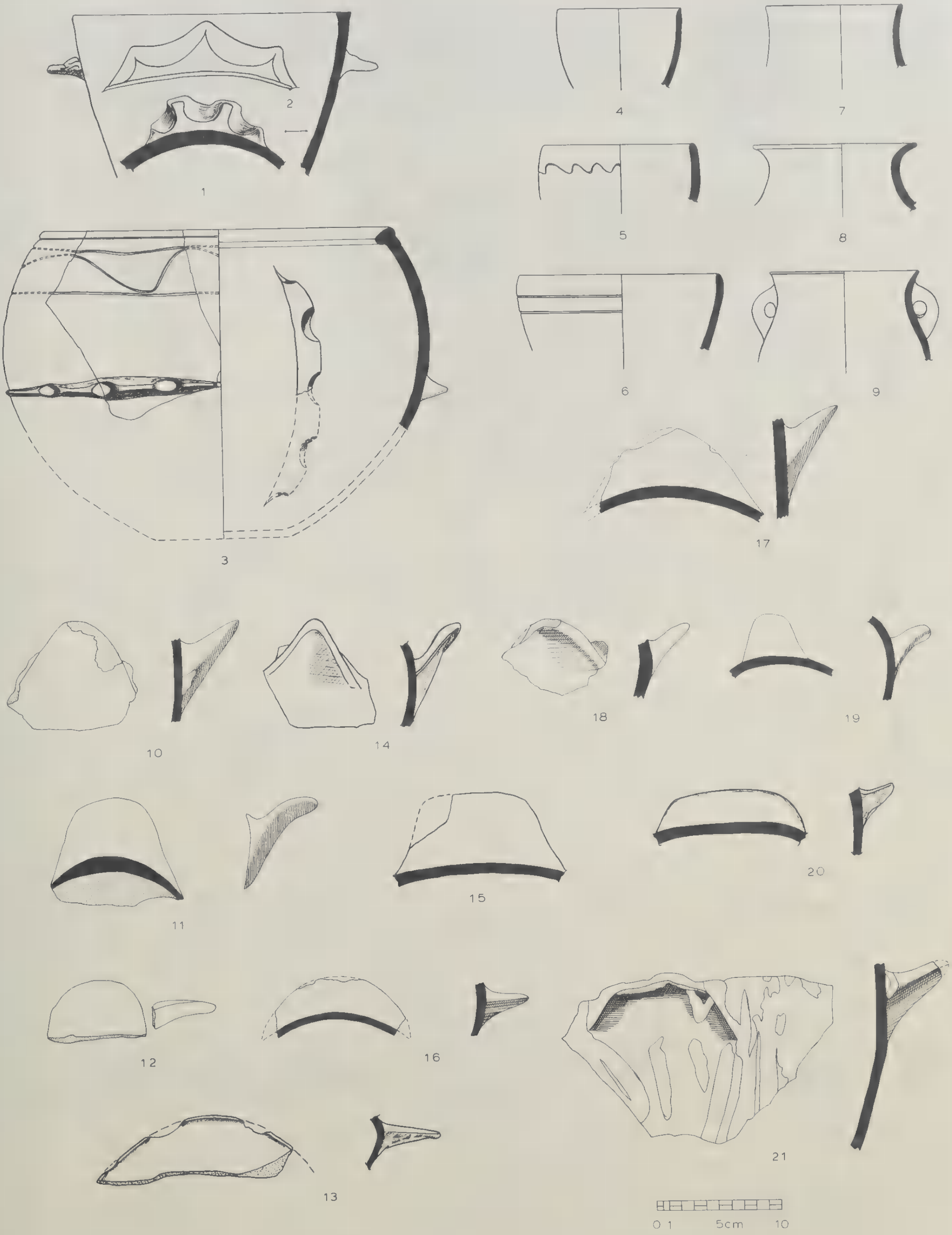
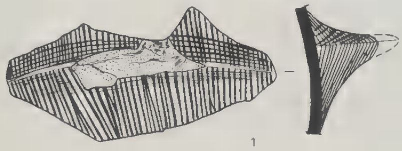


PLATE 32 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	152	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed, bright red paint	I.8
2.	141	Hand-made; red ware, gray core, small black and white grits, hard fired, impressed	III.1
3.	153	Hand-made, gray ware, small grits, hard fired, gray surface	I.7
4.	145	Hand-made, buff ware, hard fired, impressed	I.8
5.	148	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.9
6.	163	Hand-made, buff ware, small grits, hard fired, red paint	I.9
7.	167	Hand-made, red ware, small grits, hard fired, impressed	I.9
8.	151	Hand-made; red-buff ware, small grits, hard fired, dull red paint	I.9
9.	146	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired; smoothed, brown paint	I.8
10.	142	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard-fired, smoothed	I.9
11.	144	Hand-made; red ware, very small grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.8
12.	139	Hand-made; gray ware, medium black and white grit, hard fired, smoothed	I.7
13.	159	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.7
14.	164	Hand-made; buff ware, gray core, small grits, hard fired, buff surface, smoothed	I.9
15.	150	Hand-made; buff ware, medium white grits, hard fired, red washed and painted	I.9
16.	138	Hand-made; buff ware, large black and white grits, hard fired, smoothed, impressed	I.9
17.	136	Hand-made; buff ware, black and white grits, medium fired, smoothed	I.9
18.	161	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, buff-red wash	Surface
19.	160	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, coarse	I.9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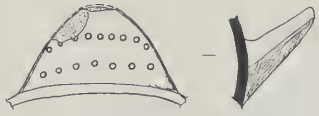
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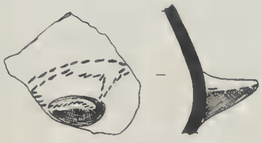
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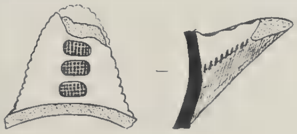
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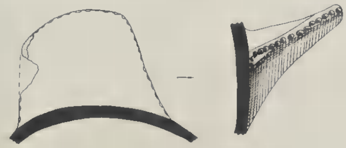
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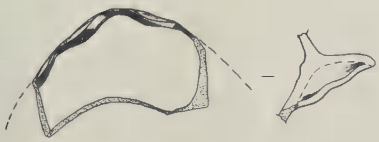
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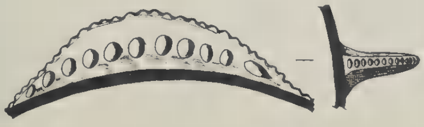
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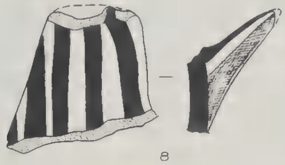
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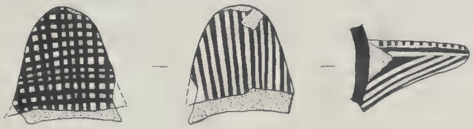
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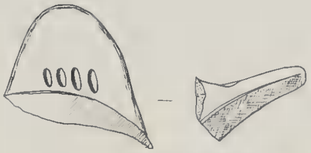
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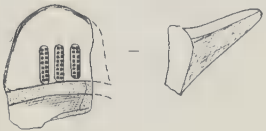
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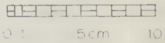

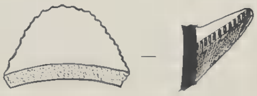
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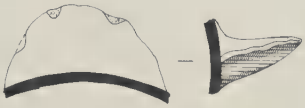
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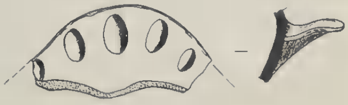
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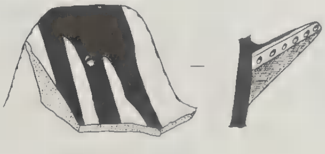
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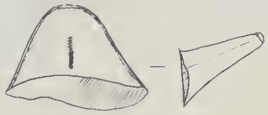
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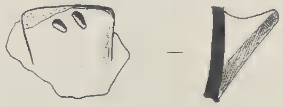
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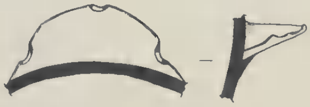
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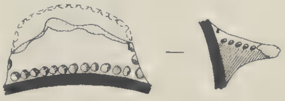
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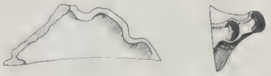
PLATE 33 Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sherqi

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	168	Hand-made; gray-buff ware, white grits, hard fired, smoothed red surface	Surface
2.	125	Wheel-made; buff ware, white grits, hard fired, red slip	I.9
3.	125c	Hand-made; gray ware, white grits, hard fired	I.9
4.	125b	Wheel-made; buff ware, white grits, hard fired, red washed	I.9
5.	185	Leg of animal figurine. Hand-made, gray core, small grits, hard fired	I.7
6.	183	Hand-made, buff ware, straw casts	I.5(?)
7.	175	Serpentine, smoothed	III.5 pit.
8.	176	Serpentine, smoothed	III.surface
9.	--	--	--
10.	190	Side scraper, brown flint, blunted back	III.2
11.	189	Knife, gray-brown flint	III.3
12.	--	--	--
13.	208	Canaanean blade segment, lustre	I.2
14.	194	Sickle blade, brown flint, lustre	--
15.	195	Sickle blade, lustre on both edges	--
16.	192	Blade segment, dark brown flint	I.8
17.	193	Blade segment, light brown flint	I.8
18.	186	Serpentine, smoothed	III.3
19.	187	White limestone, smoothed	I.7
20.	--	Thin copper plaque, perforated	--
21.	188	Thin copper plaque, perforated	III.3

PLATE 33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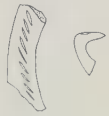
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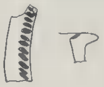
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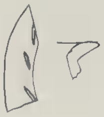
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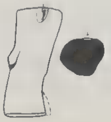
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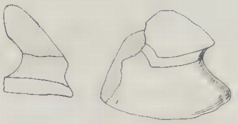
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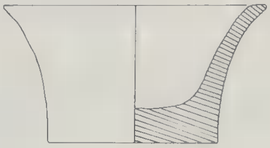
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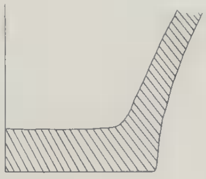
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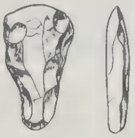
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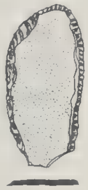
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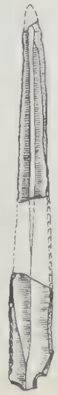
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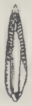
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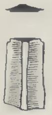
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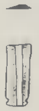
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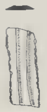
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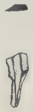
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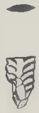
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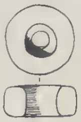
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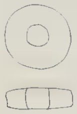
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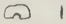
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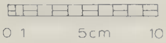
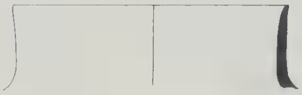


PLATE 34 Tell el-Mefaliq

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	4	Hand-made; buff ware; small grits, soft fired; buff-gray surface, smoothed	Surface
2.	6	Hand-made; pink ware, large grits; hard fired, smoothed	I.1
3.	7	Wheel marks inside; red gritty ware, hard fired, smoothed	I.2
4.	9	Hand-made; red gritty ware, soft fired	I.2
5.	8	Hand-made; red gritty ware, hard fired, gray outside/red inside, smoothed	I.1
6.	12	Hand-made; red gritty ware with very gritty gray core; hard fired; smoothed	Surface
7.	24	Hand-made; red ware, medium grits; hard fired; smoothed	I.2
8.	1	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; medium fired, smoothed. Incision on rim	I.2
9.	2	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits; medium fired; smoothed	I.2
10.	3	Hand-made; red ware, small grits; medium fired; thin red wash, polished	I.2
11.	5	Hand-made; black core, small grits, hard fired, buff/red surface, smoothed	Surface
12.	10	Hand-made; red gritty ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed	Surface
13.	11	Hand-made; red gritty ware, small grits, hard fired, smoothed	Surface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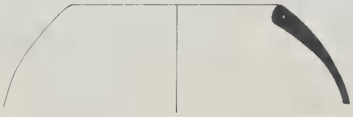
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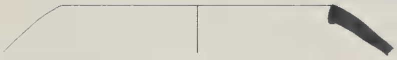
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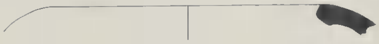
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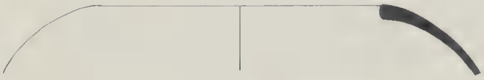
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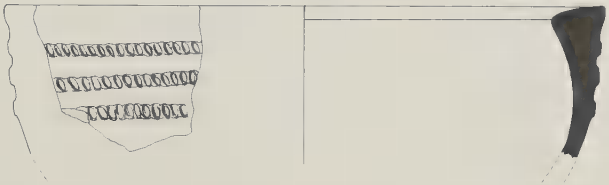
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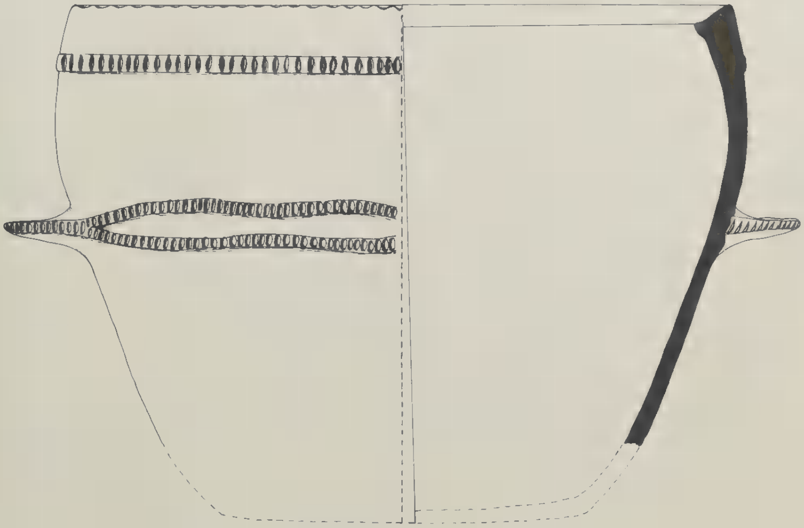
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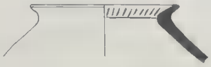
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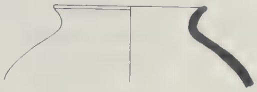
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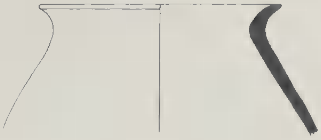
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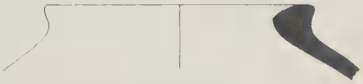
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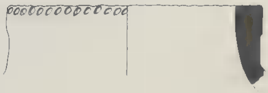
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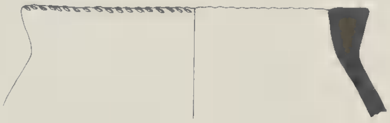
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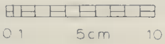


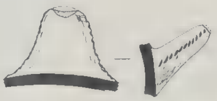
Plate 35 Tell el-Mefaliq

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	17	Hand-made; buff ware, large grits, hard fired, pink surface	Surface
2.	15	Hand-made; gray core, medium grits, hard fired, red surface	Surface
3.	16	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, yellow surface; impressed design	Surface
4.	19	Hand-made; gritty buff ware; rough, white grits on surface, hard fired	Surface
5.	13	Hand-made; red ware, very gritty, large grits; gray core, hard fired, smoothed	I.2
6.	21	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, soft fired, smoothed	I.2
7.	20	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, hard fired, red wash (?), smoothed	I.2
8.	14	Hand-made; buff ware, hard fired, red wash	I.2
9.	18	Hand-made; buff ware, small grits, medium fired, red wash	Surface

Not Illustrated

	22	Flint; brown, hanchet axe; chipped, polished cutting edge, broken	--
	25	Pithos. Hand-made; red ware, medium grits, hard fired, smoothed	I.1–I.2
	26	Esdraelon Ware. Wheel-made (?); (poor) gray-black ware, grits, hard fired, surface highly burnished	--

PLATE 35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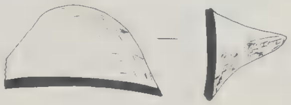
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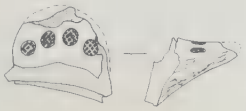
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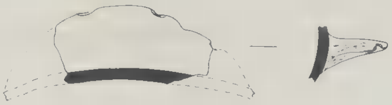
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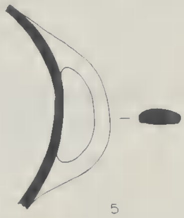
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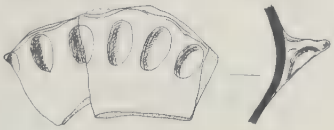
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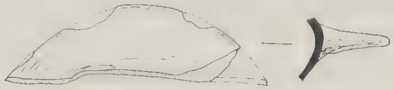
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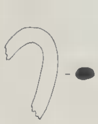
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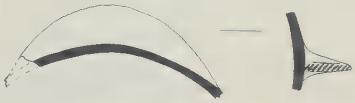
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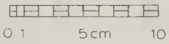
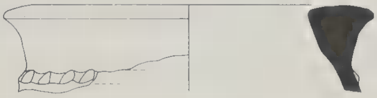


PLATE 36 Tell el-Mefaliq

No.	*Field No.*	*Fabric Description*	*Provenience*
1.	10	Hand-made. Moderately well levigated clay. White and gray grit sand-sized to 2 mm and fine straw casts. Thick core 5YR 6/4 (Light Reddish Brown), surfaces 10R 5/6 (Red)–6/6 (Light Red). Exterior slipped, interior plain	Surface
2.	6	Hand-made. Poorly levigated clay. White grit 2–3 mm, straw casts to 2 mm. Core: gray, fabric 10R 6/4–6/6 (Pale Red). Slip: interior 10R 6/8 (Light Red), exterior 5YR 7/6 (Reddish Yellow)	Surface
3.	7	Hand-made. Poorly levigated clay. Heavy concentration of gray and white grit 2–4 mm. Core: 5YR 7/4 (Pink), surfaces: 2.5YR 6/6–6/8 (Light Red). Slipped exterior?	Surface
4.	2	Hand-made. Moderately well levigated clay. Heavy concentration of white grit 1–3 mm and occasionally straw casts to 2 mm. Core: 10R 5/4 (Weak Red)–5/6 (Red), slip exterior and over rim on interior 10R 6/8 (Light Red)–5/8 (Red). Interior and fabric as core	Surface
5.	15	Hand-made. Moderately well levigated clay. White and gray grit sand-sized to 2 mm, infrequently to 4 mm. Thick gray core towards rim. Fabric 10R 6/6–6/8 (Light Red), surfaces (slipped?) as fabric	Surface
6.	17	Hand-made. Moderately well levigated clay. White and gray grit sand-sized to 2 mm, and fine straw casts. Thick gray core, fabric and interior surface 10R 6/8 (Light Red), exterior mottled 10R 6/6 (Light Red) to 5/6 (Red)	Surface
7.	12	Hand-made. Poorly levigated clay. Frequent white and gray grit sand-sized to 3 mm, infrequently to 7 mm, occasional fine straw casts. Core: as interior surface 10R 5/3–5/4 (Weak Red), exterior fired black	Surface
8.	11	Hand-made. Moderately well levigated clay. Frequent white and gray grit 2–5 mm. Core: 7.5YR 7/4 (Pink). Interior surface plain 7.5YR 6/8 (Light Red), exterior slipped (?) 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red)	Surface
9.	13	Hand-made. Moderately well levigated clay. White grit sand-sized to 2 mm. Thick gray core, fabric 10R 5/6 (Red). Slipped interior/exterior 7.5YR 8/4–7/4 (Pink)	Surface
10.	14	Hand-made. Poorly levigated clay. Very frequent white and gray grit 3–7 mm and chaff casts. Core: 7.5YR 6/4 (Light Brown), interior fired gray, exterior 10YR 8/3–8/4 (Very Pale Brown)	Surface
11.	8	Hand-made. Poorly levigated clay. White, gray and red grit 1–2 mm. Core: 5YR 7/4 (Pink) to 7/6 (Reddish Yellow), interior surface as core, exterior slipped 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red)	Surface
12.	9	Hand-made. Moderately well levigated clay. White and gray grit 3–5 mm. Core: as surfaces 10R 6/6–6/8 (Light Red). Slip exterior and over rim, interior plain	
13.	16	Hand-made. Moderately well levigated clay. Occasional white grit 1–3 mm, infrequently to 5 mm, straw and chaff casts. Thick gray core, fabric and interior/exterior surfaces 10R 6/8 (Light Red)	Surface
14.	3	Hand-made. Well levigated clay. White, gray and red grit to 1 mm, infrequently to 2 mm. Core: 10R 4/3 (Weak Red), fabric: 10R 5/8 (Red), slip: interior/exterior 10R 5/6 (Red)	Surface
15.	4	Hand-made. Well levigated clay. Gray grit 1–2 mm and fine straw casts. Core: 5YR 8/4–7/4 (Pink), surfaces interior/exterior 5YR 7/4 (Pink)	Surface
16.	5	Hand-made. Well levigated clay. Infrequent white grit to 1 mm, occasional fine straw casts. Core: 7.5YR 7/4 (Pink), interior/exterior surfaces 10R 6/6–6/8 (Light Red), traces of 10R 4/6 (Red) wash (?) on exterior	Surface
17.	1	Hand-made. Moderately well levigated clay. White and gray grit to 2 mm. Core: 7.5R 5/6–5/8 (Red), surfaces: 10R 6/8 (Light Red)	Surface
18.	18	White limestone digging-stick weight	Surface

PLATE 36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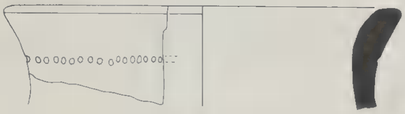
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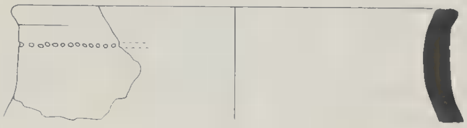
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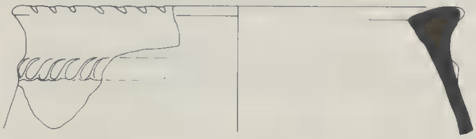
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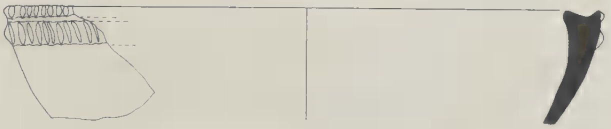
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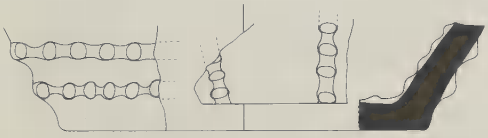
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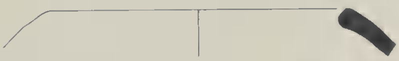
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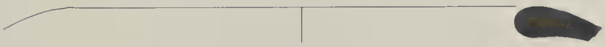
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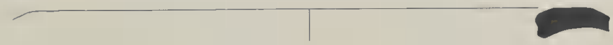
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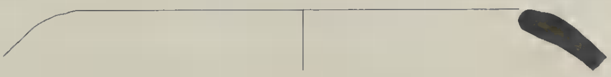
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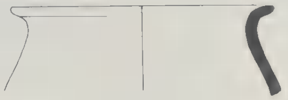
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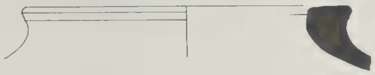
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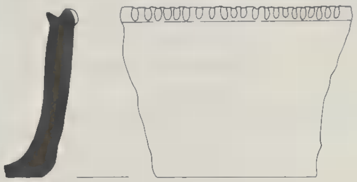
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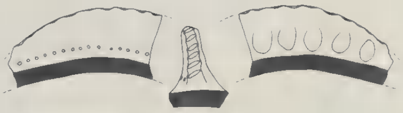
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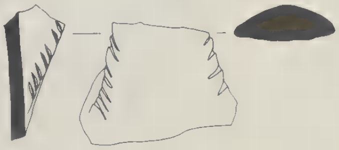
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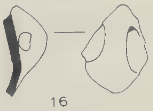
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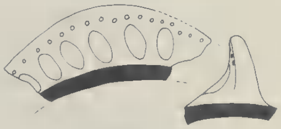
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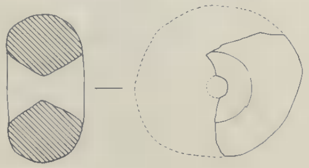
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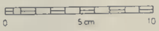

PLATE 37 Tell el-Mefaliq

No.	*Field No.*	*Fabric Description*	*Provenience*
1.	S1	Sugar pot. No field description	Surface
2.	S2	Sugar pot. No field description	Surface
3.	S3	Sugar pot. No field description	Surface
4.	38	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. White grit 1–2 mm, occasionally to 3 mm. Thick gray core "sandwiched" by 2/5YR 6/8 (Light Red) fabric. Thick slip interior/exterior 10YR 8/4 (Very Pale Brown)	Surface
5.	63	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Occasional white and gray grit 1–2 mm. Fabric 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red), interior/exterior surfaces slipped 7/5YR 7/4 (Pink)	Surface
6.	52	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Infrequent white to 1 mm. Core: 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red), thin gray "sandwich" below surfaces. Surfaces as core	Surface
7.	51	Wheel-made. Moderately well levigated clay. Occasional white grit to 1 mm, frequent straw casts. Core and surfaces: 5YR 7/6 (Reddish Yellow), exterior rim fired(?) 10YR 8/2 (White) to 8/3 (Very Pale Brown)	Surface
8.	55	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Infrequent white grit to 1 mm. Core: fabric and surfaces 2.5YR 5/6 (Red)	Surface
9.	58	Wheel-made. Very well levigated clay. Infrequent sand-sized white grit rarely to 1 mm. Core: 5YR 8/4 (Pink), interior surface between 5YR 8/4 (Pink) and 5YR 7/6 (Reddish Yellow), exterior slipped white (no Munsell) with decoration in 2.5YR 5/8–4/6 (Red) paint	Surface
10.	39	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. White grit sand-sized to 1 mm. Fabric: 5YR 6/6 (Reddish Yellow), slipped interior/exterior 10YR 8/3 (Very Pale Brown)	Surface
11.	53	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Frequent white grit sand-sized to 1 mm. Thick, light gray core, fabric and interior surface 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red) to 5/6 (Red), exterior slipped (or fired) 10YR 8/2 (White). Trace of white on interior	Surface
12.	56	Wheel-made. Moderately well levigated clay. White and pink grit 1–2 mm. Thick black core with 2.5YR 5/6 (Red) "sandwich." Int. surface 2.5YR 6/6–6/8 (Light Red), exterior slipped (or fired) 10YR 8/3–8/4 (Very Pale Brown)	Surface
13.	43	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. White grit sand-sized to 1 mm, occasionally to 2 mm and fine straw casts. Fabric: 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red), interior surface as fabric mottled to gray. Slipped white (no Munsell) on exterior and over rim on interior	Surface
14.	61	Wheel-made. Very well levigated clay. Infrequent white grit c. 1 mm. Core: 5YR 7/6–7/8 (Reddish Yellow), interior surface 5YR 7/8 (Reddish Yellow), exterior 5YR 7/8–6/6 (Reddish Yellow)	Surface
15.	62	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Frequent white and gray grit sand-sized to 1 mm. Thick gray core, exterior surface gray as core (fired) interior 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red)	Surface
16.	60	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Frequent white sand-sized grit. Thin 10R 4/4 (Weak Red) core. Fabric and interior surface 10R 6/8 (Light Red), exterior surface mottled to 10R 4/6 (Red)	Surface
17.	49	Wheel-made. Moderately well levigated clay. Infrequent sand-sized to 1 mm white and gray grit, fine straw casts. Thick core 5YR 6/6 (Reddish Yellow) to 5/6 (Yellowish Red), interior/exterior surfaces 2.5YR 6/6–6/8 (Light Red)	Surface
18.	48	Wheel-made. Moderately well levigated clay. White grit sand-sized to 1 mm. Core and fabric: 10R 4/8 (Red) to 2.5YR 4/8 (Red), slipped (?) 10YR 8/4 (Very Pale Brown)	Surface
19.	64	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. White and gray grit to 1 mm. Core: 5YR 6/6 (Reddish Yellow). Slip interior/exterior 2.5YR 5/6–5/8 (Red), slightly mottled at rim to 2.5YR 4/4 (Reddish Brown)	Surface
20.	47	Wheel-made. Moderately well levigated clay. Sand-sized white grit, infrequent light brown grit (ceramic?) to 3 mm. Fabric as surfaces 2.5YR 6/6–6/8 (Light Red)	Surface
21.	46	Wheel-made. Moderately well levigated clay. Occasional white grit sand-sized to 1 mm. Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6–6/8 (Light Red). Traces of white wash on exterior above carination. White, no Munsell, as MF 43	Surface
22.	45	Wheel-made. Very well levigated clay, no trace of temper. Fabric: 7.5YR 8/4 (Pink). Mottled slip (streaky) interior/exterior 2.5YR 5/8–4/8 (Red)	Surface
23.	59	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Frequent sand-sized white grit occasionally to 1 mm. Core: 10R 4/8 (Red), interior surface fired (?) gray, exterior white (no Munsell, cf. MF 43) slip over gray of interior surface	Surface
24.	41	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Infrequent sand-sized white grit. Core/fabric: 5YR 7/6–6/6 (Reddish Yellow), thick slip interior/exterior 2.5YR 5/6 (Red)	Surface
25.	40	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Frequent white sand-sized grit 1–2 mm. Core: as interior surface 2.5YR 6/6–6/8 (Light Red), exterior mottled (secondarily?) from color off interior surface through 2/5YR 5/6 (Red) to black	Surface

PLATE 37

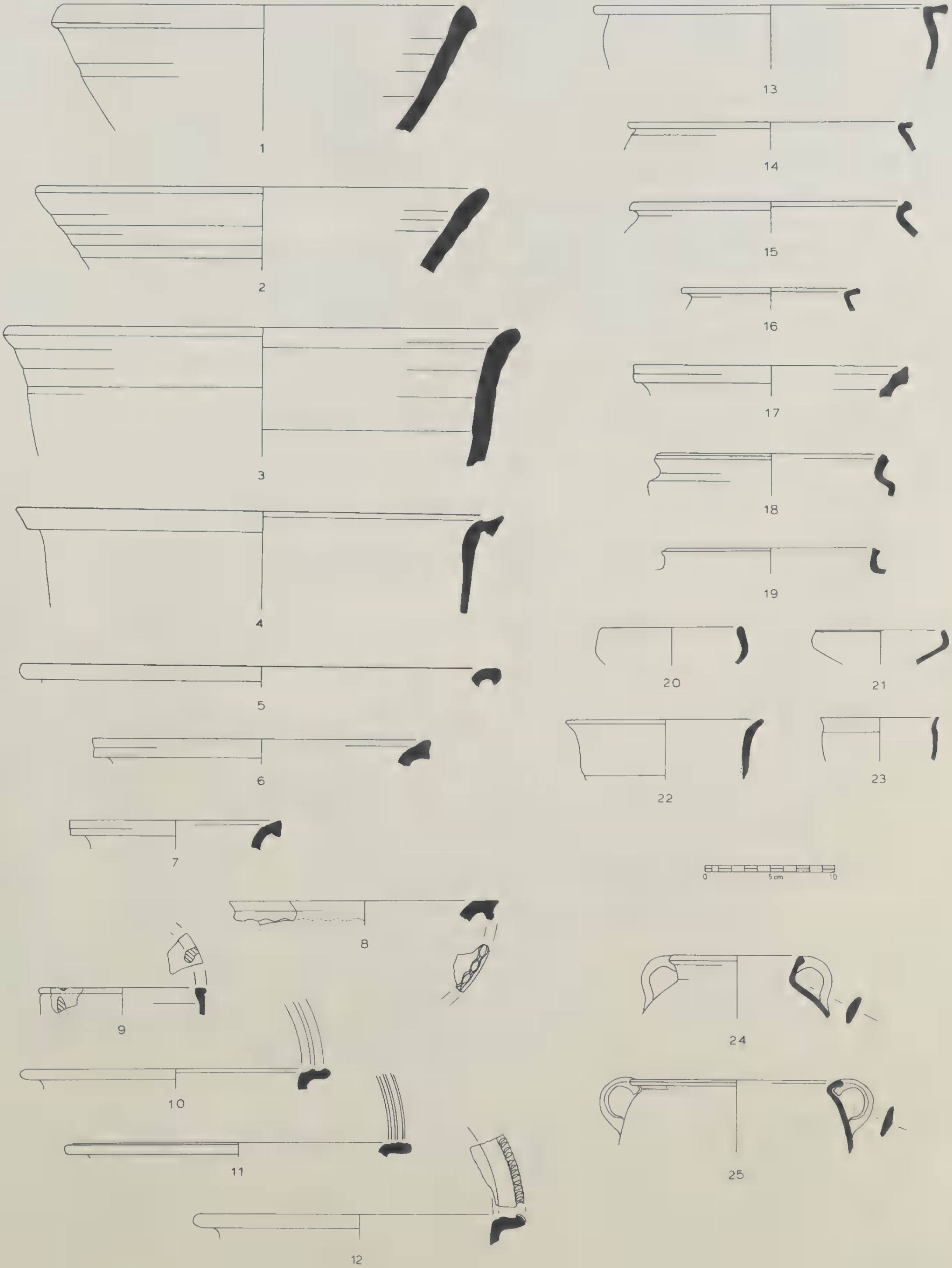

PLATE 38 Tell el-Mefaliq

No.	*Field No.*	*Excavator's Field Description*	*Provenience*
1.	22	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Sand-sized white and occasionally gray grit. Thick gray core, interior/exterior surfaces 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red)	Surface
2.	19	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Sand-sized white grit. Gray core with 2.5YR 5/8 (Red) "sandwich," interior/exterior surfaces c. 10YR 5/1 (Gray)	Surface
3.	29	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Occasional sand-sized white grit and fine straw casts. Fabric and interior/exterior surfaces 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red), slightly mottled on interior to 10R 5/4 (Weak Red)	Surface
4.	34	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. White and gray sand-sized to 1 mm, occasionally to 2 mm. Core as surfaces 5YR 7/6 (Reddish Yellow)	Surface
5.	25	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Sand-sized grit and occasional fine straw cast. Core: as interior surface 10R 6/6–6/8 (Light Red), exterior surface white (no Munsell)	Surface
6.	26	Wheel-made. Moderately well levigated clay. Sand-sized to 1 mm white and red grit. Thin, light gray core, fabric as surfaces 2.5YR 6/6–6/8 (Light Red)	Surface
7.	33	Wheel-made. Moderately well levigated clay. Sand-sized white grit, very frequent straw casts. Gray core, fabric 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red) slipped interior/exterior as fabric, exterior fired black in places	Surface
8.	27	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Occasional sand-sized white grit. Thick gray core, fabric 5YR 7/6–7/8 (Reddish Yellow), interior/exterior surfaces either mottled or covered with streaky wash 2.5YR 5/2–4/2 (Weak Red)	Surface
9.	50	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Infrequent sand-sized white grit. Core: 10R 5/8 (Red), thin gray "sandwich" below surfaces. Surfaces white (no Munsell) as MF 43	Surface
10.	31	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. White grit sand-sized to 1 mm, infrequently to 2 mm. Core: gray as surfaces. Possibly covered interior/exterior with streaky wash 10YR 7/3 (Very Pale Brown)	Surface
11.	20	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Occasional sand-sized white grit. Core: 2.5YR 5/6 (Red), interior surface mottled from core color through 2.5YR 5/4 (Reddish Brown) to gray, exterior surface mottled 10YR 7/3 (Very Pale Brown) to 7/1 (Light Gray)	Surface
12.	32	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. White grit sand-sized to 1 mm. Core: gray, surfaces fired black	Surface
13.	28	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Occasional white grit sand-sized grit. Fabric 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red), interior/exterior slipped but mottled 2.5YR 4/4 (Reddish Brown) through 2.5YR 4/2 (Weak Red) to gray	Surface
14.	21	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Infrequent sand-sized to 1 mm white grit. Thin gray core, fabric as surfaces 2.5YR 6/6–6/8 (Light Red)	Surface
15.	54	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Infrequent white grit to 1 mm and fine straw casts. Core, fabric and surfaces 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red)	Surface
16.	23	Wheel-made. Moderately well levigated clay. Very frequent sand-sized white and occasionally gray grit to 1 mm. Core: as surfaces 2/5YR 6/8 (Light Red) and mottled (?) to 2.5YR 5/4 (Reddish Brown)	Surface
17.	30	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Sand-sized to 1 mm white grit, occasional gray grit to 2 mm. Core as exterior surface, between 10R 5/8 (Red). Slip (?) on exterior fired in places to 10R 6/4 (Pale Red) and on interior to 5YR 7/6 (Reddish Yellow)	Surface
18.	24	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. White sand-sized to 1 mm grit. Core and interior surface 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red), exterior surface 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red)	Surface
19.	42	Wheel-made. Well levigated clay. Infrequent straw casts and sand-sized white grit. Thick black core "sandwiched" with 2.5YR 6/8 (Light Red) exterior slipped 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red), interior mottled to gray	Surface
20.	44	Wheel-made. Very well levigated clay, no trace of temper. Fabric: 10YR 8/3–8/4 (Very Pale Brown). Good, shiny slip c. 2.5YR 4/8 (Red) interior/exterior	Surface
21.	37	Wheel-made. Moderately well levigated clay. White and gray grit 1–2 mm. Thick gray core, surfaces 2.5YR 6/6 (Light Red) mottled to 6/4 (Light Reddish Brown)	Surface
22.	--	Three-legged Stone Bowl	Surface
23.	57	Light gray stone	Surface
24.	35	White limestone	Surface
25.	36	White limestone	Surface
26.	--	Flint	Surface
27.	--	Flint	Surface
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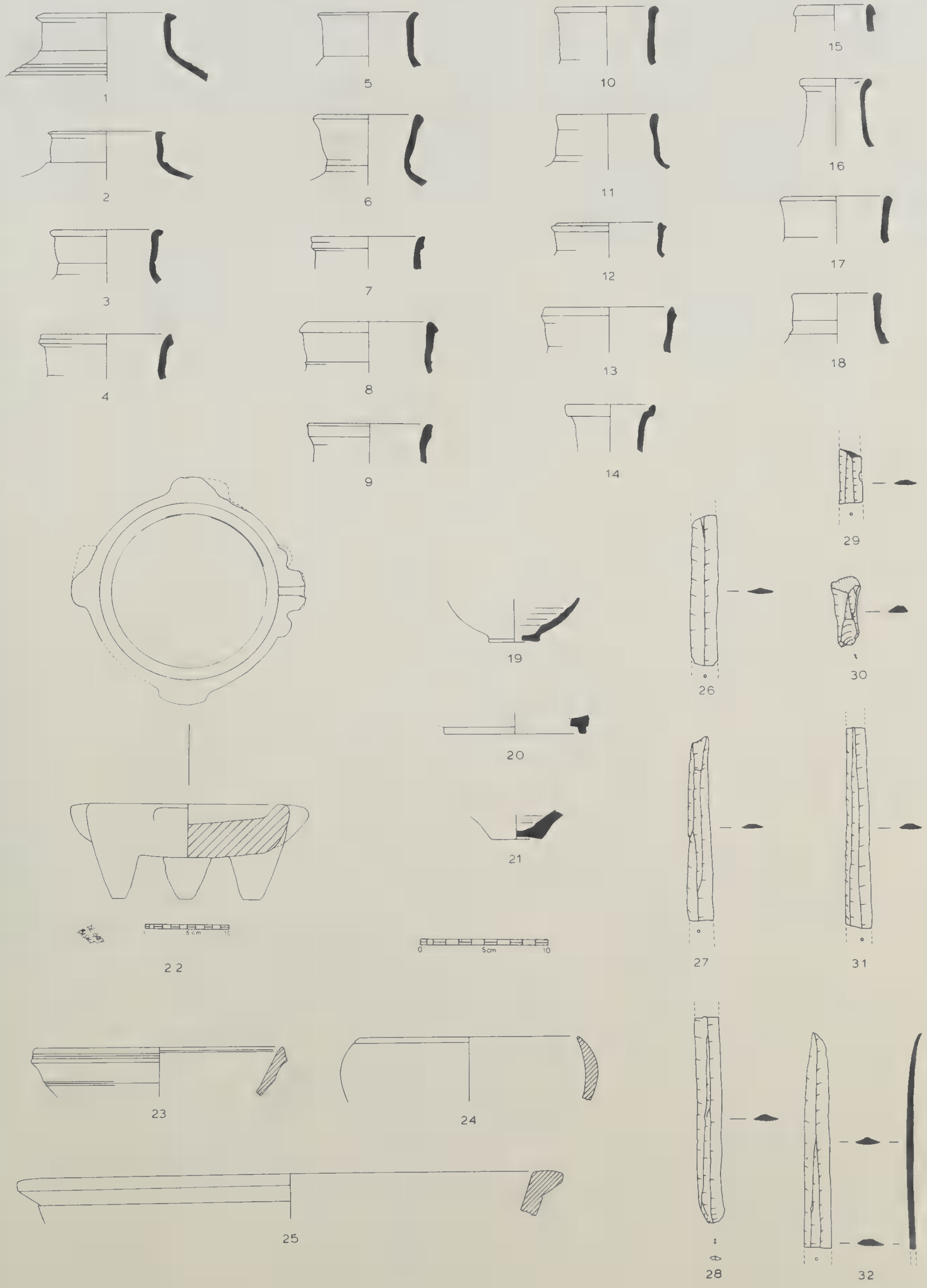
PLATE 38



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